

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

Canada. Laws, Statutes, etc.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to amend the Library of Parliament Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 11th January, 1955

Honourable Senator W. ROSS MACDONALD.

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B.

An Act to amend the Library of Parliament Act.

R.S. c. 166.

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

1. Section 5 of the *Library of Parliament Act*, chapter 166 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, is repealed 5 and the following substituted therefor:

Librarian.

"5. (1) The Governor in Council may by commission under the Great Seal appoint a Parliamentary Librarian to hold office during pleasure.

Rank and duties.

(2) The Parliamentary Librarian has the rank of a deputy 10 head of a department and, subject to section 3, has the control and management of the Library.

Associate librarian.

(3) The Governor in Council may by commission under the Great Seal appoint an Associate Parliamentary Librarian to hold office during pleasure who, in addition 15 to any duties defined in respect of his office under section 9, shall execute and perform the duties and functions of Parliamentary Librarian during his absence, illness or other incapacity or during a vacancy in the office of Parliamentary Librarian." 20

2. Section 9 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Duties of librarians and staff.

"9. The Parliamentary Librarian, the Associate Parliamentary Librarian and the other officers and servants of the 25 Library of Parliament are responsible for the faithful discharge of their official duties, as those duties are defined by regulations agreed upon by the Speakers of the two Houses, and concurred in by the joint committee on the Library."

Civil Service Act.

3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 2 of the 30 Civil Service Act, chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes of

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The purpose of this bill is to carry out the recommendation of the Joint Committee of Both Houses on the Library of Parliament which was concurred in by the House of Commons on June 23, 1954.

1. Section 5 of the present Act reads as follows:

"5. (1) There shall be two librarians, one of whom shall be called the General Librarian and the other of whom shall be called the Parliamentary Librarian, who shall be appointed by joint commission under the Great Seal as Librarians of Parliament to hold office during pleasure.

(2) The librarians each have the rank of a deputy head of a department with equal powers as respects the control and management of the Library."

2. Section 9 of the present Act reads as follows:

"9. The General Librarian, Parliamentary Librarian and other officers and servants of the Library of Parliament are responsible for the faithful discharge of their official duties, as those duties are defined by regulations agreed upon by the Speakers of the two Houses, and concurred in by the said joint committee on the Library."

3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 2 of the *Civil Service Act* reads as follows:

"(c) "deputy" or "deputy head" means the deputy of the Minister of the Crown presiding over the department, the Clerk of the Privy Council, the Clerks of the Senate and House of Commons, the Librarians of Parliament, the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Superintendent of Insurance, the Dominion Archivist, the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada and, in all cases in which such meaning is not consistent with his powers and duties under the *Financial Administration Act*, the Auditor General;"

Canada, 1952, is amended by striking out the expression "Librarians of Parliament" and substituting the expression "Parliamentary Librarian" therefor.

Coming into force.

4. This Act shall come into force when a vacancy in the office of either the General Librarian or Parliamentary Librarian under the *Library of Parliament Act* first occurs after the passing of this Act, and the General Librarian or Parliamentary Librarian, as the case may be, then in office, shall be deemed to have been appointed Parliamentary Librarian under the *Library of Parliament Act* as amended by this Act. 5 10

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 11th January, 1955.

Honourable Senator W. ROSS MACDONALD.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act.

R.S., c. 215.

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

1. Subsection (3) of section 6 of the *Precious Metals Marking Act*, chapter 215 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 5

Article with
quality mark
also to have
trade mark.

“(3) A gold article, silver article, platinum article or palladium article that has applied to it a quality mark shall also have applied to it a trade mark registered under the *Unfair Competition Act* or registered under the *Trade Marks Act*, or a trade mark in respect of which application for registration has been made under either of the said Acts, and, where the quality mark is stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the article, such trade mark shall also be stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the article.” 10 15

2. (1) Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (8) of section 9 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

“(b) to a bracelet watch case, the bezel, centre, lugs and back of which, or, if there is no centre, the bezel, lugs and back of which, are made of one sheet of gold of a standard not lower than ten karat soldered or brazed to the outer surface of a sheet of inferior metal, if the sheet of gold is not less than three one-thousandths of an inch in thickness; 20 25

(c) to a bracelet watch case, the bezel, centre and lugs of which are made of one sheet of gold of a standard not lower than ten karat soldered or brazed to the outer surface of a sheet of inferior metal, if 30

(i) the sheet of gold is not less than three one-thousandths of an inch in thickness,

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. Subsection (3) of section 6 now reads:

“(3) A gold article, silver article, platinum article or palladium article that has applied to it a quality mark shall also have applied to it a trade mark registered under the *Unfair Competition Act*, or a trade mark in respect of which application for registration has been made under that Act, and where the quality mark is stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the article, such trade mark shall also be stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the article.”

It is necessary to refer to trade marks that are registered or applied for under the *Trade Marks Act* which came into force on July 1, 1954, as well as to those that were registered or applied for under the *Unfair Competition Act*.

2. (1) Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (8) of section 9 now read:

- “(b) to a bracelet watch case, the bezel, centre, lugs and back of which are made of one sheet of gold of a standard not lower than ten karat soldered or brazed to the outer surface of a sheet of inferior metal, if the sheet of gold is not less than three one-thousandths of an inch in thickness; and
- (c) to a bracelet watch case other than that described in paragraph (b), the bezel, centre, lugs or back of which is made of one sheet of gold of a standard not lower than ten karat soldered or brazed to the outer surface of a sheet of inferior metal, if
- (i) the sheet of gold is not less than three one-thousandths of an inch in thickness,
 - (ii) the said marks are legibly stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the outer surface of the parts of the case to which such sheet of gold has been so soldered or brazed, and
 - (iii) the mark ‘base metal’ is legibly stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the outer surface of the parts of the case to which such sheet of gold has not been so soldered or brazed.”

These paragraphs relate to the placing of quality marks on the gold filled parts of bracelet watch cases and the mark “base metal” on those parts that are not gold filled. Since these parts are frequently of small size and their marking would result in damage to them or would be difficult to read, this section provides for the alternative of placing suitable marks on the back of a bracelet watch case.

- (ii) the said marks are legibly stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the outer surface of the bezel and centre or upon the outer surface of the back of the case, and
- (iii) the mark "base metal back" is legibly stamped, 5
branded, engraved or imprinted upon the outer surface of the back of the case; and
- (d) to a bracelet watch case, the bezel of which is made of one sheet of gold of a standard not lower than ten karat soldered or brazed to the outer surface of a sheet 10
of inferior metal, if
- (i) the sheet of gold is not less than three one-thousandths of an inch in thickness,
- (ii) the said marks are legibly stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the outer surface of 15
the bezel or, together with the mark "bezel", upon the outer surface of the back of the case, and
- (iii) the mark "base metal" is legibly stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the outer 20
surface of the back of the case."
- (2) Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (9) of section 9 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:
- "(b) to a bracelet watch case, the bezel, centre, lugs and 25
back of which, or, if there is no centre, the bezel, lugs and back of which, are made of one sheet of gold of a standard not lower than ten karat soldered or brazed to the outer surface of a sheet of inferior metal, if the sheet of gold is not less than one and one-half thous- 30
andths of an inch in thickness;
- (c) to a bracelet watch case, the bezel, centre and lugs of which are made of one sheet of gold of a standard not lower than ten karat soldered or brazed to the outer surface of a sheet of inferior metal, if 35
- (i) the sheet of gold is not less than one and one-half thousandths of an inch in thickness,
- (ii) the said marks are legibly stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the outer surface of the bezel and centre or upon the outer surface of 40
the back of the case, and
- (iii) the mark "base metal back" is legibly stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the outer surface of the back of the case; and
- (d) to a bracelet watch case, the bezel of which is made 45
of one sheet of gold of a standard not less than ten karat soldered or brazed to the outer surface of a sheet of inferior metal, if
- (i) the sheet of gold is not less than one and one-half thousandths of an inch in thickness, 50

2. (2) Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (9) of section 9 now read:

- (b) to a bracelet watch case, the bezel, centre, lugs and back of which are made of one sheet of gold of a standard not lower than ten karat soldered or brazed to the outer surface of a sheet of inferior metal, if the sheet of gold is not less than one and one-half thousandths of an inch in thickness; and
- (c) to a bracelet watch case other than that described in paragraph (b), the bezel, centre, lugs or back of which is made of one sheet of gold of a standard not lower than ten karat soldered or brazed to the outer surface of a sheet of inferior metal, if
- (i) the sheet of gold is not less than one and one-half thousandths of an inch in thickness,
 - (ii) the said marks are legibly stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the outer surface of the parts of the case to which such sheet of gold has been so soldered or brazed, and
 - (iii) the mark 'base metal' is legibly stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the outer surface of the parts of the case to which such sheet has not been so soldered or brazed."

The purpose of this section, which has reference to watch cases with gold plated parts, is the same as that described for section 2(1) with reference to gold filled watch cases.

(ii) the said marks are legibly stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the outer surface of the bezel or, together with the mark "bezel", upon the outer surface of the back of the case, and

(iii) the mark "base metal" is legibly stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the outer surface of the back of the case."

(3) Subsection (14) of section 9 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Plated article with quality mark also to have trade mark applied.

"(14) A plated article that has applied to it a quality mark shall also have applied to it a trade mark registered under the *Unfair Competition Act* or registered under the *Trade Marks Act*, or a trade mark in respect of which application for registration has been made under either of the said Acts and where the quality mark is stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the article, such trade mark shall also be stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the article."

3. Subsection (4) of section 10 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Article with quality mark also to have trade mark applied.

"(4) An article that has applied to it a quality mark shall also have applied to it a trade mark registered under the *Unfair Competition Act* or registered under the *Trade Marks Act*, or a trade mark in respect of which application for registration has been made under either of the said Acts, and, where the quality mark is stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the article, such trade mark shall also be stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the article."

4. Subsection (3) of section 11 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Trade mark to be applied.

"(3) Every article shall have stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon it a trade mark registered under the *Unfair Competition Act* or registered under the *Trade Marks Act*, or a trade mark in respect of which application for registration has been made under either of the said Acts."

2. (3) Subsection (14) of section 9 now reads:

“(14) A plated article that has applied to it a quality mark shall also have applied to it a trade mark registered under the *Unfair Competition Act*, or a trade mark in respect of which application for registration has been made under that Act, and where the quality mark is stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the article, such trade mark shall also be stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the article.”

This section has the same purpose as that described for section 1.

3. Subsection (4) of section 10 now reads:

“(4) An article that has applied to it a quality mark shall also have applied to it a trade mark registered under the *Unfair Competition Act*, or a trade mark in respect of which application for registration has been made under that Act, and where the quality mark is stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the article, such trade mark shall also be stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon the article.”

This section has the same purpose as that described for section 1.

4. Subsection (3) of section 11 now reads:

“(3) Every article shall have stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon it a trade mark registered under the *Unfair Competition Act*, or a trade mark in respect of which application for registration has been made under that Act.”

This section has the same purpose as that described for section 1.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act to amend The Winnipeg and St. Boniface
Harbour Commissioners Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 11th January, 1955.

Honourable Senator W. ROSS MACDONALD.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act to amend The Winnipeg and St. Boniface
Harbour Commissioners Act.

1912, c. 55;
1938, c. 17.

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

1. Section 9 of *The Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour
Commissioners Act*, chapter 55 of the statutes of 1912, is 5
repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Chairman
and quorum.

“9. The Corporation shall elect its own chairman, and
a majority of the commissioners constitutes a quorum for
the transaction of business.”

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

AN ACT EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Section 9 of the Act at present reads as follows:

"9. (1) The Corporation shall elect its own chairman, and four commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

(2) If the number of commissioners is increased under the provisions of subsection four of section six of this Act the quorum for the transaction of business shall be increased by the addition of one commissioner for each additional commissioner appointed."

Honourable Senator W. Ross Macdonald

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act to amend the Territorial Lands Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 11th January, 1955.

Honourable Senator W. ROSS MACDONALD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act to amend the Territorial Lands Act.

R.S., c. 263.

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

Repeal.

1. Subsection (2) of section 5 of the *Territorial Lands Act*, chapter 263 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, 5 is repealed.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

This amendment will repeal subsection (2) of section 5 of the Act which reads as follows:

"(2) No territorial lands shall be sold until a plan of survey thereof has been approved by the Surveyor General."

The purpose of the amendment is to permit sales of territorial land to be made prior to survey of the lands, thus permitting the price to be fixed at the time the application to purchase is accepted. Agreements of sale so made will provide that letters patent would not be issued until the land is surveyed and would have provisions providing for adjustment of price and area if the boundaries are changed.

and Justice, 1961-1962, Session II, 1961

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL 1

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This amendment will amend subsection (K) of section 3 of the Act which reads as follows: "The land to be sold shall be sold at such a price as may be determined by the Board of Land Management."

The purpose of the amendment is to provide that the price to be paid for the land shall be determined by the Board of Land Management, and that the Board shall have the power to adjust the price if the Board is satisfied that the price is not fair and reasonable.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act to implement the Convention on Damage caused
by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface.

First reading, Tuesday, 11th January, 1955.

Honourable Senator W. ROSS MACDONALD.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act to implement the Convention on Damage caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface.

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

- Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as the *Foreign Aircraft Third Party Damage Act*. 5
- Definitions.
"Convention."
"Contracting State."
Other words and expressions.
- 2.** In this Act,
(a) "Convention" means the Convention on Damage caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface, set out in the Schedule;
(b) "Contracting State" means any State that has ratified or adhered to the Convention and whose denunciation thereof has not become effective; and
(c) other words and expressions have the same meaning as in the Convention. 10
- Convention approved.
Application.
- 3.** (1) The Convention is hereby approved and declared to have the force of law in Canada.
(2) This Act and the Convention apply only in respect of damage contemplated by Article 1 of the Convention caused in the territory of Canada by an aircraft registered in the territory of a Contracting State other than Canada. 20
- Regulations.
- 4.** The Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act and the Convention. *Honourable Senator W. Ross*
- Coming into force.
- 5.** This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council, and shall continue in force until a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council following termination of the Convention or denunciation thereof by Canada, and no longer. 25

SCHEDULE

CONVENTION ON DAMAGE CAUSED BY FOREIGN AIRCRAFT TO
THIRD PARTIES ON THE SURFACE

ROME

7 October 1952

THE STATES SIGNATORY to this Convention

Motivated by a desire to ensure adequate compensation for persons who suffer damage caused on the surface by foreign aircraft, while limiting in a reasonable manner the extent of the liabilities incurred for such damage in order not to hinder the development of international civil air transport, and also

Convinced of the need for uniting to the greatest extent possible, through an international convention, the rules applying in the various countries of the world to the liabilities incurred for such damage,

HAVE APPOINTED to such effect the undersigned Plenipotentiaries who, duly authorized, have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I

PRINCIPLES OF LIABILITY

Article 1

1. Any person who suffers damage on the surface shall, upon proof only that the damage was caused by an aircraft in flight or by any person or thing falling therefrom, be entitled to compensation as provided by this Convention. Nevertheless there shall be no right to compensation if the damage is not a direct consequence of the incident giving rise thereto, or if the damage results from the mere fact of passage of the aircraft through the airspace in conformity with existing air traffic regulations.

2. For the purpose of this Convention, an aircraft is considered to be in flight from the moment when power is applied for the purpose of actual take-off until the moment when the landing run ends. In the case of an aircraft lighter than air, the expression "in flight" relates to the period from the moment when it becomes detached from the surface until it becomes again attached thereto.

SCHEDULE.

CONVENTION ON DAMAGE CAUSED BY FOREIGN AIRCRAFT TO
THIRD PARTIES ON THE SURFACE.

ROME.

7 October 1952.

THE STATES SIGNATORY to this Convention

MOVED by a desire to ensure adequate compensation for persons who suffer damage caused on the surface by foreign aircraft, while limiting in a reasonable manner the extent of the liabilities incurred for such damage in order not to hinder the development of international civil air transport, and also

CONVINCED of the need for unifying to the greatest extent possible, through an international convention, the rules applying in the various countries of the world to the liabilities incurred for such damage,

HAVE APPOINTED to such effect the undersigned Plenipotentiaries who, duly authorised, HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

CHAPTER I.

PRINCIPLES OF LIABILITY.

Article 1.

1. Any person who suffers damage on the surface shall, upon proof only that the damage was caused by an aircraft in flight or by any person or thing falling therefrom, be entitled to compensation as provided by this Convention. Nevertheless there shall be no right to compensation if the damage is not a direct consequence of the incident giving rise thereto, or if the damage results from the mere fact of passage of the aircraft through the airspace in conformity with existing air traffic regulations.

2. For the purpose of this Convention, an aircraft is considered to be in flight from the moment when power is applied for the purpose of actual take-off until the moment when the landing run ends. In the case of an aircraft lighter than air, the expression "in flight" relates to the period from the moment when it becomes detached from the surface until it becomes again attached thereto.

Article 3

1. The liability for compensation contemplated by Article 1 of this Convention shall attach to the operator of the aircraft.

2. (a) For the purpose of this Convention the term "operator" shall mean the person who was making use of the aircraft at the time the damage was caused, provided that if control of the navigation of the aircraft was retained by the person from whom the right to make use of the aircraft was derived, whether directly or indirectly, that person shall be considered the operator.

(b) A person shall be considered to be making use of an aircraft when he is using it personally or when his servants or agents are using the aircraft in the course of their employment, whether or not within the scope of their authority.

3. The registered owner of the aircraft shall be presumed to be the operator and shall be liable as such unless, in the proceedings for the determination of his liability, he proves that some other person was the operator and, in so far as legal procedures permit, takes appropriate measures to make that other person a party in the proceedings.

Article 3

If the person who was the operator at the time the damage was caused had not the exclusive right to use the aircraft for a period of more than fourteen days, dating from the moment when the right to use commenced, the person from whom such right was derived shall be liable jointly and severally with the operator, each of them being bound under the provisions and within the limits of liability of this Convention.

Article 4

If a person makes use of an aircraft without the consent of the person entitled to its navigational control, the latter, unless he proves that he has exercised due care to prevent such use, shall be jointly and severally liable with the unlawful user for damage giving a right to compensation under Article 1, each of them being bound under the provisions and within the limits of liability of this Convention.

Article 5

Any person who would otherwise be liable under the provisions of this Convention shall not be liable if the damage is the direct consequence of armed conflict or civil disturbance, or if such person has been deprived of the use of the aircraft by act of public authority.

Article 2.

1. The liability for compensation contemplated by Article 1 of this Convention shall attach to the operator of the aircraft.

2. (a) For the purposes of this Convention the term "operator" shall mean the person who was making use of the aircraft at the time the damage was caused, provided that if control of the navigation of the aircraft was retained by the person from whom the right to make use of the aircraft was derived, whether directly or indirectly, that person shall be considered the operator.

(b) A person shall be considered to be making use of an aircraft when he is using it personally or when his servants or agents are using the aircraft in the course of their employment, whether or not within the scope of their authority.

3. The registered owner of the aircraft shall be presumed to be the operator and shall be liable as such unless, in the proceedings for the determination of his liability, he proves that some other person was the operator and, in so far as legal procedures permit, takes appropriate measures to make that other person a party in the proceedings.

Article 3.

If the person who was the operator at the time the damage was caused had not the exclusive right to use the aircraft for a period of more than fourteen days, dating from the moment when the right to use commenced, the person from whom such right was derived shall be liable jointly and severally with the operator, each of them being bound under the provisions and within the limits of liability of this Convention.

Article 4.

If a person makes use of an aircraft without the consent of the person entitled to its navigational control, the latter, unless he proves that he has exercised due care to prevent such use, shall be jointly and severally liable with the unlawful user for damage giving a right to compensation under Article 1, each of them being bound under the provisions and within the limits of liability of this Convention.

Article 5.

Any person who would otherwise be liable under the provisions of this Convention shall not be liable if the damage is the direct consequence of armed conflict or civil disturbance, or if such person has been deprived of the use of the aircraft by act of public authority.

Article 6

1. Any person who would otherwise be liable under the provisions of this Convention shall not be liable for damage if he proves that the damage was caused solely through the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of the person who suffers the damage or of the latter's servants or agents. If the person liable proves that the damage was contributed to by the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of the person who suffers the damage, or of his servants or agents, the compensation shall be reduced to the extent to which such negligence or wrongful act or omission contributed to the damage. Nevertheless there shall be no such exoneration or reduction if, in the case of the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of a servant or agent, the person who suffers the damage proves that his servant or agent was acting outside the scope of his authority.

2. When an action is brought by one person to recover damages arising from the death or injury of another person, the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of such other person, or of his servants or agents, shall also have the effect provided in the preceding paragraph.

Article 7

When two or more aircraft have collided or interfered with each other in flight and damage for which a right to compensation as contemplated in Article 1 results, or when two or more aircraft have jointly caused such damage, each of the aircraft concerned shall be considered to have caused the damage and the operator of each aircraft shall be liable, each of them being bound under the provisions and within the limits of liability of this Convention.

Article 8

The persons referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 3 and in Articles 3 and 4 shall be entitled to all benefits which are available to an operator under the provisions of this Convention.

Article 9

Neither the operator, the owner, any person liable under Article 3 or Article 4, nor their respective servants or agents, shall be liable for damage on the surface caused by an aircraft in flight or any person or thing falling therefrom otherwise than as expressly provided in this Convention. This rule shall not apply to any such person who is guilty of a deliberate act or omission done with intent to cause damage.

Article 10

Nothing in this Convention shall prejudice the question whether a person liable for damage in accordance with its provisions has a right of recourse against any other person.

Article 6.

1. Any person who would otherwise be liable under the provisions of this Convention shall not be liable for damage if he proves that the damage was caused solely through the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of the person who suffers the damage or of the latter's servants or agents. If the person liable proves that the damage was contributed to by the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of the person who suffers the damage, or of his servants or agents, the compensation shall be reduced to the extent to which such negligence or wrongful act or omission contributed to the damage. Nevertheless there shall be no such exoneration or reduction if, in the case of the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of a servant or agent, the person who suffers the damage proves that his servant or agent was acting outside the scope of his authority.

2. When an action is brought by one person to recover damages arising from the death or injury of another person, the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of such other person, or of his servants or agents, shall also have the effect provided in the preceding paragraph.

Article 7.

When two or more aircraft have collided or interfered with each other in flight and damage for which a right to compensation as contemplated in Article 1 results, or when two or more aircraft have jointly caused such damage, each of the aircraft concerned shall be considered to have caused the damage and the operator of each aircraft shall be liable, each of them being bound under the provisions and within the limits of liability of this Convention.

Article 8.

The persons referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 2 and in Articles 3 and 4 shall be entitled to all defences which are available to an operator under the provisions of this Convention.

Article 9.

Neither the operator, the owner, any person liable under Article 3 or Article 4, nor their respective servants or agents, shall be liable for damage on the surface caused by an aircraft in flight or any person or thing falling therefrom otherwise than as expressly provided in this Convention. This rule shall not apply to any such person who is guilty of a deliberate act or omission done with intent to cause damage.

Article 10.

Nothing in this Convention shall prejudice the question whether a person liable for damage in accordance with its provisions has a right of recourse against any other person.

CHAPTER II EXTENT OF LIABILITY

Article 11

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the liability for damage arising a right to compensation under Article 1 for each aircraft and incident in respect of all persons liable under this Convention, shall not exceed:

- (a) 500,000 francs for aircraft weighing 1,000 kilograms or less;
- (b) 500,000 francs plus 400 francs per kilogram over 1,000 kilograms for aircraft weighing more than 1,000 but not exceeding 3,000 kilograms;
- (c) 2,000,000 francs plus 350 francs per kilogram over 3,000 kilograms for aircraft weighing more than 3,000 but not exceeding 30,000 kilograms;
- (d) 8,000,000 francs plus 150 francs per kilogram over 30,000 kilograms for aircraft weighing more than 30,000 but not exceeding 80,000 kilograms;
- (e) 10,000,000 francs plus 100 francs per kilogram over 80,000 kilograms for aircraft weighing more than 80,000 kilograms.

2. The liability in respect of loss of life or personal injury shall not exceed 600,000 francs per person killed or injured.

3. "Weight" means the maximum weight of the aircraft authorized by the certificate of airworthiness for take-off, excluding the effect of high gas when used.

4. The sums mentioned in francs in this Article refer to a currency unit consisting of 65 2/3 milligrammes of gold of millesimal fineness 900. These sums may be converted into national currencies in round figures. Conversion of the sums into national currencies other than gold shall, in case of judicial proceedings, be made according to the gold value of such currencies as the date of the judgment, or in cases covered by Article 14 at the date of the allocation.

Article 12

1. If the person who suffers damage proves that it was caused by a deliberate act or omission of the operator, his servants or agents, done with intent to cause damage, the liability of the operator shall be unlimited; provided that in the case of such act or omission of such servant or agent, it is also proved that he was acting in the course of his employment and within the scope of his authority.

2. If a person wrongfully takes and makes use of an aircraft without the consent of the person entitled to use it, his liability shall be unlimited.

CHAPTER II.

EXTENT OF LIABILITY.

Article 11.

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the liability for damage giving a right to compensation under Article 1, for each aircraft and incident, in respect of all persons liable under this Convention, shall not exceed:

- (a) 500,000 francs for aircraft weighing 1,000 kilogrammes or less;
- (b) 500,000 francs plus 400 francs per kilogramme over 1,000 kilogrammes for aircraft weighing more than 1,000 but not exceeding 6,000 kilogrammes;
- (c) 2,500,000 francs plus 250 francs per kilogramme over 6,000 kilogrammes for aircraft weighing more than 6,000 but not exceeding 20,000 kilogrammes;
- (d) 6,000,000 francs plus 150 francs per kilogramme over 20,000 kilogrammes for aircraft weighing more than 20,000 but not exceeding 50,000 kilogrammes;
- (e) 10,500,000 francs plus 100 francs per kilogramme over 50,000 kilogrammes for aircraft weighing more than 50,000 kilogrammes.

2. The liability in respect of loss of life or personal injury shall not exceed 500,000 francs per person killed or injured.

3. "Weight" means the maximum weight of the aircraft authorized by the certificate of airworthiness for take-off, excluding the effect of lifting gas when used.

4. The sums mentioned in francs in this Article refer to a currency unit consisting of $65\frac{1}{2}$ milligrammes of gold of millesimal fineness 900. These sums may be converted into national currencies in round figures. Conversion of the sums into national currencies other than gold shall, in case of judicial proceedings, be made according to the gold value of such currencies at the date of the judgment, or, in cases covered by Article 14, at the date of the allocation.

Article 12.

1. If the person who suffers damage proves that it was caused by a deliberate act or omission of the operator, his servants or agents, done with intent to cause damage, the liability of the operator shall be unlimited; provided that in the case of such act or omission of such servant or agent, it is also proved that he was acting in the course of his employment and within the scope of his authority.

2. If a person wrongfully takes and makes use of an aircraft without the consent of the person entitled to use it, his liability shall be unlimited.

Article 13.

1. Whenever, under the provisions of Article 3 or Article 4, two or more persons are liable for damage or a registered owner who was not the operator is made liable as such as provided in paragraph 3 of Article 2, the persons who suffer damage shall not be entitled to total compensation greater than the highest indemnity which may be awarded under the provisions of this Convention against any one of the persons liable.

2. When the provisions of Article 7 are applicable, the person who suffers the damage shall be entitled to be compensated up to the aggregate of the limits applicable with respect to each of the aircraft involved, but no operator shall be liable for a sum in excess of the limit applicable to his aircraft unless his liability is unlimited under the terms of Article 12.

Article 14.

If the total amount of the claims established exceeds the limit of liability applicable under the provisions of this Convention, the following rules shall apply, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 11.

(a) If the claims are exclusively in respect of loss of life or personal injury or exclusively in respect of damage to property, such claims shall be reduced in proportion to their respective amounts.

(b) If the claims are both in respect of loss of life or personal injury and in respect of damage to property, one half of the total sum distributable shall be appropriated preferentially to meet claims in respect of loss of life and personal injury and, if insufficient, shall be distributed proportionately between the claims concerned. The remainder of the total sum distributable shall be distributed proportionately among the claims in respect of damage to property and the portion not already covered of the claims in respect of loss of life and personal injury.

CHAPTER III.

SECURITY FOR OPERATOR'S LIABILITY.

Article 15.

1. Any Contracting State may require that the operator of an aircraft registered in another Contracting State shall be insured in respect of his liability for damage sustained in its territory for which a right to compensation exists under Article 1 by means of insurance up to the limits applicable according to the provisions of Article 11.

Article 13.

1. Whenever, under the provisions of Article 3 or Article 4, two or more persons are liable for damage, or a registered owner who was not the operator is made liable as such as provided in paragraph 3 of Article 2, the persons who suffer damage shall not be entitled to total compensation greater than the highest indemnity which may be awarded under the provisions of this Convention against any one of the persons liable.

2. When the provisions of Article 7 are applicable, the person who suffers the damage shall be entitled to be compensated up to the aggregate of the limits applicable with respect to each of the aircraft involved, but no operator shall be liable for a sum in excess of the limit applicable to his aircraft unless his liability is unlimited under the terms of Article 12.

Article 14.

If the total amount of the claims established exceeds the limit of liability applicable under the provisions of this Convention, the following rules shall apply, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 11.

- (a) If the claims are exclusively in respect of loss of life or personal injury or exclusively in respect of damage to property, such claims shall be reduced in proportion to their respective amounts.
- (b) If the claims are both in respect of loss of life or personal injury and in respect of damage to property, one half of the total sum distributable shall be appropriated preferentially to meet claims in respect of loss of life and personal injury and, if insufficient, shall be distributed proportionately between the claims concerned. The remainder of the total sum distributable shall be distributed proportionately among the claims in respect of damage to property and the portion not already covered of the claims in respect of loss of life and personal injury.

CHAPTER III.

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Article 15.

1. Any Contracting State may require that the operator of an aircraft registered in another Contracting State shall be insured in respect of his liability for damage sustained in its territory for which a right to compensation exists under Article 1 by means of insurance up to the limits applicable according to the provisions of Article 11.

(w) The insurance shall be accepted as satisfactory if it conforms to the provisions of this Convention and has been effected by an insurer authorized to effect such insurance under the laws of the State where the insured is registered or of the State where the insurer has his residence or principal place of business, and whose financial responsibility has been verified by either of those States.

(d) If insurance has been required by any State under paragraph 1 of this Article, and a final judgment in that State is not satisfied by payment in the currency of that State, any Contracting State may refuse to accept the insurer as financially responsible until such payment is demanded, as has been made.

3. Notwithstanding the last preceding paragraph the State over-which they refuse to accept as satisfactory insurance effected by an insurer who is not authorized for that purpose in a Contracting State.

4. Instead of insurance, any of the following securities shall be deemed satisfactory if the security conforms to Article IV:

- (a) a cash deposit in a depository maintained by the Contracting State where the aircraft is registered or with a bank authorized to act as a depository by that State;
- (b) a guarantee given by a bank authorized to do so by the Contracting State where the aircraft is registered, and whose financial responsibility has been verified by that State;
- (c) a guarantee given by the Contracting State where the aircraft is registered if that State undertakes that it will not claim indemnity from suit in respect of that guarantee.

5. Subject to paragraph 6 of this Article, the State over-which may also require that the aircraft shall carry a certificate issued by the insurer certifying that insurance has been effected in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, and specifying the person or persons whose liability is assumed thereby, together with a certificate or certificates issued by the appropriate authority in the State where the aircraft is registered or in the State where the insurer has his residence or principal place of business certifying the financial responsibility of the insurer. If other security is furnished in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article, a certificate to that effect shall be issued by the appropriate authority in the State where the aircraft is registered.

6. The certificate referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article need not be carried in the aircraft if a certified copy has been filed with the appropriate authority designated by the State over-which or, if the International Civil Aviation Organization agrees, with that Organization, which shall furnish a copy of the certificate to each Contracting State.

- (a) The insurance shall be accepted as satisfactory if it conforms to the provisions of this Convention and has been effected by an insurer authorised to effect such insurance under the laws of the State where the aircraft is registered or of the State where the insurer has his residence or principal place of business, and whose financial responsibility has been verified by either of those States.
- (b) If insurance has been required by any State under paragraph 1 of this Article, and a final judgment in that State is not satisfied by payment in the currency of that State, any Contracting State may refuse to accept the insurer as financially responsible until such payment, if demanded, has been made.

3. Notwithstanding the last preceding paragraph the State overflown may refuse to accept as satisfactory insurance effected by an insurer who is not authorised for that purpose in a Contracting State.

4. Instead of insurance, any of the following securities shall be deemed satisfactory if the security conforms to Article 17.:

- (a) a cash deposit in a depository maintained by the Contracting State where the aircraft is registered or with a bank authorised to act as a depository by that State;
- (b) a guarantee given by a bank authorised to do so by the Contracting State where the aircraft is registered, and whose financial responsibility has been verified by that State;
- (c) a guarantee given by the Contracting State where the aircraft is registered if that State undertakes that it will not claim immunity from suit in respect of that guarantee.

5. Subject to paragraph 6 of this Article, the State overflown may also require that the aircraft shall carry a certificate issued by the insurer certifying that insurance has been effected in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, and specifying the person or persons whose liability is secured thereby, together with a certificate or endorsement issued by the appropriate authority in the State where the aircraft is registered or in the State where the insurer has his residence or principal place of business certifying the financial responsibility of the insurer. If other security is furnished in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article, a certificate to that effect shall be issued by the appropriate authority in the State where the aircraft is registered.

6. The certificate referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article need not be carried in the aircraft if a certified copy has been filed with the appropriate authority designated by the State overflown or, if the International Civil Aviation Organization agrees, with that Organization, which shall furnish a copy of the certificate to each contracting State.

7. Where the State overboard has reasonable grounds for doubting the financial responsibility of the insurer, or of the bank which issues a guarantee under paragraph 4 of this Article, that State may request additional evidence of financial responsibility, and if any question arises as to the adequacy of that evidence the dispute affecting the States concerned shall, at the request of one of those States, be submitted to an arbitral tribunal which shall be either the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization or a person or body mutually agreed by the parties.

(b) Until this tribunal has given its decision the insurance or guarantee shall be considered provisionally valid by the State overboard.

8. Any requirements imposed in accordance with this Article shall be notified to the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization who shall inform each Contracting State thereof.

9. For the purpose of this Article, the term "insurer" includes a group of insurers, and for the purpose of paragraph 5 of this Article the phrase "appropriate authority in a State" includes the appropriate authority in the highest political subdivision thereof which regulates the conduct of business by the insurer.

Article 16

1. The insurer or other person providing security required under Article 15 for the liability of the operator may, in addition to the defences available to the operator, and the defence of forgery, set up only the following defences against claims based on the application of this Convention:

(a) that the damage occurred after the security ceased to be effective. However, if the security expires during a flight it shall be continued in force until the next landing specified in the flight plan, but no longer than twenty-four hours; and if the security ceases to be effective for any reason other than the expiration of its term, or a change of operator, it shall be continued until fifteen days after notification to the appropriate authority of the State which certifies the financial responsibility of the insurer or the guarantor that the security has ceased to be effective, or until effective withdrawal of the certificate of the insurer or the certificate of guarantee if such a certificate has been required under paragraph 5 of Article 13, whichever is the earlier;

(b) that the damage occurred outside the territorial limits provided for by the security, unless flight outside of such limits was caused by force majeure; assistance justified by the circumstances, or an error in plotting, operation or navigation.

7. (a) Where the State overflown has reasonable grounds for doubting the financial responsibility of the insurer, or of the bank which issues a guarantee under paragraph 4 of this Article, that State may request additional evidence of financial responsibility, and if any question arises as to the adequacy of that evidence the dispute affecting the States concerned shall, at the request of one of these States, be submitted to an arbitral tribunal which shall be either the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization or a person or body mutually agreed by the parties.
- (b) Until this tribunal has given its decision the insurance or guarantee shall be considered provisionally valid by the State overflown.

8. Any requirements imposed in accordance with this Article shall be notified to the Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organization who shall inform each Contracting State thereof.

9. For the purpose of this Article, the term "insurer" includes a group of insurers, and for the purpose of paragraph 5 of this Article, the phrase "appropriate authority in a State" includes the appropriate authority in the highest political subdivision thereof which regulates the conduct of business by the insurer.

Article 16

1. The insurer or other person providing security required under Article 15 for the liability of the operator may, in addition to the defences available to the operator, and the defence of forgery, set up only the following defences against claims based on the application of this Convention:

- (a) that the damage occurred after the security ceased to be effective. However, if the security expires during a flight, it shall be continued in force until the next landing specified in the flight plan, but no longer than twenty-four hours; and if the security ceases to be effective for any reason other than the expiration of its term, or a change of operator, it shall be continued until fifteen days after notification to the appropriate authority of the State which certifies the financial responsibility of the insurer or the guarantor that the security has ceased to be effective, or until effective withdrawal of the certificate of the insurer or the certificate of guarantee if such a certificate has been required under paragraph 5 of Article 15, whichever is the earlier;
- (b) that the damage occurred outside the territorial limits provided for by the security, unless flight outside of such limits was caused by *force majeure*, assistance justified by the circumstances, or an error in piloting, operation or navigation.

2. The State which has issued or endorsed a certificate pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 15 shall notify the Commission or another authority designated by the Commission or its member or other authority to the interested contracting States as soon as possible.

3. Where a certificate of insurance or other security is required under paragraph 2 of Article 15 and the operator is changed during the period of the validity of the security, the security shall apply to the liability under the Convention of the new operator unless he is thereby covered by other insurance or security or is an insured user, but not beyond fifteen days from the time when the issuer or guarantor notifies the appropriate authority of the State where the certificate was issued that the security has become ineffective or null. The effective date of the certificate of the issuer is such a certificate has been renewed under paragraph 2 of Article 15, which covers the entire period.

4. The Commission in favor of the security under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply only for the benefit of the person suffering damage.

5. Without prejudice to any right of direct action which he may have under the law governing the contract of insurance or guarantee, the person suffering damage may bring a direct action against the issuer or guarantor only in the following cases:

- (a) where the security is contained in form under the provisions of paragraph 1 (a) and (b) of this Article;
- (b) the liability of the operator.

6. Excepting the defenses specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, the issuer or other person providing security may not, with respect to direct actions brought by the person suffering damage based upon application of this Convention, avail himself of any grounds of nullity in any right of retrospective cancellation.

7. The provisions of this Article shall not prejudice the question whether the issuer or guarantor has a right of recourse against any other person.

Article 17.

1. If security is furnished in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 15, it shall be specifically and indelibly assigned to pay- ment of claims under the provisions of this Convention.

2. The security shall be deemed sufficient if, in the case of an operator of one aircraft, it is for an amount equal to the limit applicable according to the provisions of Article 14, and in the case of an operator of several aircraft, if it is for an amount not less than the aggregate of the limits of liability applicable to the two aircraft subject to the highest limit.

2. The State which has issued or endorsed a certificate pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article 15 shall notify the termination or cessation, otherwise than by the expiration of its term, of the insurance or other security to the interested contracting States as soon as possible.

3. Where a certificate of insurance or other security is required under paragraph 5 of Article 15 and, the operator is changed during the period of the validity of the security, the security shall apply to the liability under this Convention of the new operator, unless he is already covered by other insurance or security or is an unlawful user, but not beyond fifteen days from the time when the insurer or guarantor notifies the appropriate authority of the State where the certificate was issued that the security has become ineffective or until the effective withdrawal of the certificate of the insurer if such a certificate has been required under paragraph 5 of Article 15, whichever is the shorter period.

4. The continuation in force of the security under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply only for the benefit of the person suffering damage.

5. Without prejudice to any right of direct action which he may have under the law governing the contract of insurance or guarantee, the person suffering damage may bring a direct action against the insurer or guarantor only in the following cases:

- (a) where the security is continued in force under the provisions of paragraph 1 (a) and (b) of this Article;
- (b) the bankruptcy of the operator.

6. Excepting the defences specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, the insurer or other person providing security may not, with respect to direct actions brought by the person suffering damage based upon application of this Convention, avail himself of any grounds of nullity or any right of retroactive cancellation.

7. The provisions of this Article shall not prejudice the question whether the insurer or guarantor has a right of recourse against any other person.

Article 17.

1. If security is furnished in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 15, it shall be specifically and preferentially assigned to payment of claims under the provisions of this Convention.

2. The security shall be deemed sufficient if, in the case of an operator of one aircraft, it is for an amount equal to the limit applicable according to the provisions of Article 11, and in the case of an operator of several aircraft, if it is for an amount not less than the aggregate of the limits of liability applicable to the two aircraft subject to the highest limits.

3. As soon as notice of a claim has been given to the operator, the amount of the security shall be increased up to a total sum equivalent to the aggregate of:

- (a) the amount of the security then required by paragraph 2 of this Article, and
- (b) the amount of the claim not exceeding the applicable limit of liability. This increased security shall be maintained until every claim has been disposed of.

Article 18.

Any sums due to an operator from an insurer shall be exempt from seizure and execution by creditors of the operator until claims of third parties under this Convention have been satisfied.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES OF PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Article 19.

If a claimant has not brought an action to enforce his claim or if notification of such claim has not been given to the operator within a period of six months from the date of the incident which gave rise to the damage, the claimant shall only be entitled to compensation out of the amount for which the operator remains liable after all claims made within that period have been met in full.

Article 20.

1. Actions under the provisions of this Convention may be brought only before the courts of the Contracting State where the damage occurred. Nevertheless, by agreement between any one or more claimants and any one or more defendants, such claimants may take action before the courts of any other Contracting State, but no such proceedings shall have the effect of prejudicing in any way the rights of persons who bring actions in the State where the damage occurred. The parties may also agree to submit disputes to arbitration in any Contracting State.

2. Each Contracting State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the defendant and all other parties interested are notified of any proceedings concerning them and have a fair and adequate opportunity to defend their interests.

3. Each Contracting State shall so far as possible ensure that all actions arising from a single incident and brought in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article are consolidated for disposal in a single proceeding before the same court.

4. Where any final judgment including a judgment by default pronounced by a court competent in conformity with this Convention, in which execution can be issued according to the procedural law of that court, the judgment shall be enforceable upon application with the authorities prescribed by the laws of the Contracting State, or of any territory, State or province thereof, where execution is applied for:

(a) in the Contracting State where the judgment debtor has his residence or habitual place of business or

(b) if the assets available in that State and in the State where the judgment was pronounced are insufficient to satisfy the judgment, in any other Contracting State where the judgment debtor has assets.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article, the court to which application is made for execution may refuse to issue execution if it is proved that any of the following circumstances exist:

(1) the judgment was given by default and the defendant did not acquire knowledge of the proceedings in sufficient time to act upon it;

(2) the defendant was not given a fair and adequate opportunity to defend his interests;

(3) the judgment is in respect of a cause of action which had already arisen between the same parties, formed the subject of a judgment or an official award which, under the law of the State where execution is sought, is recognized as final and conclusive;

(4) the judgment has been obtained by fraud of any of the parties;

(5) the right to enforce the judgment is not vested in the person by whom the application for execution is made.

6. The merits of the case may not be reopened in proceedings for execution under paragraph 4 of this Article.

7. The court to which application for execution is made may also refuse to issue execution if the judgment concerned is contrary to the public policy of the State in which execution is requested.

8. If in proceedings brought according to paragraph 4 of this Article execution of any judgment is refused on any of the grounds referred to in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of paragraph 5 or paragraph 7 of this Article, the applicant shall be entitled to bring a new action before the courts of the State where execution has been refused. The judgment rendered in such new action may not result in the total satisfaction awarded according to the limits applicable under the provisions of this Convention. In such case, within the previous judgment shall be a *res judicata* in the State in which it has been rendered. The previous judgment shall cease to be enforceable as soon as the new action has been started.

4. Where any final judgment, including a judgment by default, is pronounced by a court competent in conformity with this Convention, on which execution can be issued according to the procedural law of that court, the judgment shall be enforceable upon compliance with the formalities prescribed by the laws of the Contracting State, or of any territory, State or province thereof, where execution is applied for:

- (a) in the Contracting State where the judgment debtor has his residence or principal place of business or,
- (b) if the assets available in that State and in the State where the judgment was pronounced are insufficient to satisfy the judgment, in any other Contracting State where the judgment debtor has assets.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article, the court to which application is made for execution may refuse to issue execution if it is proved that any of the following circumstances exist:

- (a) the judgment was given by default and the defendant did not acquire knowledge of the proceedings in sufficient time to act upon it;
- (b) the defendant was not given a fair and adequate opportunity to defend his interests;
- (c) the judgment is in respect of a cause of action which had already, as between the same parties, formed the subject of a judgment or an arbitral award which, under the law of the State where execution is sought, is recognized as final and conclusive;
- (d) the judgment has been obtained by fraud of any of the parties;
- (e) the right to enforce the judgment is not vested in the person by whom the application for execution is made.

6. The merits of the case may not be reopened in proceedings for execution under paragraph 4 of this Article.

7. The court to which application for execution is made may also refuse to issue execution if the judgment concerned is contrary to the public policy of the State in which execution is requested.

8. If, in proceedings brought according to paragraph 4 of this Article, execution of any judgment is refused on any of the grounds referred to in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) or (d) of paragraph 5 or paragraph 7 of this Article, the claimant shall be entitled to bring a new action before the courts of the State where execution has been refused. The judgment rendered in such new action may not result in the total compensation awarded exceeding the limits applicable under the provisions of this Convention. In such new action the previous judgment shall be a defence only to the extent to which it has been satisfied. The previous judgment shall cease to be enforceable as soon as the new action has been started.

The right to bring a new action under this paragraph shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 21, be subject to a period of limitation of one year from the date on which the claimant has received notification of the refusal to execute the judgment.

9. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article, the court to which application for execution is made shall refuse execution of any judgment rendered by a court of a State other than that in which the damage occurred until all the judgments rendered in that State have been satisfied.

The court applied to shall also refuse to issue execution until final judgment has been given on all actions filed in the State where the damage occurred by those persons who have complied with the time limit referred to in Article 19, if the judgment debtor proves that the total amount of compensation which might be awarded by such judgments might exceed the applicable limit of liability under the provisions of this Convention.

Similarly such court shall not grant execution when, in the case of actions brought in the State where the damage occurred by those persons who have complied with the time limit referred to in Article 19, the aggregate of the judgments exceeds the applicable limit of liability, until such judgments have been reduced in accordance with Article 14.

10. Where a judgment is rendered enforceable under this Article, payment of costs recoverable under the judgment shall also be enforceable. Nevertheless the court applied to for execution may, on the application of the judgment debtor, limit the amount of such costs to a sum equal to ten *per centum* of the amount for which the judgment is rendered enforceable. The limits of liability prescribed by this Convention shall be exclusive of costs.

11. Interest not exceeding four *per centum* per annum may be allowed on the judgment debt from the date of the judgment in respect of which execution is granted.

12. An application for execution of a judgment to which paragraph 4 of this Article applies must be made within five years from the date when such judgment became final.

Article 21.

1. Actions under this Convention shall be subject to a period of limitation of two years from the date of the incident which caused the damage.

2. The grounds for suspension or interruption of the period referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by the law of the court trying the action; but in any case the right to institute an action shall be extinguished on the expiration of three years from the date of the incident which caused the damage.

Article 23

In the event of the death of the person liable in respect of liability under the provisions of this Convention shall be against those who apply responsible for his obligations.

CHAPTER V

APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 24

1. The Convention applies to damage contemplated in Article 1 caused to the territory of a Contracting State by an aircraft registered in the territory of another Contracting State.

2. For the purpose of this Convention a ship or aircraft on the high seas shall be regarded as part of the territory of the State in which it is registered.

Article 25

The Convention shall not apply to damage caused to an aircraft in flight or to persons or goods on board such aircraft.

Article 26

The Convention shall not apply to damage on the surface if liability for such damage is regulated either by a contract between the person who suffers such damage and the operator of the person entitled to use the aircraft at the time the damage occurred, or by the law relating to workers' compensation applicable to a contract of employment between that person.

Article 27

The Convention shall not apply to damage caused by military, customs or police aircraft.

Article 28

Contracting States will, as far as possible, facilitate payment of compensation under the provisions of this Convention in the currency of the State where the damage occurred.

Article 29

If a Contracting State is necessary in any Contracting State to give effect to the Convention, the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization shall be authorized to take the measures so taken.

Article 22.

In the event of the death of the person liable, an action in respect of liability under the provisions of this Convention shall lie against those legally responsible for his obligations.

CHAPTER V.

APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 23.

1. This Convention applies to damage contemplated in Article 1 caused in the territory of a Contracting State by an aircraft registered in the territory of another Contracting State.

2. For the purpose of this Convention a ship or aircraft on the high seas shall be regarded as part of the territory of the State in which it is registered.

Article 24.

This Convention shall not apply to damage caused to an aircraft in flight, or to persons or goods on board such aircraft.

Article 25.

This Convention shall not apply to damage on the surface if liability for such damage is regulated either by a contract between the person who suffers such damage and the operator or the person entitled to use the aircraft at the time the damage occurred, or by the law relating to workmen's compensation applicable to a contract of employment between such persons.

Article 26.

This Convention shall not apply to damage caused by military, customs or police aircraft.

Article 27.

Contracting States will, as far as possible, facilitate payment of compensation under the provisions of this Convention in the currency of the State where the damage occurred.

Article 28.

If legislative measures are necessary in any Contracting State to give effect to this Convention, the Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organization shall be informed forthwith of the measures so taken.

Article 29

As between Contracting States which have also ratified the later-
national Convention for the Execution of Certain Judgments relating to
Judgments rendered by Courts in Third Parties on the substance opened
for signature at Rome on the 25 May 1958, the present Convention
shall be applied in so far as it does not conflict with the provisions of the
said Convention of Rome.

Article 30

For the purposes of this Convention:
"Party" means any natural or legal person, including a State;
"Contracting State" means any State which has ratified or
adhered to this Convention and whose denunciation thereof has not
become effective;
"Territory of a State" means the metropolitan territory of a
State and all territories for the foreign relations of which that State
is responsible, subject to the provisions of Article 30.

CHAPTER VI

SIXTH PROVISIONS

Article 31

The Convention shall remain open for signature on behalf of any
State which is invited to do so in accordance with the provisions of
Article 31.

Article 32

1. The Convention shall be subject to ratification by the signatory
States.
2. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the
Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 33

1. As soon as two of the signatory States have deposited their
instruments of ratification, the Convention shall come into force
between them on the date of the deposit of the second instrument,
and shall thereafter apply to each of the States which deposit
their instruments of ratification after that date, on
the date of deposit of their instrument of ratification.
2. The Convention shall be subject to ratification by the signatory
States which have not done so. It shall be subject to ratification
by any other State which may be invited to do so by the Secretary-
General of the United Nations.

Article 29.

As between Contracting States which have also ratified the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Damage caused by Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface opened for signature at Rome on the 29 May 1933, the present Convention upon its entry into force shall supersede the said Convention of Rome.

Article 30.

For the purposes of this Convention:

—“Person” means any natural or legal person, including a State.

—“Contracting State” means any State which has ratified or adhered to this Convention and whose denunciation thereof has not become effective.

—“Territory of a State” means the metropolitan territory of a State and all territories for the foreign relations of which that State is responsible, subject to the provisions of Article 36.

CHAPTER VI.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 31.

This Convention shall remain open for signature on behalf of any State until it comes into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 33.

Article 32.

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States.

2. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Article 33.

1. As soon as five of the signatory States have deposited their instruments of ratification of this Convention, it shall come into force between them on the ninetieth day after the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification. It shall come into force, for each State which deposits its instrument of ratification after that date, on the ninetieth day after the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

2. As soon as this Convention comes into force, it shall be registered with the United Nations by the Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Article 24

1. The Convention shall, after it has come into force, be open for accession by any non-signatory State.

2. The accession of a State shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the International Civil Aviation Organization and shall take effect as from the date of the deposit.

Article 25

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by notification of denunciation to the International Civil Aviation Organization.

2. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the International Civil Aviation Organization of the notification of denunciation, notwithstanding in respect of damage contemplated in Article 1 arising from an incident which occurred before the expiration of the six months period, the Convention shall continue to apply as if the denunciation had not been made.

Article 26

1. This Convention shall apply to all territories for the foreign relations of which a Contracting State is responsible, with the exception of territories in respect of which a declaration has been made in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article or paragraph 3 of Article 27.

2. Any State may at the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession, declare that its acceptance of this Convention does not apply to any one or more of the territories for the foreign relations of which such State is responsible.

3. Any Contracting State may subsequently, by notification to the International Civil Aviation Organization, extend the application of this Convention to any or all of the territories regarding which it has made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article or paragraph 3 of Article 27. The notification shall take effect as from the date of receipt by the Organization.

4. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25, separately for any or all of the territories for the foreign relations of which such State is responsible.

Article 27

1. When the whole or part of the territory of a Contracting State is transferred to a non-contracting State, this Convention shall cease to apply to the territory so transferred as from the date of the transfer.

Article 34.

1. This Convention shall, after it has come into force, be open for adherence by any non-signatory State.

2. The adherence of a State shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of adherence with the International Civil Aviation Organization and shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after the date of the deposit.

Article 35.

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by notification of denunciation to the International Civil Aviation Organization.

2. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the International Civil Aviation Organization of the notification of denunciation; nevertheless, in respect of damage contemplated in Article 1 arising from an incident which occurred before the expiration of the six months period, the Convention shall continue to apply as if the denunciation had not been made.

Article 36.

1. This Convention shall apply to all territories for the foreign relations of which a Contracting State is responsible, with the exception of territories in respect of which a declaration has been made in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article or paragraph 3 of Article 37.

2. Any State may at the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification or adherence, declare that its acceptance of this Convention does not apply to any one or more of the territories for the foreign relations of which such State is responsible.

3. Any Contracting State may subsequently, by notification to the International Civil Aviation Organization, extend the application of this Convention to any or all of the territories regarding which it has made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article or paragraph 3 of Article 37. The notification shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after its receipt by the Organization.

4. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention, in accordance with the provisions of Article 35, separately for any or all of the territories for the foreign relations of which such State is responsible.

Article 37.

1. When the whole or part of the territory of a Contracting State is transferred to a non-contracting State, this Convention shall cease to apply to the territory so transferred, as from the date of the transfer.

2. When part of the territory of a Contracting State becomes an independent State responsible for its own foreign relations, this Convention shall cease to apply to the territory which becomes an independent State, as from the date on which it becomes independent.

3. When the whole or part of the territory of another State is transferred to a Contracting State the Convention shall apply to the territory so transferred as from the date of the transfer; provided that, if the territory transferred does not become part of the metropolitan territory of the Contracting State concerned, that Contracting State may, before or at the time of the transfer, declare by notification to the International Civil Aviation Organization that the Convention shall not apply to the territory transferred unless a notification is made under paragraph 3 of Article 36.

Article 38.

The Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organization shall give notice to all signatory and adhering States and to all States members of the Organization or of the United Nations:

- (a) of the deposit of any instrument of ratification or adherence and the date thereof, within thirty days from the date of the deposit, and
- (b) of the receipt of any denunciation or of any declaration or notification made under Article 36 or 37 and the date thereof, within thirty days from the date of the receipt.

The Secretary General of the Organization shall also notify these States of the date on which the Convention comes into force in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 33.

Article 39.

No reservations may be made to this Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having been duly authorized, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Rome on the seventh day of the month of October of the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty Two in the English, French and Spanish languages, each text being of equal authenticity.

This Convention shall be deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization where, in accordance with Article 31, it shall remain open for signature, and the Secretary General of the Organization shall send certified copies thereof to all signatory and adhering States and to all States members of the Organization or the United Nations.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act respecting The Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation.

Read a first time, Thursday, 13th January, 1955.

Honourable Senator EULER.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act respecting The Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation.

Preamble
1906 c. 110;
1915, c. 74.

WHEREAS The Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation, hereinafter called "the Corporation", has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 5

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation Act, 1955.*

Shares
subdivided.

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything in chapter 110 of the statutes of Canada 1906 and chapter 74 of the statutes of Canada 1915 or in any other Acts respecting the Corporation, the capital stock of the Corporation is hereby subdivided into shares of the par value of twenty dollars each. 10

Shares
registered.

- (2) Every person
- (a) holding a share or shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each which is fully paid, shall hereafter be deemed to be the holder of the same aggregate amount of the stock divided into shares of twenty dollars each, and the share records of the Corporation shall be changed accordingly to show that each such person has registered in his name the same aggregate amount of stock expressed in shares of the par value of twenty dollars each; 15
 - (b) holding a share of the par value of one hundred dollars upon which twenty dollars only is paid, shall hereafter be deemed to be the holder of one share of twenty dollars, and the share records of the Corporation shall be changed accordingly to show that each such person has registered in his name the same aggregate amount as now paid up on his shares, expressed in shares of the par value of twenty dollars each. 25 30

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Clause 2. The authorized capital of the Corporation is limited to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000 divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, of which 40,000 shares have been allotted and issued as fully paid and non-assessable and 50,000 shares have been allotted and issued as only 20% paid up. The Corporation now considers,

- (a) that in line with the current policy of the banks and other financial institutions it should reduce the par value of its shares to \$20 each thereby making such shares more widely available to a larger number of investors; and
- (b) that the uncalled liability on the partly paid shares is no longer necessary for the purposes of the Corporation and should be eliminated.

In the result 5 new shares will be issued in exchange for each fully paid share and 1 new share will be issued in exchange for each 20% paid up share.

Shares partly paid.

(3) All uncalled liability existing in respect of the partly paid shares of the Corporation prior to the coming into force of this Act is hereby extinguished and cancelled.

Authorized capital.

3. The authorized capital of the Corporation shall be ten million dollars and shall be divided into five hundred thousand shares of the par value of twenty dollars each. 5

Holder may object to re-organization.

4. Upon the coming into force of this Act, any holder of a debenture or debentures issued by the Corporation who shall have recorded his objection to the capital reorganization of the Corporation, in the manner provided in By-law Number 39 of the Corporation, shall be entitled to receive payment before maturity of the amount of the debenture or debentures held by him, together with interest accrued thereon to the date of payment, upon complying with the terms of the said By-law. 10 15

Clause 3. The cancellation of the uncalled 80% of the partly paid shares operates in law as a reduction in capital to the extent of 80% of \$5,000,000, or \$4,000,000. This section restores the capital to the \$10,000,000 limit heretofore provided by the previous statute.

Clause 4. The debentures presently issued by the Corporation are a direct liability of the Corporation. Since the debenture holders might consider the uncalled liability of the 20% paid up shares a potential asset adding to the security of their debentures, the Corporation is offering to such debenture holders on the terms set out in By-law Number 39 the right to have their debentures prepaid prior to maturity.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Daisy Ruth Kirk Stanistreet.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Daisy Ruth Kirk Stanistreet.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Daisy Ruth Kirk Stanistreet, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of John Austen Stanistreet, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of September, A.D. 1939, at the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Daisy Ruth Kirk, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Daisy Ruth Kirk and John Austen Stanistreet, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Daisy Ruth Kirk may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Austen Stanistreet had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Irene Christina Edwards Mackay.

[Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th January, 1955.]

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL. I

An Act for the relief of Irene Christina Edwards Mackay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Christina Edwards Mackay, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Walter Charles Mackay, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of August, A.D. 1945, at the Chepstow, in the county of Monmouthshire, England, she then being Irene Christina Edwards, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irene Christina Edwards and Walter Charles Mackay, her 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 Christina Edwards may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Walter Charles Mackay had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Barbara Elinor Richardson Jones.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Barbara Elinor Richardson Jones.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Barbara Elinor Richardson Jones, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of Gordon Underwood Jones, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Union, in the State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, 5 has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of December, A.D. 1939, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Barbara Elinor Richardson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be 10 dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 15

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Barbara Elinor Richardson and Gordon Underwood Jones, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Barbara Elinor Richardson may at any 20 time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gordon Underwood Jones had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Wira Pushkar Tereshtshenko.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Wira Pushkar Tereshtshenko.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wira Pushkar Tereshtshenko, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machine operator, wife of Wasyl Tereshtshenko, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of September, A.D. 1947, at Heidenau, Germany, she then being Wira Pushkar, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wira Pushkar and Wasyl Tereshtshenko, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wira Pushkar may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Wasyl Tereshtshenko had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Stella (Stephania) Burnatowska
Holowaty.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Stella (Stephania) Burnatowska Holowaty.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Stella (Stephania) Burnatowska Holowaty, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machine operator, wife of Theodor Holowaty, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of July, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Stella (Stephania) Burnatowska, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Stella (Stephania) Burnatowska and Theodor Holowaty, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Stella (Stephania) Burnatowska may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Theodor Holowaty had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Harry Evert Finlayson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Harry Evert Finlayson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harry Evert Finlayson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, electrician, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of September, A.D. 1945, at the town of Lewisham, in the county of London, England, he and Winifred Joyce Douglas, who was then of the town of Bromley, in the county of Kent, England, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harry Evert Finlayson and Winifred Joyce Douglas, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harry Evert Finlayson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Winifred Joyce Douglas had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of George James Nangreaves.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of George James Nangreaves.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George James Nangreaves and Joan Violet Langdon, his 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 James Nangreaves may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joan Violet Langdon had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Carmela Lanza Morash.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Carmela Lanza Morash.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Carmela Lanza and James Morash, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Carmela Lanza may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Morash had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Meyer Francis Doyle.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Meyer Francis Doyle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Meyer Francis Doyle, domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, superintendent, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of October, A.D. 1930, at the town of Almonte, in the province of Ontario, he and Alma Veronica Voyce, who was then of the said town of Almonte, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Meyer Francis Doyle and Alma Veronica Voyce, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 5

Right to marry again.

2. The said Meyer Francis Doyle may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alma Veronica Voyce had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Julia Mary Collen Dwyer Rose.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Julia Mary Collen Dwyer Rose.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Julia Mary Collen Dwyer Rose, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of James Henry Rose, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married 5 on the thirty-first day of May, A.D. 1952, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Julia Mary Collen Dwyer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been 10 proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Mary Collen Dwyer 15 and James Henry Rose, her 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 Mary Collen Dwyer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry 20 if the said marriage with the said James Henry Rose had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Bela Koschitza Brawerman.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Bela Koschitza Brawerman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bela Koschitza Brawerman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, finisher, wife of Chaskiel Brawerman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of December, A.D. 1947, at Regensburg, Poland, she then being Bela Koschitza, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Bela Koschitza and Chaskiel Brawerman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bela Koschitza may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Chaskiel Brawerman had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act to incorporate Gerling General Insurance Company of Canada.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th January, 1955.

Honourable Senator CONNOLLY.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act to incorporate Gerling General Insurance Company of Canada.

- Preamble. **W**HEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 5
- Incorporation. **1.** Norman Ernest Phipps, solicitor, Frederick Allan Beck, solicitor, and Peter White, solicitor, all of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, together with such Corporate name. persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name "Gerling General Insurance Company of Canada", hereinafter called "the Company". 10
- 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 15 dollars, which may be increased to three million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.
- Subscription before general meeting. **4.** The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting is called for the election of directors shall be three hundred and forty thousand dollars. 20
- Head office. **5.** The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario.

Classes of insurance authorized.

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| (a) fire insurance; | |
| (b) aircraft insurance; | 5 |
| (c) automobile insurance; | |
| (d) boiler insurance; | |
| (e) credit insurance; | |
| (f) earthquake insurance; | |
| (g) employers' liability insurance; | 10 |
| (h) explosion insurance; | |
| (i) falling aircraft insurance; | |
| (j) fidelity insurance; | |
| (k) forgery insurance; | |
| (l) hail insurance; | 15 |
| (m) impact by vehicles insurance; | |
| (n) inland transportation insurance; | |
| (o) livestock insurance; | |
| (p) machinery insurance; | |
| (q) marine insurance; | 20 |
| (r) personal accident insurance; | |
| (s) personal property insurance; | |
| (t) plate glass insurance; | |
| (u) public liability insurance; | |
| (v) real property insurance; | 25 |
| (w) sickness insurance; | |
| (x) sprinkler leakage insurance; | |
| (y) surety insurance; | |
| (z) theft insurance; | |
| (aa) water damage insurance; | 30 |
| (bb) weather insurance; | |
| (cc) windstorm insurance. | |

Subscription and payment of capital before commencing business.

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

Additional amounts for certain classes of business.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of insurance authorized by section six of this Act until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the

surplus has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for aircraft insurance the said increase shall be not less than forty thousand dollars; for boiler insurance, excluding machinery, not less than forty thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for earthquake insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for employers' liability insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for explosion insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for falling aircraft insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for fidelity insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for forgery insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for hail insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for impact by vehicles insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for livestock insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for machinery insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for marine insurance not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for personal accident insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for real property insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for sickness insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for sprinkler leakage insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for surety insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for water damage insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for weather insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for windstorm insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars;

Periodic increase of paid capital and surplus.

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

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

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

"Surplus"
defined.

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

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R.S. 1952,
c. 31, to
apply.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Maxine Samuels Resseguier.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Maxine Samuels Resseguier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maxine Samuels Resseguier, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, merchant, wife of William Leo Resseguier, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of August, A.D. 1950, at the town of Manchester, in the state of Vermont, one of the United States of America, she then being Maxine Samuels, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since than, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maxine Samuels and William Leo Resseguier, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Maxine Samuels may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Leo Resseguier had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Ginette Monique Cornu Lebegue.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Ginette Monique Cornu Lebegue.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ginette Monique Cornu Lebegue, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bank clerk, wife of Jean Yvon Lebegue, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1950, at the city of Paris, France, she then being Ginette Monique Cornu, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ginette Monique Cornu and Jean Yvon Lebegue, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ginette Monique Cornu may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jean Yvon Lebegue had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Eugen Hartberg.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Eugen Hartberg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eugen Hartberg, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, radio engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of February, A.D. 1945, at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, he and Hilda Leitzinger, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eugen Hartberg and Hilda Leitzinger, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eugen Hartberg may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hilda Leitzinger had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Pierre Emile
Jasmin Rheame.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Pierre Emile
Jasmin Rheaume.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Pierre Emile Jasmin Rheaume, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, insurance salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of May, A.D. 1942, at the said city, he and Frances Giulia Maria Tiberi, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Pierre Emile Jasmin Rheaume and Frances Giulia Maria Tiberi, his 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 Pierre Emile Jasmin Rheaume may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frances Giulia Maria Tiberi had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Jane Marcelin Belanger.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Jane Marcelin Belanger.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Jane Marcelin Belanger, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Lucien J. Belanger, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of October, A.D. 1931, at the city of Quebec, in the said province, she then being Elizabeth Jane Marcelin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Jane Marcelin and Lucien J. Belanger, her 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 Jane Marcelin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lucien J. Belanger had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Hugh McCrone Dunsmuir.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Hugh McCrone Dunsmuir.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hugh McCrone Dunsmuir, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of July, A.D. 1944, at Woking, in the county of Surrey, England, he and Eileen Lilian Clare, who was then of Crescent Camberley, England, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hugh McCrone Dunsmuir and Eileen Lilian Clare, his 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 McCrone Dunsmuir may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eileen Lilian Clare had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Hazel Winifred Edwards Welcher.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Hazel Winifred Edwards Welcher.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel Winifred Edwards and Harold William Welcher, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hazel Winifred Edwards may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold William Welcher had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹.

An Act for the relief of Joan Audrey Baur Walker.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹

An Act for the relief of Joan Audrey Baur Walker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joan Audrey Baur Walker, residing at the town of Strathmore, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Frederick Allan Walker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Dorval, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of July, A.D. 1948, at the town of Valois, in the said province, she then being Joan Audrey Baur, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joan Audrey Baur and Frederick Allan 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 Joan Audrey Baur may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Allan Walker had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹.

An Act for the relief of Pauline Alice Leduc Sponagle.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹.

An Act for the relief of Pauline Alice Leduc Sponagle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pauline Alice Leduc Sponagle, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of John Butler Sponagle, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of 5 November, A.D. 1939, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Pauline Alice Leduc, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved 10 by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pauline Alice Leduc and 15 John Butler Sponagle, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pauline Alice Leduc may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if 20 the said marriage with the said John Butler Sponagle had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Greenberg Seligman.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Greenberg Seligman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Greenberg Seligman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, shipper, wife of Jack Seligman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of June, A.D. 1931, at the said city, she then being Lillian Greenberg, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lillian Greenberg and Jack Seligman, her 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 Greenberg may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jack Seligman had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹.

An Act for the relief of Marie Antoinette Demers Vigeant.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹.

An Act for the relief of Marie Antoinette Demers Vigeant.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Antoinette Demers and Joseph Rouville Romeo Vigeant, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Antoinette Demers may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Rouville Romeo Vigeant had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹.

An Act for the relief of Yoneyuki Watanabe.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹.

An Act for the relief of Yoneyuki Watanabe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Yoneyuki Watanabe, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, presser, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of February, A.D. 1928, at the village of Tottoriken, Japan, he and Toshiko Kawaoka, who was then of the said village, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Yoneyuki Watanabe and Toshiko Kawaoka, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Yoneyuki Watanabe may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Toshiko Kawaoka had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F¹.

An Act for the relief of Leslie Sutcliffe.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F¹.

An Act for the relief of Leslie Sutcliffe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Leslie Sutcliffe, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, mechanic's helper, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of September, A.D. 1951, at the said city, he and Joyce Louise Hodges, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leslie Sutcliffe and Joyce Louise Hodges, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Leslie Sutcliffe may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joyce Louise Hodges had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹.

An Act for the relief of Rita Ursule Labadie Huot.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹.

An Act for the relief of Rita Ursule Labadie Huot.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rita Ursule Labadie Huot, residing at the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario, housekeeper, wife of Elphege Huot, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Etienne de Languedoc, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of July, A.D. 1939, at the town of St. Jerome, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Rita Ursule Labadie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rita Ursule Labadie and Elphege Huot, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rita Ursule Labadie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elphege Huot had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹.

An Act for the relief of Evangeline N. Rodinos Zolotas.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹.

An Act for the relief of Evangeline N. Rodinos Zolotas.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evangeline N. Rodinos Zolotas, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper, wife of Emilios K. Zolotas, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day 5 of June, A.D. 1945, at the city of Glace Bay, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Evangeline N. Rodinos, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have 10 been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evangeline N. Rodinos 15 and Emilios K. Zolotas, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evangeline N. Rodinos may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry 20 if the said marriage with the said Emilios K. Zolotas had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL 1¹.

An Act for the relief of Maria Lutz Kaczmarek.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I¹.

An Act for the relief of Maria Lutz Kaczmarek.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maria Lutz Kaczmarek, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, domestic wife of Wladyslaw Kaczmarek, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of March, A.D. 1950, at Alling in Eichenau, Bavaria, Germany, she then being Maria Lutz, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹.

An Act for the relief of Clare Taylor Belanger.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹.

An Act for the relief of Clare Taylor Belanger.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clare Taylor Belanger, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, switchboard operator, wife of Henri Belanger, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of October, 5 A.D. 1947, at the said city, she then being Clare Taylor, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that 10 the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clare Taylor and Henri Belanger, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be 15 henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clare Taylor may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henri Belanger had not been 20 solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹.

An Act for the relief of Jean Claude Robitaille.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹.

An Act for the relief of Jean Claude Robitaille.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Claude Robitaille, domiciled in Canada and residing at Pointe aux Trembles, in the province of Quebec, taxi-driver, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of May, A.D. 1950, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Jeannine Clermont, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Claude Robitaille and Jeannine Clermont, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Claude Robitaille may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jeannine Clermont had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹.

An Act for the relief of Ida Meitin Wooden.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹.

An Act for the relief of Ida Meitin Wooden.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ida Meitin and Louis Wooden, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ida Meitin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louis Wooden had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹.

An Act for the relief of Fleur-Ange Francoeur Therrien.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹.

An Act for the relief of Fleur-Ange Francoeur Therrien.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fleur-Ange Francoeur Therrien, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Albert Therrien, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of June, A.D. 5 1941, at the city of Quebec, in the said province, she then being Fleur-Ange Francoeur, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence 10 adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Fleur-Ange Francoeur 15 and Albert Therrien, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Fleur-Ange Francoeur may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry 20 if the said marriage with the said Albert Therrien had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o 1.

An Act for the relief of Maria Christina Vettore Austin.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N¹.

An Act for the relief of Maria Christina Vettore Austin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maria Christina Vettore Austin, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, model, wife of Robin Willoughby Merivale Austin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1946, in the district of St. Marylebone, in the Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone, London, England, she then being Maria Christina Vettore, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maria Christina Vettore and Robin Willoughby Merivale Austin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Maria Christina Vettore may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robin Willoughby Merivale Austin had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹.

An Act for the relief of Roland Lefebvre.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹.

An Act for the relief of Roland Lefebvre.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Roland Lefebvre, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, railway clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of July, A.D. 1949, at the said city, he and Madeleine Nantel, who was then of the said city, a spinster, 5 were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her 10 Majesty, by and 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 Lefebvre and Madeleine Nantel, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Roland Lefebvre may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Madeleine Nantel had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹.

An Act for the relief of Augustine Denonville Leclere.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹.

An Act for the relief of Augustine Denonville Leclere.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Augustine Denonville Leclere, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Georges Leclere, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of November, A.D. 1929, 5 at the said city, she then being Augustine Denonville, a widow; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that 10 the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Augustine Denonville and Georges Leclere, her husband, is hereby dissolved, 15 and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Augustine Denonville may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Georges Leclere had not 20 been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹.

An Act for the relief of Mary Theresa McSheffrey Richard.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹.

An Act for the relief of Mary Theresa McSheffrey Richard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Theresa McSheffrey Richard, residing at the village of Maniwaki, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Jean Louis Richard, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said village, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of May, 5 A.D. 1947, at the said village, she then being Mary Theresa McSheffrey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is 10 expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 McSheffrey 15 and Jean Louis Richard, her 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 McSheffrey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully 20 marry if the said marriage with the said Jean Louis Richard had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R¹.

An Act for the relief of Pierrette Marsan Short.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R¹.

An Act for the relief of Pierrette Marsan Short.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pierrette Marsan Short, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Cyril Sydney Short, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of August, 5 A.D. 1943, at the said city, she then being Pierrette Marsan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery 10 have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pierrette Marsan and Cyril Sydney Short, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and 15 shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pierrette Marsan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cyril Sydney Short had not been 20 solemnized.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Privileges

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S¹.

An Act for the relief of Greta Irene Kokko Marchand.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S¹.

An Act for the relief of Greta Irene Kokko Marchand.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Greta Irene Kokko Marchand, residing at the town of Beauharnois, in the province of Quebec, wife of Jean Jacques Julius Joseph Marchand, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Dorval, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of August, A.D. 1949, at the said town of Beauharnois, she then being Greta Irene Kokko, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Greta Irene Kokko and Jean Jacques Julius Joseph Marchand, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2 The said Greta Irene Kokko may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jean Jacques Julius Joseph Marchand had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T¹.

An Act for the relief of Yolande Segatore Grandillo.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T¹.

An Act for the relief of Yolande Segatore Grandillo.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Yolande Segatore Grandillo, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, labourer, wife of Michele Grandillo, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of July, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Yolande Segatore, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Yolande Segatore and Michele Grandillo, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Yolande Segatore may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Michele Grandillo had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U¹.

An Act for the relief of Annie Laker Gillen.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U¹.

An Act for the relief of Annie Laker Gillen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Laker Gillen, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of Leith Rogers Gillen, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Aylmer East, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of October, A.D. 1940, at the city of Hull, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Annie Laker, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Right to dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Annie Laker and Leith Rogers Gillen, her 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 Laker may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leith Rogers Gillen had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V¹.

An Act for the relief of Juliette Bertha Langlois Miller.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V¹.

An Act for the relief of Juliette Bertha Langlois Miller.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Juliette Bertha Langlois Miller, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machine operator, wife of Norman Leonard Frank Miller, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of October, A.D. 1951, at the town of Pointe-aux-Trembles, in the said province, she then being Juliette Bertha Langlois, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Juliette Bertha Langlois and Norman Leonard Frank Miller, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Juliette Bertha Langlois may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Norman Leonard Frank Miller had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W¹.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Johnston.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W¹.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Johnston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arthur Johnston, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, civil servant, has by his petition alleged that on the eighteenth day of July, A.D. 1927, at the said city, he and Yvonne Dupras, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: 5
Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 10

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Arthur Johnston and Yvonne Dupras, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Arthur Johnston may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Yvonne Dupras had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X¹.

An Act for the relief of Bela Antal Kelecsenyi.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.

QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

OTTAWA, 1955

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X¹.

An Act for the relief of Bela Antal Kelecsenyi.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bela Antal Kelecsenyi, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, fur cutter, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of November, A.D. 1941, at the city of Budapest, Hungary, he and Aranka Ilona Paris, who was then of the said city of Budapest, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Bela Antal Kelecsenyi and Aranka Ilona Paris, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bela Antal Kelecsenyi may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Aranka Ilona Paris had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y¹.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Roger Gerard Doucet.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y¹.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Roger Gerard Doucet.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Roger Gerard Doucet, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, clerk accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of September, A.D. 1948, at the said city, he and Jacqueline Samson, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Roger Gerard Doucet and Jacqueline Samson, his 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 Roger Gerard Doucet may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jacqueline Samson had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z¹.

An Act for the relief of Elsie Amelia Armistice Wood Lavoie.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z¹.

An Act for the relief of Elsie Amelia Armistice Wood Lavoie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elsie Amelia Armistice Wood Lavoie, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Joseph Louis Eric Lavoie, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of June, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Elsie Amelia Armistice Wood, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elsie Amelia Armistice Wood and Joseph Louis Eric Lavoie, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elsie Amelia Armistice Wood may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Louis Eric Lavoie had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A².

An Act for the relief of Joseph Rene Romeo Lafrance.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A².

An Act for the relief of Joseph Rene Romeo Lafrance.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Rene Romeo Lafrance, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, carpenter, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of February, A.D. 1937, at the said city, he and Marie-Germaine Proulx, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Rene Romeo Lafrance and Marie-Germaine Proulx, his 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 Rene Romeo Lafrance may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie-Germaine Proulx had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B².

An Act for the relief of Gweneth Leslie Clarke Atkinson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B².

An Act for the relief of Gweneth Leslie Clarke Atkinson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gweneth Leslie Clarke Atkinson, residing at St. Charles sur Richelieu, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Stuart Atkinson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at St. Charles sur Richelieu aforesaid, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of December, A.D. 1945, at Trowbridge, in the county of Wiltshire, England, she then being Gweneth Leslie Clarke, a widow; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gweneth Leslie Clarke and William Stuart Atkinson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gweneth Leslie Clarke may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Stuart Atkinson had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C².

An Act for the relief of Muriel Claire Wilson Hart.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C².

An Act for the relief of Muriel Claire Wilson Hart.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Muriel Claire Wilson Hart, residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Lawrence Hart, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of August, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Muriel Claire Wilson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Muriel Claire Wilson and Lawrence Hart, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Muriel Claire Wilson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lawrence Hart had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D².

An Act for the relief of Violet Doris Hubbard MacGregor.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D².

An Act for the relief of Violet Doris Hubbard MacGregor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Violet Doris Hubbard MacGregor, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of Malcolm Morrison MacGregor, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of July, A.D. 1949, at the said city, she then being Violet Doris Hubbard, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Doris Hubbard and Malcolm Morrison MacGregor, her 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 Doris Hubbard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Malcolm Morrison MacGregor had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E².

An Act for the relief of Christina Mellis Campbell Squires.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E².

An Act for the relief of Christina Mellis Campbell Squires.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Christina Mellis Campbell Squires, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manager, wife of Alfred Squires, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of December, 05 A.D. 1927, at the said city, she then being Christina Mellis Campbell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is 10 expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Mellis Campbell 15 and Alfred Squires, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Christina Mellis Campbell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry 20 if the said marriage with the said Alfred Squires had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F².

An Act for the relief of Katharine Hamilton Ellis Bishop.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F².

An Act for the relief of Katharine Hamilton Ellis Bishop.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Katharine Hamilton Ellis Bishop, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, library assistant, wife of John Charles Victor Bishop, who is domiciled in Canada, and residing at the town of Seven Islands, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of December, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Katharine Hamilton Ellis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Hamilton Ellis and John Charles Victor Bishop, her 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 Hamilton Ellis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Charles Victor Bishop had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G².

An Act for the relief of Sheila Kathleen McNaughton Best.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G².

An Act for the relief of Sheila Kathleen McNaughton Best.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sheila Kathleen McNaughton Best, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Nelson Best, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of March, A.D. 1943, at the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Sheila Kathleen McNaughton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sheila Kathleen McNaughton and Nelson Best, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sheila Kathleen McNaughton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nelson Best had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of Pearl Mendelson Markus.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of Pearl Mendelson Markus.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pearl Mendelson and Philip Markus, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

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

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL 12.

An Act for the relief of Mary Leona Dalton Dawe.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL 1².

An Act for the relief of Mary Leona Dalton Dawe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Leona Dalton Dawe, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Warren George Orr Dawe, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of February, A.D. 1951, at the said city, she then being Mary Leona Dalton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Leona Dalton and Warren George Orr Dawe, her 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 Leona Dalton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Warren George Orr Dawe had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J².

An Act for the relief of Ethel Tietlebaum Segal.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J².

An Act for the relief of Ethel Tietlebaum Segal.

Preamble.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K².

An Act for the relief of Sheila Mary Power Stone.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th January, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K².

An Act for the relief of Sheila Mary Power Stone.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sheila Mary Power Stone, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Douglas Barrymore Stone, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of July, A.D. 1950, at the said city, she then being Sheila Mary Power, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sheila Mary Power and Douglas Barrymore Stone, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sheila Mary Power may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Barrymore Stone had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L².

An Act for the relief of Vera Grace Westley Stewart.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L².

An Act for the relief of Vera Grace Westley Stewart.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vera Grace Westley Stewart, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Raymond Lloyd Stewart, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of 5 March, A.D. 1944, at Bordon, in the county of Southampton, England, she then being Vera Grace Westley, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved 10 by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Vera Grace Westley and 15 Raymond Lloyd Stewart, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Vera Grace Westley may at any time here- after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if 20 the said marriage with the said Raymond Lloyd Stewart had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M².

An Act for the relief of Freda Margery Turton Pellerin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M².

An Act for the relief of Freda Margery Turton Pellerin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Freda Margery Turton Pellerin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, account operator, wife of Joseph Willie Gentile Pellerin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth 5 day of July, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Freda Margery Turton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and 10 it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Freda Margery Turton 15 and Joseph Willie Gentile Pellerin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Freda Margery Turton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry 20 if the said marriage with the said Joseph Willie Gentile Pellerin had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o.

An Act for the relief of Sieglinde Rosa Wolf Coss.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce,

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N².

An Act for the relief of Sieglinde Rosa Wolf Coss.

Preamble. WHEREAS Sieglinde Rosa Wolf Coss, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Franz Ludwig Coss, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of September, A.D. 1947, at Steindorf, Karnten, Austria, she then being Sieglinde Rosa Wolf, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved. 1. The said marriage between Sieglinde Rosa Wolf and Franz Ludwig Coss, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again. 2. The said Sieglinde Rosa Wolf may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Franz Ludwig Coss had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O².

An Act for the relief of Marie Vina Lebel Duhamel.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O².

An Act for the relief of Marie Vina Lebel Duhamel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Vina Lebel Duhamel, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, rooming-house keeper, wife of Joseph Avila Lionel Duhamel, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Marie Vina Lebel, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Vina Lebel and Joseph Avila Lionel Duhamel, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Vina Lebel may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Avila Lionel Duhamel had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P².

An Act for the relief of Florence Pearl Loader Varden.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P².

An Act for the relief of Florence Pearl Loader Varden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Pearl Loader Varden, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Guy Stanford Varden, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Florence Pearl Loader, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Pearl Loader and Guy Stanford Varden, her 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 Pearl Loader may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Guy Stanford Varden had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q².

An Act for the relief of Ethel Elizabeth Smith Tero.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q².

An Act for the relief of Ethel Elizabeth Smith Tero.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Elizabeth Smith Tero, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, bank teller, wife of Henry John Tero, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-
eighth day of November, A.D. 1942, at Kensal Rise, in the
county of Middlesex, England, she then being Ethel Eliza-
beth Smith, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has
prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their
marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and
adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is
expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: There-
fore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

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Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Elizabeth Smith and Henry John Tero, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Ethel Elizabeth Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry John Tero had not been solemnized.

20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R².

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Annabel Clouston
Grandjean.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R².

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Annabel Clouston
Grandjean.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Annabel Clouston Grandjean, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, typist, wife of Peter William Grandjean, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of June, 5
A.D. 1953, at the said city, she then being Elizabeth Annabel Clouston, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed, that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is 10
expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Annabel Clouston and Peter William Grandjean, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elizabeth Annabel Clouston may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if 20
the said marriage with the said Peter William Grandjean had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S².

An Act for the relief of Miriam Rabinovitch Yampolsky,
otherwise known as Miriam Rabinovitch Pollack.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S².

An Act for the relief of Miriam Rabinovitch Yampolsky,
otherwise known as Miriam Rabinovitch Pollack.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Miriam Rabinovitch Yampolsky, otherwise known as Miriam Rabinovitch Pollack, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Jack Yampolsky, otherwise known as Jack Pollack, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of May, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Miriam Rabinovitch, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Miriam Rabinovitch and Jack Yampolsky, otherwise known as Jack Pollack, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Miriam Rabinovitch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jack Yampolsky, otherwise known as Jack Pollack had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T².

An Act for the relief of George Angus Robinson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T².

An Act for the relief of George Angus Robinson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Angus Robinson, domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville LaSalle, in the province of Quebec, mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of July, A.D. 1924, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Florence Venard, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Angus Robinson and Florence Venard, his 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 Angus Robinson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence Venard had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U².

An Act for the relief of Gerald Willy Moore.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U².

An Act for the relief of Gerald Willy Moore.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gerald Willy Moore, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the eighteenth day of February, A.D. 1939, at the said city, he and Sophia Hetz, otherwise known as Sofia Hetz, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gerald Willy Moore and Sophia Hetz, otherwise known as Sofia Hetz, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gerald Willy Moore may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sophia Hetz, otherwise known as Sofia Hetz had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V².

An Act for the relief of Desneiges Primeau Gagnon.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V².

An Act for the relief of Desneiges Primeau Gagnon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Desneiges Primeau Gagnon, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, wife of Gerard Gagnon, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of April, A.D. 1930, at the city of Cornwall, in the province of Ontario, she then being Desneiges Primeau, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W².

An Act for the relief of Gladys Krassner Garoff.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W².

An Act for the relief of Gladys Krassner Garoff.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Krassner Garoff, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Jack Garoff, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of May, A.D. 1950, at the said city, she then being Gladys Krassner, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Krassner and Jack Garoff, her 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 Krassner may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jack Garoff had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Margaret Aitken Robertson Comis.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Margaret Aitken Robertson Comis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Aitken Robertson Comis, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, sales-
lady, wife of Dennis Comis, who is domiciled in Canada and
residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has
by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty- 5
fourth day of January, A.D. 1945, at the said city of Verdun,
she then being Margaret Aitken Robertson, a spinster; and
whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his
adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas
the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence 10
adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition
be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Aitken Robertson 15
and Dennis Comis, her 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 Aitken Robertson may at any time
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if 20
the said marriage with the said Dennis Comis had not been
solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y².

An Act for the relief of Marie Rose Barsey De Board.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y².

An Act for the relief of Marie Rose Barsey De Board.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Rose Barsey De Board, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, switchboard operator, wife of Clarence De Board, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville St. Laurent, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty fourth day of February, A.D. 1927, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Marie Rose Barsey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Rose Barsey and Clarence De Board, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Rose Barsey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clarence De Board had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z².

An Act for the relief of Maureen Theresa May Baker Reed.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z².

An Act for the relief of Maureen Theresa May Baker Reed.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maureen Theresa May Baker Reed, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, make-up demonstrator, wife of Kevin Reed, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of May, A.D. 1951, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Maureen Theresa May Baker, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maureen Theresa May Baker and Kevin Reed, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Maureen Theresa May Baker may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kevin Reed had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A³.

An Act for the relief of Henry Schoen.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A³.

An Act for the relief of Henry Schoen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry Schoen, domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville La Salle, in the province of Quebec, millwright, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of June, A.D. 1952, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Jean Elizabeth Mullins, who was then of the city of Verdun, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Schoen and Jean Elizabeth Mullins, his 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 Schoen may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jean Elizabeth Mullins had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B³.

An Act for the relief of Harold Archie Donaghy.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B³.

An Act for the relief of Harold Archie Donaghy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harold Archie Donaghy, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, plate handler, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of September, A.D. 1938, at the city of Newport, in the state of Vermont, one of the United States of America, he and Lillian Giguere, who was then of the said city of Sherbrooke, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harold Archie Donaghy and Lillian Giguere, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harold Archie Donaghy may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Giguere had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C³.

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Ellis Oakes.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C³.

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Ellis Oakes.

Preamble. WHEREAS Beatrice Ellis Oakes, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of Robert Bruce Oakes, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of December, A.D. 1925, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Beatrice Ellis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved. 1. The said marriage between Beatrice Ellis and Robert Bruce Oakes, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again. 2. The said Beatrice Ellis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Bruce Oakes had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D³.

An Act for the relief of Rose Blum Brenner.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D³.

An Act for the relief of Rose Blum Brenner.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E³.

An Act for the relief of Georges Ovide Normand.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E³.

An Act for the relief of Georges Ovide Normand.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Georges Ovide Normand, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of July, A.D. 1943, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, he and Jean McCallum Cullen Brodie, who was then of the said city of Verdun, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Georges Ovide Normand and Jean McCallum Cullen Brodie, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Georges Ovide Normand may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jean McCallum Cullen Brodie had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F³.

An Act for the relief of Marjory Grace Darling Downey
Picktell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F³.

An Act for the relief of Marjory Grace Darling Downey
Picktell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjory Grace Darling Downey Picktell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machine operator, wife of Louis Patrick Picktell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of October, A.D. 1950, at Ville Emard, in the said province, she then being Marjory Grace Darling Downey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjory Grace Darling Downey and Louis Patrick Picktell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marjory Grace Darling Downey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Louis Patrick Picktell had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G³.

An Act for the relief of Francis Joseph Ellis.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G³.

An Act for the relief of Francis Joseph Ellis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Francis Joseph Ellis, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Beaurepaire, in the province of Quebec, chief metallurgist, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of October, A.D. 1948, at the village of Port Robinson, in the province of Ontario, he and Gladys Ann Hern, who was then of the said village, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Francis Joseph Ellis and Gladys Ann Hern, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Francis Joseph Ellis may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gladys Ann Hern had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H³.

An Act for the relief of John McKinnell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H³.

An Act for the relief of John McKinnell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John McKinnell, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Croydon, in the province of Quebec, steam engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of July, A.D. 1928, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Mary Douglas, who was then of the city of Rosemount, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John McKinnell and Mary Douglas, his 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 McKinnell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Douglas had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I³.

An Act for the relief of Ada Garland Skakle Campbell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I³.

An Act for the relief of Ada Garland Skakle Campbell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ada Garland Skakle Campbell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bindery worker, wife of Wesley Carmen Campbell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of January, 5 A.D. 1937, at the said city, she then being Ada Garland Skakle, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 10

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ada Garland Skakle and 15 Wesley Carmen Campbell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ada Garland Skakle may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if 20 the said marriage with the said Wesley Carmen Campbell had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J³.

An Act for the relief of Shirley Elizabeth Saul Hutchison.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J³.

An Act for the relief of Shirley Elizabeth Saul Hutchison.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Shirley Elizabeth Saul Hutchison, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of James Peter Hutchison, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of October, A.D. 1950, at the village of Ste. Agathe des Monts, in the said province, she then being Shirley Elizabeth Saul, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Shirley Elizabeth Saul and James Peter Hutchison, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Shirley Elizabeth Saul may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Peter Hutchison had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K³.

An Act for the relief of Rotha Dodgson Webb.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K³.

An Act for the relief of Rotha Dodgson Webb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rotha Dodgson Webb, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Dyson Herbert Webb, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of March, A.D. 1947, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Rotha Dodgson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rotha Dodgson and Dyson Herbert Webb, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rotha Dodgson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dyson Herbert Webb had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L³.

An Act for the relief of Barbara Norma Demaine Davies.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L³.

An Act for the relief of Barbara Norma Demaine Davies.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Barbara Norma Demaine Davies, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, employment interviewer, wife of Lewis William Davies, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of October, A.D. 1947, at the said city of Lachine, she then being Barbara Norma Demaine, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Barbara Norma Demaine and Lewis William Davies, her husband, is hereby dissolved and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Barbara Norma Demaine may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lewis William Davies had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M³.

An Act for the relief of Reta Muriel Hadden Moffit.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M³.

An Act for the relief of Reta Muriel Hadden Moffit.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Reta Muriel Hadden Moffit, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Hamilton Moffit, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1924, at the said city, she then being Reta Muriel Hadden, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Reta Muriel Hadden and William Hamilton Moffit, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Reta Muriel Hadden may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Hamilton Moffit had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N³.

An Act for the relief of Meta Avard Wheatley Griffin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N³.

An Act for the relief of Meta Avard Wheatley Griffin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Meta Avard Wheatley Griffin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of George Harry Griffin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of January, A.D. 1918, at the town of Elmvale, in the province of Ontario, she then being Meta Avard Wheatley, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Meta Avard Wheatley and George Harry Griffin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Meta Avard Wheatley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Harry Griffin had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O³.

An Act for the relief of Emma Melite Latvaityte Vairogs.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O³.

An Act for the relief of Emma Melite Latvaityte Vairogs.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emma Melite Latvaityte Vairogs, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, factory worker, wife of Nikolajs Vairogs, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of December, A.D. 1945, at Watenstedt-Salzgitter, Ortsteil Watenstedt, Germany, she then being Emma Melite Latvaityte, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Melite Latvaityte and Nikolajs Vairogs, her 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 Melite Latvaityte may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nikolajs Vairogs had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P³.

An Act for the relief of Marie Jeanne D'Arc Marcelle
Bernier Lemieux.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P³.

An Act for the relief of Marie Jeanne D'Arc Marcelle Bernier Lemieux.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Jeanne D'Arc Marcelle Bernier Lemieux, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, milliner, wife of Joseph Lucien Arthur Lemieux, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the said province, has by her petition alleged 5 that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of April, A.D. 1940, at the said city of Quebec, she then being Marie Jeanne D'Arc Marcelle Bernier, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the 10 said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 15

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Jeanne D'Arc Marcelle Bernier and Joseph Lucien Arthur Lemieux, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Jeanne D'Arc Marcelle Bernier 20 may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Lucien Arthur Lemieux had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q³.

An Act for the relief of Lois Audrey Jemima Patch Howell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q³.

An Act for the relief of Lois Audrey Jemima Patch Howell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lois Audrey Jemima Patch Howell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Richard Allen Howell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Lois Audrey Jemima Patch, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lois Audrey Jemima Patch and Richard Allen Howell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lois Audrey Jemima Patch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Richard Allen Howell had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R³.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Izenberg Lenetsky.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R³.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Izenberg Lenetsky.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Izenberg Lenetsky, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper, wife of Reuben Lenetsky, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of April, 5 A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Dorothy Izenberg, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery 10 have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient 10 that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage |
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Izenberg and 15 Reuben Lenetsky, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Dorothy Izenberg may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the 20 said marriage with the said Reuben Lenetsky had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S³.

An Act for the relief of George Reilly Hunter.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S³.

An Act for the relief of George Reilly Hunter.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Reilly Hunter, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, maintenance worker, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of May, A.D. 1934, at the said city, he and Alice Lumsden, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: 10
Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Reilly Hunter and Alice Lumsden, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said George Reilly Hunter may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Lumsden had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T³.

An Act for the relief of Donald William Downie.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T³.

An Act for the relief of Donald William Downie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Donald William Downie, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, repairman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of May, A.D. 1945, at the city of Cornwall, in the province of Ontario, he and Beverley Joan Boynton, who was then of the said city of Westmount, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Donald William Downie and Beverley Joan Boynton, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Donald William Downie may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Beverley Joan Boynton had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U³.

An Act for the relief of Rita Barlatti Devlin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U³.

An Act for the relief of Rita Barlatti Devlin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rita Barlatti Devlin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of William James Devlin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Mackayville, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of July, A.D. 1947, at the town of Greenfield Park, in the said province, she then being Rita Barlatti, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rita Barlatti and William James Devlin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rita Barlatti may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William James Devlin had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V³.

An Act for the relief of Ruby Kitts Shea.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V³.

An Act for the relief of Ruby Kitts Shea.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruby Kitts Shea, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of David Shea, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of November, A.D. 1945, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Ruby Kitts, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruby Kitts and David Shea, her 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 Kitts may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said David Shea had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W³.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Pearl McNamara Rowlatt.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W³.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Pearl McNamara Rowlatt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Pearl McNamara Rowlatt, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of James Hugh Rowlatt, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hull, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of 5 September, A.D. 1931, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Margaret Pearl McNamara, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and 10 whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Pearl McNamara 15 and James Hugh Rowlatt, her 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 Pearl McNamara may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully 20 marry if the said marriage with the said James Hugh Rowlatt had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X³.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Kinghorn Marshall.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X³.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Kinghorn Marshall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mabel Kinghorn Marshall, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Robert Marshall, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Mabel Kinghorn, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Kinghorn and Robert Marshall, her 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 Kinghorn may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Marshall had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y³.

An Act for the relief of Shirley Norah Farrar Mizener.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y³.

An Act for the relief of Shirley Norah Farrar Mizener.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Shirley Norah Farrar Mizener, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Roderick Henry Mizener, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville St. Laurent, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1947, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Shirley Norah Farrar, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Shirley Norah Farrar and Roderick Henry Mizener, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Shirley Norah Farrar may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Roderick Henry Mizener had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z³.

An Act for the relief of Jane Schubert Clark Bernard.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z³.

An Act for the relief of Jane Schubert Clark Bernard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jane Schubert Clark Bernard, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, school teacher, wife of Angus McLeod Bernard, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of July, A.D. 1940, at the town of Woodstock, in the province of New Brunswick, she then being Jane Schubert Clark, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jane Schubert Clark and Angus McLeod Bernard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jane Schubert Clark may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Angus McLeod Bernard had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A⁴.

An Act for the relief of Irene Joan Fabian Jefford.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A⁴.

An Act for the relief of Irene Joan Fabian Jefford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Joan Fabian Jefford, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of Robert Boyd Jefford, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of May, 5 A.D. 1948, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, she then being Irene Joan Fabian, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been 10 proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Joan Fabian and 15 Robert Boyd Jefford, her 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 Joan Fabian may at any time here- after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if 20 the said marriage with the said Robert Boyd Jefford had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B⁴.

An Act for the relief of Lois Silby Walker Torunski.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B⁴.

An Act for the relief of Lois Silby Walker Torunski.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lois Silby Walker Torunski, residing at the town of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, receptionist, wife of Hans Joachim Torunski, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married 5 on the seventeenth day of January, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Lois Silby Walker, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved 10 by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lois Silby Walker and 15 Hans Joachim Torunski, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lois Silby Walker may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said 20 marriage with the said Hans Joachim Torunski had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C⁴.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Dorothy Menzies Drennan.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C⁴.

An Act for the relief of Lillian Dorothy Menzies Drennan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lillian Dorothy Menzies Drennan, residing at the city of Longueuil, in the province of Quebec, wife of Robert Melville Drennan, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of December, A.D. 1941, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Lillian Dorothy Menzies, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Dorothy Menzies and Robert Melville Drennan, her 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 Dorothy Menzies may at any time thereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Melville Drennan had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D⁴.

An Act for the relief of Henry Edwin Lasnier.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D⁴.

An Act for the relief of Henry Edwin Lasnier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry Edwin Lasnier, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, meter man, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of January, A.D. 1949, at the said city, he and Ruby Loraine Florence Stockless, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry Edwin Lasnier and Ruby Loraine Florence Stockless, his 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 Edwin Lasnier may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ruby Loraine Florence Stockless had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E⁴.

An Act for the relief of Elsa Kremer Ellmaurer.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E⁴.

An Act for the relief of Elsa Kremer Ellmaurer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elsa Kremer Ellmaurer, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Anthony Ellmaurer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Sutton, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of October, 5 A.D. 1935, at the said city, she then being Elsa Kremer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that 10 the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elsa Kremer and Anthony Ellmaurer, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be 15 henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elsa Kremer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Anthony Ellmaurer had not 20 been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F⁴.

An Act for the relief of Christine Bennie Kelly Mooney.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F⁴.

An Act for the relief of Christine Bennie Kelly Mooney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Christine Bennie Kelly Mooney, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Eric Mooney, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of August, A.D. 1952, at the town of Mount Royal, in the said province, she then being Christine Bennie Kelly, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Christine Bennie Kelly and Eric Mooney, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Christine Bennie Kelly may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eric Mooney had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G⁴.

An Act for the relief of Shirley Patricia King
Craddock.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G⁴.

An Act for the relief of Shirley Patricia King
Craddock.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Shirley Patricia King Craddock, residing at Ville La Salle, in the province of Quebec, typist, wife of John Johnstone Craddock, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville La Salle aforesaid, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of September, A.D. 1951, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Shirley Patricia King, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Shirley Patricia King and John Johnstone Craddock, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Shirley Patricia King may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Johnstone Craddock had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H⁴.

An Act for the relief of Nomi Meijerowicz Goldenstein.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H⁴.

An Act for the relief of Nomi Meijerowicz Goldenstein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nomi Meijerowicz Goldenstein, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, factory worker, wife of Joseph Goldenstein, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of December, A.D. 1951, at the said city, she then being Nomi Meijerowicz, a widow; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Nomi Meijerowicz and Joseph Goldenstein, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Nomi Meijerowicz may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Goldenstein had not been solemnized. 20

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I⁴.

An Act for the relief of Edith Dora Hyndman Ross.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I⁴.

An Act for the relief of Edith Dora Hyndman Ross.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edith Dora Hyndman Ross, residing at the town of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, registered nurse, wife of Cecil Edward Ross, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of December, A.D. 1947, at the city of Montreal, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Edith Dora Hyndman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edith Dora Hyndman and Cecil Edward Ross, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edith Dora Hyndman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cecil Edward Ross had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J⁴.

An Act for the relief of Irene Annetta Thomas Bromby.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J⁴.

An Act for the relief of Irene Annetta Thomas Bromby.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Annetta Thomas Bromby, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, private secretary, wife of Lorne Douglas Bromby, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married 5 on the twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1953, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Irene Annetta Thomas, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have 10 been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Annetta Thomas and 15 Lorne Douglas Bromby, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Irene Annetta Thomas may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry 20 if the said marriage with the said Lorne Douglas Bromby had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K⁴.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Edmund Oliver.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K⁴.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Edmund Oliver.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arthur Edmund Oliver, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, corporal, Canadian Army, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of June, A.D. 1946, at the said city, he and Mary McDougall Paton, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Arthur Edmund Oliver and Mary McDougall Paton, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Arthur Edmund Oliver may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary McDougall Paton had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L⁴.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Zawiski.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L⁴.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Zawiski.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Zawiski, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, construction worker, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1950, at the said city, he and Wanda Chucka, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Zawiski and Wanda Chucka, his 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 Zawiski may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Wanda Chucka had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁴.

An Act for the relief of Mary Jagiello Kaczynski.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁴.

An Act for the relief of Mary Jagiello Kaczynski.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Jagiello Kaczynski, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, machine operator, wife of Mieczyslaw Kaczynski, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Ste. Rose in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of October, A.D. 1949, at the city of Montreal, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Mary Jagiello, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Jagiello and Mieczyslaw Kaczynski, her 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 Jagiello may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mieczyslaw Kaczynski had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o.

An Act for the relief of Eleanor Honor Connolly Sutcliffe.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o 4.

An Act for the relief of Eleanor Honor Connolly Sutcliffe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eleanor Honor Connolly Sutcliffe, residing at the town of Strathmore, in the province of Quebec, wife of Henry O'Neill Sutcliffe, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Dorval, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of September, A.D. 1932, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Eleanor Honor Connolly, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eleanor Honor Connolly and Henry O'Neill Sutcliffe, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eleanor Honor Connolly may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry O'Neill Sutcliffe had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁴.

An Act for the relief of Marie Laurenza Suzanne Bolduc
Hawkins.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁴.

An Act for the relief of Marie Laurenza Suzanne Bolduc Hawkins.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Laurenza Suzanne Bolduc Hawkins, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, model, wife of Stanley Russell Hawkins, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of March, A.D. 1949, at the said city, she then being Marie Laurenza Suzanne Bolduc, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Laurenza Suzanne Bolduc and Stanley Russell Hawkins, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Laurenza Suzanne Bolduc may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanley Russell Hawkins had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P⁴.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Joseph MacLean.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P⁴.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Joseph MacLean.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Daniel Joseph MacLean, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, service representative, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1936, at the said city, he and Doris Ann Wood, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Daniel Joseph MacLean and Doris Ann Wood, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Daniel Joseph MacLean may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Doris Ann Wood had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q⁴.

An Act for the relief of Berthe Montpetit Goupil.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q⁴.

An Act for the relief of Berthe Montpetit Goupil.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Berthe Montpetit Goupil, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Albert Goupil, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1944, at the city of Joliette, in the said province, she then being Berthe Montpetit, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Berthe Montpetit and Albert Goupil, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Berthe Montpetit may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert Goupil had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁴.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Albert Roland Archambault.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁴.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Albert Roland Archambault.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Albert Roland Archambault, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of May, A.D. 1938, at Rawdon, in the said province, he and Marie Virginie Guilbault, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Albert Roland Archambault and Marie Virginie Guilbault, his 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 Albert Roland Archambault may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Virginie Guilbault had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S⁴.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Held Schulman.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S⁴.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Held Schulman.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn Held and Benno Schulman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evelyn Held may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Benno Schulman had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T⁴.

An Act for the relief of Antoni Dmysz.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T⁴.

An Act for the relief of Antoni Dmysz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Antoni Dmysz, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, welder, has by his petition alleged that on the thirty-first day of October, A.D. 1953, at the said city, he and Olga Diachun, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Antoni Dmysz and Olga Diachun, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Antoni Dmysz may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Olga Diachun had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U⁴.

An Act for the relief of Eunice Levine Yelin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U⁴.

An Act for the relief of Eunice Levine Yelin.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eunice Levine and Harry Yelin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eunice Levine may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Yelin had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁴.

An Act for the relief of Joyce Hodkin Gilhooly.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁴.

An Act for the relief of Joyce Hodkin Gilhooly.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joyce Hodkin Gilhooly, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, private secretary, wife of Garth William Gilhooly, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of June, A.D. 1950, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Joyce Hodkin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joyce Hodkin and Garth William Gilhooly, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joyce Hodkin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Garth William Gilhooly had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁴.

An Act for the relief of Pauline McDonald McDerment.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁴.

An Act for the relief of Pauline McDonald McDerment.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pauline McDonald and John McDerment, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁴.

An Act for the relief of Velma May Robinson Macaulay.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁴.

An Act for the relief of Velma May Robinson Macaulay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Velma May Robinson Macaulay, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, wife of Alexander Macaulay, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of July, A.D. 1942, at the said city of Outremont, she then being Velma May Robinson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Velma May Robinson and Alexander Macaulay, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Velma May Robinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander Macaulay had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y⁴.

An Act for the relief of Mary McDonald Gauthier.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y⁴.

An Act for the relief of Mary McDonald Gauthier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary McDonald Gauthier, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of Yvon Gauthier, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of August, 5 A.D. 1949, at the said city, she then being Mary McDonald, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that 10 the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 McDonald, and Yvon Gauthier, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and 15 shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary McDonald may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Yvon Gauthier had not been solemn- 20 ized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁴.

An Act for the relief of Andrew Henry Pytel.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z^A.

An Act for the relief of Andrew Henry Pytel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Andrew Henry Pytel, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, student, has by his petition alleged that on the fourteenth day of January, A.D. 1950, at the said city, he and Patricia May Yep, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: 5
Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 10

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Andrew Henry Pytel and Patricia May Yep, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Andrew Henry Pytel may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Patricia May Yep had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A⁵.

An Act for the relief of James Wong, otherwise known as Yon Hong Ark.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A⁵.

An Act for the relief of James Wong, otherwise known as Yon Hong Ark.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Wong, otherwise known as Yon Hong Ark, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, restaurant operator, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of August, A.D. 1942, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, he and Lillian Ann Leclaire, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Wong, otherwise known as Yon Hong Ark, and Lillian Ann Leclaire, his 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 Wong, otherwise known as Yon Hong Ark, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Ann Leclaire had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B⁵.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Nathan Finkelman.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B⁵.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Nathan Finkelman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Nathan Finkelman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Morris Finkelman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of December, A.D. 1933, at the said city, she then being Ruth Nathan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Richard Robert Tomlinson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C⁵.

An Act for the relief of Richard Robert Tomlinson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Richard Robert Tomlinson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Pointe Claire, in the province of Quebec, checker, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of December, A.D. 1951, at the said town, he and Frances Esther Wilson, who was then of the town of Valois, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Richard Robert Tomlinson and Frances Esther Wilson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Richard Robert Tomlinson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frances Esther Wilson had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D⁵.

An Act for the relief of Sheila Elsie Clarkson Flintoft.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D⁵.

An Act for the relief of Sheila Elsie Clarkson Flintoft.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sheila Elsie Clarkson Flintoft, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Christopher Henry Flintoft, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of September, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Sheila Elsie Clarkson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sheila Elsie Clarkson and Christopher Henry Flintoft, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sheila Elsie Clarkson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Christopher Henry Flintoft had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E⁵.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edouard Alexandre Brunelle.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E⁵.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edouard Alexandre Brunelle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Edouard Alexandre Brunelle, domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville Emard, in the province of Quebec, druggist, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 1933, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Ellen Kelly, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Edouard Alexandre Brunelle and Ellen Kelly, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Edouard Alexandre Brunelle may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ellen Kelly had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F⁵.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Evans Silver.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F⁵.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Evans Silver.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruth Evans and Abe Silver, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G⁵.

An Act for the relief of Mania Rissman Neftin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G⁵.

An Act for the relief of Mania Rissman Neftin.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mania Rissman and Sam Neftin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mania Rissman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sam Neftin had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H⁵.

An Act for the relief of Lucien Gagnon.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H⁵.

An Act for the relief of Lucien Gagnon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lucien Gagnon, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, car dealer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of December, A.D. 1945, at the said city, he and Laurence Lariviere, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL 15.

An Act for the relief of John William Newton.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I⁵.

An Act for the relief of John William Newton.

Preamble. **W**HEREAS John William Newton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, soldier, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of May, A.D. 1941, at the city of Kingston, in the province of Ontario, he and Mary Elsie Lawless, who was then of the said city of Kingston, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved. **1.** The said marriage between John William Newton and Mary Elsie Lawless, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again. **2.** The said John William Newton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Elsie Lawless had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J⁵.

An Act for the relief of Rita Forest Leblanc.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J⁵.

An Act for the relief of Rita Forest Leblanc.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rita Forest Leblanc, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, seamstress, wife of Leon Leblanc, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Warwick, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of May, A.D. 1941, at the town of Asbestos, in the said province, she then being Rita Forest, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rita Forest and Leon Leblanc, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rita Forest may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leon Leblanc had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K⁵.

An Act for the relief of Marcelle Topping Paradis.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K⁵.

An Act for the relief of Marcelle Topping Paradis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marcelle Topping Paradis, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, masseuse, wife of Gerard Paradis, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Charny, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of 5
January, A.D. 1941, at the city of Levis, in the said province, she then being Marcelle Topping, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and 10
whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marcelle Topping and 15
Gerard Paradis, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marcelle Topping may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said 20
marriage with the said Gerard Paradis had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L⁵.

An Act for the relief of John Edward Foran.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L⁵.

An Act for the relief of John Edward Foran.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Edward Foran, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Montreal North, in the province of Quebec, train messenger, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1932, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Margaret Mary Doyle, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John Edward Foran and Margaret Mary Doyle, his 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 Edward Foran may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Mary Doyle had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁵.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Woolls Gallagher McDougall.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁵.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Woolls Gallagher McDougall.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn Woolls Gallagher and Purvis David McDougall, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evelyn Woolls Gallagher may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Purvis David McDougall had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N⁵.

An Act for the relief of Edward Satel.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N⁵.

An Act for the relief of Edward Satel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edward Satel, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manager, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of August, A.D. 1942, at the said city, he and Therese Montpetit, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: 5
Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 10

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edward Satel and Therese Montpetit, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edward Satel may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Therese Montpetit had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁵.

An Act for the relief of Mollie Litvack Rabinovitch.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁵.

An Act for the relief of Mollie Litvack Rabinovitch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mollie Litvack Rabinovitch, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper, wife of Allan Saul Rabinovitch, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of April, 5 A.D. 1937, at the said city, she then being Mollie Litvack, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that 10 the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mollie Litvack and Allan Saul Rabinovitch, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall 15 be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mollie Litvack may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Allan Saul Rabinovitch had not 20 been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P⁵.

An Act for the relief of Nora Elizabeth Wolverson Powell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P⁵.

An Act for the relief of Nora Elizabeth Wolverson Powell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nora Elizabeth Wolverson Powell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of George Howard Powell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Valois, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1951, at Bilston, in the county of Stafford, England, she then being Nora Elizabeth Wolverson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Nora Elizabeth Wolverson and George Howard Powell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Nora Elizabeth Wolverson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Howard Powell had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q⁵.

An Act for the relief of Hazel Miller Clark.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q⁵.

An Act for the relief of Hazel Miller Clark.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel Miller Clark, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bank teller, wife of Gerald Germain Clark, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Oka, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of December, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Hazel Miller, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel Miller and Gerald Germain Clark, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hazel Miller may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gerald Germain Clark had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁵.

An Act for the relief of Zofia Janina Hurny Slesicki.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁵.

An Act for the relief of Zofia Janina Hurny Slesicki.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Zofia Janina Hurny Slesicki, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dress-maker, wife of Tadeusz Slesicki, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of February, A.D. 1944, at the city of Warsaw, Poland, she then being Zofia Janina Hurny, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Zofia Janina Hurny and Tadeusz Slesicki, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Zofia Janina Hurny may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Tadeusz Slesicki had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S⁵.

An Act for the relief of Carmen Cortez Leigh Pitt.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S⁵.

An Act for the relief of Carmen Cortez Leigh Pitt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Carmen Cortez Leigh Pitt, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of John Oxley Pitt, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of April, A.D. 1929, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Carmen Cortez Leigh, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence ad-
duced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Carmen Cortez Leigh and John Oxley Pitt, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Carmen Cortez Leigh may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Oxley Pitt had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T⁵.

An Act for the relief of Paraskevyy Moshonas Moshonas.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T⁵.

An Act for the relief of Paraskevyy Moshonas Moshonas.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Paraskevyy Moshonas Moshonas, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, lingerie operator, wife of Spiros Moshonas, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Lachine, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married 5 on the sixth day of March, A.D. 1949, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Paraskevyy Moshonas, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and 10 whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Paraskevyy Moshonas and 15 Spiros Moshonas, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Paraskevyy Moshonas may at any time here- 20 after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Spiros Moshonas had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U⁵.

An Act for the relief of Mary Lee Wilson Couttie.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U⁵.

An Act for the relief of Mary Lee Wilson Couttie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Lee Wilson Couttie, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Robert Lowe Couttie, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of June, A.D. 1934, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Mary Lee Wilson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Lee Wilson and Robert Lowe Couttie, her 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 Lee Wilson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Lowe Couttie had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁵.

An Act for the relief of Giacinta Villarosa Colucci.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁵.

An Act for the relief of Giacinta Villarosa Colucci.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Giacinta Villarosa and Anthony John Colucci, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Giacinta Villarosa may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Anthony John Colucci had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁵.

An Act for the relief of Irene Dora Baker Pearson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁵.

An Act for the relief of Irene Dora Baker Pearson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Dora Baker Pearson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, laboratory technician, wife of Nils Olaf Thomas Pearson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of March, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Irene Dora Baker, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Dora Baker and Nils Olaf Thomas Pearson, her 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 Dora Baker may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nils Olaf Thomas Pearson had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁵.

An Act for the relief of Gisela Kunz Cobel.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁵.

An Act for the relief of Gisela Kunz Cobel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gisela Kunz Cobel, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, assembly worker, wife of Peter Cobel, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1952, at the said city, she then being Gisela Kunz, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y⁵.

An Act for the relief of Aline Rousseau Laporte.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y⁵.

An Act for the relief of Aline Rousseau Laporte.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Aline Rousseau Laporte, residing at the town of Val d'Or, in the province of Quebec, charwoman, wife of Real Laporte, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Rouyn, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of April, A.D. 1930, at the village of Notre-Dame de la Paix, in the said province, she then being Aline Rousseau, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Aline Rousseau and Real Laporte, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Aline Rousseau may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Real Laporte had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁵.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Arlin Wintrobe.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁵.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Arlin Wintrobe.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Arlin and Pinches Wintrobe, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorothy Arlin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Pinches Wintrobe had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A⁶.

An Act respecting The Roman Catholic Episcopal
Corporation of Pembroke.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th February, 1955.

Honourable Senator BISHOP.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A⁶.

An Act respecting The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Pembroke.

Preamble.
1884, c. 105;
1899, c. 124.

WHEREAS the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Pembroke, a corporation incorporated by chapter 105 of the statutes of 1884, has prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 5

1. Section 7 of *An Act to Incorporate the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Pembroke*, chapter 105 of the statutes of 1884, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:— 10

Execution of documents.

“7. Any deed or other instrument relating to real property vested in the Corporation or to any interest in such real property or any bonds or debentures of the Corporation shall if executed within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, be deemed to be duly executed if there are affixed thereto the seal of the Corporation, and the signature of the Bishop of Pembroke, for the time being, or of any officer of the Corporation duly authorized for such purpose or his lawful attorney.” 20

2. Section 8 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Powers of the Corporation.

“8. (1) The Corporation may, from time to time, for the purposes of the Corporation, 25
(a) borrow money upon the credit of the Corporation;
(b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;
(c) make, draw, accept, endorse or become party to promissory notes and bills of exchange; every such note or bill made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by the party thereto authorized by the by-laws of the Corporation and countersigned by the proper party thereto 30

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Clause 1. Section 7 of the present Act reads as follows:—

“7. The said Vicar Apostolic of the Vicariate of Pontiac, for the time being, may, in the name of the Corporation, make or execute any deed, mortgage, conveyance, demise, release or assignment of the whole or any part of the real estate acquired or held by the Corporation, with the consent in writing of his coadjutor or senior Vicar-General and one additional clergyman, to be selected or named by the said Vicar Apostolic, for the time being; and in case there shall happen to be no coadjutor or Vicar-General, or in case they shall be incapacitated by sickness, infirmity or any other cause, or shall happen to be absent at the time, then with the consent in writing of two clergymen, to be selected or named by the said Vicar Apostolic; and all such selections or nominations, and such consent as aforesaid shall appear upon the face of the deed or other instrument in writing intended to be executed by the Corporation, and shall be testified, by the said Vicar Apostolic and coadjutor or senior Vicar-General and one additional clergyman, or such two other clergymen as aforesaid, as the case may be, being made parties to and signing and sealing all such deeds, mortgages or other instruments in writing, in the presence of two credible witnesses, as consenting parties thereto respectively.”

It is considered that to require more than one person to sign deeds and bonds causes unnecessary inconvenience and difficulty, and this is so particularly for the execution of bonds of which there will be a great many to be signed. Provision is made in the section to be added to the Act as Section 11 for the making of by-laws for the appointment of officers of the Corporation.

Clause 2. Section 8 of the present Act reads as follows:—

“8. A declaration or recital in the deed, mortgage or other instrument in writing, that it has been executed by the persons and in the manner mentioned in the next preceding section shall be sufficient evidence of the matters therein stated; and any statutory discharge of mortgage, release or receipt for the payment of money, being a charge on land, required to be given or executed by the Corporation, shall be deemed to be valid and sufficiently executed if the seal of the Corporation shall be affixed thereto, and if the same shall be signed in the presence of one witness by the Vicar Apostolic of the said Vicariate, for the time being, and his coadjutor or senior Vicar-General with one additional clergyman, or by two clergymen, in the event of there being no coadjutor or Vicar-General, or in the event of the coadjutor and senior Vicar-General being absent or incapacitated by sickness, infirmity or any other cause; and no recitals shall be necessary therein or therefor.”

Section 8 of the present Act is relevant to the provisions for execution contained in present Section 7 but not relevant to the provisions for execution contained in the new Section 7.

authorized by the said by-laws of the Corporation, shall be binding upon the Corporation, and shall be presumed to have been made, drawn, accepted or endorsed with proper authority until the contrary is shown; and it shall not be necessary in any case to have the seal of the Corporation affixed to any such note or bill; 5

(d) mortgage, hypothecate or pledge any property of the Corporation, real or personal, to secure the repayment of any money borrowed for the purposes of the Corporation; 10

(e) guarantee, with or without security, upon such terms as it may determine, any indebtedness of, the performance of any obligations of, and the repayment of any advances made to or for the purpose of any Roman Catholic corporation, organization, association or society engaged in activities in or partly in the Diocese of Pembroke, or any officers thereof or any pastor of a parish in the Diocese of Pembroke, and notwithstanding that any such corporation, organization, association or society may not have power to borrow money, any such guarantee shall be valid and binding upon the said Corporation in the same way as if such corporation, organization, association or society had power to borrow money; 20 25

(f) mortgage, hypothecate or pledge any property of the Corporation real or personal, to secure the fulfilment of any such guarantee entered into by it.

Limitation.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Corporation to issue any note or bill payable to bearer thereof, or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money or as the note or bill of a bank or to engage in the business of banking or insurance. 30

Moneys
heretofore
borrowed.

(3) It is hereby declared that the said Corporation shall be bound for payment of all moneys heretofore borrowed by and in the name of the Corporation and shall be liable on all guarantees heretofore entered into by and in the name of the Corporation, notwithstanding that the Corporation may not have had power to borrow such moneys or to enter into such guarantees to the same extent as if such borrowing or such guarantees would have been valid if done or entered into after this Act had come into force." 35 40

Paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of subsection 2 of the new Section 8 make provision for the borrowing of money and the means whereby such borrowing may be evidenced and secured.

Paragraph (e) is a retro-active provision and is designed to validate guarantees which the Corporation has already given on an issue of debentures.

3. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following section as section 11.

By laws.

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

- (a) the administration, management and control of the property, business and other temporal affairs of the Corporation; 5
- (b) the appointment, functions, duties and remuneration of all officers, agents and servants of the Corporation;
- (c) the appointment of an executive committee and of special committees, from time to time, for the purposes of the Corporation, and for the calling of meetings of such committees; 10
- (d) generally for the carrying out of the objects and purposes of the Corporation." 15

Clause 3. It is felt that the addition of this section providing for the making of by-laws for the managing of the temporal affairs of the Corporation and for the appointment of officers and committees will facilitate the management of the affairs of the Corporation.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

AN ACT FOR THE PURPOSE OF

Read a first time, Wednesday, 2nd February, 1945.

The Hon. the Chairman of the
Committee on Finance

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
ON THE BILL FOR AN ACT FOR THE PURPOSE OF

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B⁶.

An Act for the relief of Hazel Irene McKay Puttee.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B⁶.

An Act for the relief of Hazel Irene McKay Puttee.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel Irene McKay and Ronald Kenneth Puttee, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hazel Irene McKay may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ronald Kenneth Puttee had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C⁶.

An Act for the relief of Demetra Denis Varverikos Kotsos.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C⁶.

An Act for the relief of Demetra Denis Varverikos Kotsos.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Demetra Denis Varverikos Kotsos, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Anthony Emmanuel Kotsos, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Demetra Denis Varverikos, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Demetra Denis Varverikos and Anthony Emmanuel Kotsos, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Demetra Denis Varverikos may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Anthony Emmanuel Kotsos had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D⁶.

An Act for the relief of Therese Deschamps Pare.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D⁶.

An Act for the relief of Therese Deschamps Pare.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Therese Deschamps Pare, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, private secretary, wife of Benoit Pare, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of March, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Therese Deschamps, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Therese Deschamps and Benoit Pare, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E⁶.

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Edith Paige Bouchard.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E⁶.

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Edith Paige Bouchard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Beatrice Edith Paige Bouchard, residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, machine operator, wife of Joseph Maurice Bouchard, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Beebe, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of February, A.D. 1925, at the town of Coaticook, in the said province, she then being Beatrice Edith Paige, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Beatrice Edith Paige and Joseph Maurice Bouchard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Beatrice Edith Paige may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Maurice Bouchard had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F⁶.

An Act for the relief of Sheila Edith Emily Little Staniforth.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F⁶.

An Act for the relief of Sheila Edith Emily Little Staniforth.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sheila Edith Emily Little Staniforth, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Harold Fassett Staniforth, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of December, A.D. 1949, at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Sheila Edith Emily Little, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sheila Edith Emily Little and Harold Fassett Staniforth, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sheila Edith Emily Little may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Fassett Staniforth had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G⁶.

An Act for the relief of Elias Helakos, otherwise known as
Louis Childs.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G⁶.

An Act for the relief of Elias Helakos, otherwise known as Louis Childs.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elias Helakos, otherwise known as Louis Childs, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waiter, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-sixth day of May, A.D. 1923, at the said city, he and Marie Alexina Couturier, otherwise known as Alice Couturier, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elias Helakos, otherwise known as Louis Childs and Marie Alexina Couturier, otherwise known as Alice Couturier, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elias Helakos, otherwise known as Louis Childs may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Alexina Couturier, otherwise known as Alice Couturier had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H⁶.

An Act for the relief of Albina Legault Desjardins.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H⁶.

An Act for the relief of Albina Legault Desjardins.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Albina Legault and Raymond Desjardins, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Albina Legault may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Raymond Desjardins had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL 16.

An Act for the relief of Maia Piibe Paul.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I⁶.

An Act for the relief of Maia Piibe Paul.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maia Piibe Paul, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Ulo Paul, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of November, A.D. 1950, at the said city, she then being Maia Piibe, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maia Piibe and Ulo Paul, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Maia Piibe may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ulo Paul had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J⁶.

An Act for the relief of John Russell Watt.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J⁶.

An Act for the relief of John Russell Watt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Russell Watt, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of December, A.D. 1945, at the city of London, England, he and Daisy Isabel Winter, who was then of the said city of London, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient and the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John Russell Watt and Daisy Isabel Winter, his 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 Russell Watt may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Daisy Isabel Winter had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K⁶.

An Act for the relief of William Watson Southam.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K⁶.

An Act for the relief of William Watson Southam.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Watson Southam, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, executive, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of July, A.D. 1930, at Port Nelson, in the province of Ontario, he and Katinka Raimondi Young, who was then of the city of Hamilton, in the said province of Ontario, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Watson Southam and Katinka Raimondi 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 William Watson Southam may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Katinka Raimondi Young had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L⁶.

An Act for the relief of Marie Joyce Kane Grant.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L⁶.

An Act for the relief of Marie Joyce Kane Grant.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Joyce Kane Grant, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Alexander Grant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of March, A.D. 1942, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Marie Joyce Kane, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Joyce Kane and Alexander Grant, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Joyce Kane may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander Grant had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁶.

An Act for the relief of Anton Josef Cermak.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁶.

An Act for the relief of Anton Josef Cermak.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Anton Josef Cermak, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, aircraft mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of October, A.D. 1938, at Povaszka Bystrica, Czechoslovakia, he and Maria Lysa, who was then of Povaszka Bystrica aforesaid, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Anton Josef Cermak and Maria Lysa, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Anton Josef Cermak may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maria Lysa had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o.

An Act for the relief of Myriam Micheline Weil
Goldschmied.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o.

An Act for the relief of Myriam Micheline Weil
Goldschmied.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Myriam Micheline Weil Goldschmied, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, laboratory technician, wife of Hans George Goldschmied, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of October, A.D. 1949, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Myriam Micheline Weil, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Myriam Micheline Weil and Hans George Goldschmied, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Myriam Micheline Weil may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hans George Goldschmied had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁶.

An Act respecting Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th February, 1955.

Honourable Senator ASELTINE.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁶.

An Act respecting Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

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

Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as *The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1955*. 5

DEFINITIONS.

- 2.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression
- "court". (a) "court" means any of the courts described in section three and includes a judge of such court;
- "cruelty". (b) "cruelty" means legal cruelty as now interpreted 10 and construed by the High Court of England in divorce and matrimonial causes;
- "decree". (c) "decree" includes order, decision, judgment and sentence;
- "divorce". (d) "divorce" means dissolution of marriage, anciently 15 termed divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*;
- "jurisdiction". (e) "jurisdiction" includes power and authority;
- "now". (f) "now" means the time when this Act comes into force;
- "petition". (g) "petition" includes action, suit, writ or other pro- 20 ceeding or process;
- "petitioner". (h) "petitioner" includes plaintiff or other person presenting, instituting or causing to be issued a petition as defined by this section;
- "presentation" and "presented to". (i) "presentation", with relation to a petition as defined 25 by this section, includes institution and commencement, and "presented to", with the same relation, includes instituted in or commenced in;
- "respondent". (j) "respondent" includes defendant.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Dissolution of marriage is of statutory origin. The other familiar matrimonial causes had not statutory origin. Any court in Canada which has jurisdiction in divorce has jurisdiction also in the other matrimonial causes.

"Divorce" throughout these notes, means *dissolution of marriage*.

The only courts in Canada to which this Act applies are courts which *now* have jurisdiction to decree divorce.

A court in Prince Edward Island has had that right since 1835 as the term "divorce" was then understood.

A court in Nova Scotia has had that right since 1758.

A court in New Brunswick has had that right since 1791.

No court has that right in Quebec.

A court in Ontario has had that right since 1930.

A court in Manitoba has had that right since 1870.

Courts in Saskatchewan and Alberta have had that right since 1905. Before then the right was inchoate in the N. W. Territories. Hence the right of Saskatchewan and Alberta although these provinces were only formed in 1905 is to the Divorce law of England as of 1870.

A court in British Columbia has had that right since 1858.

No court has that right in Newfoundland.

Prince Edward Island now exercises its right under its own Act of 1835 by virtue of section 129, B.N.A. Act.

Nova Scotia, under the same authority, now exercises its right under its own Act of 1866.

New Brunswick also operates under its own preconfederation Act of 1860.

Ontario operates under Dominion Act, chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes of 1952.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta operate under the terms of the respective Acts of 1870 and 1905 which erected them into provinces. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has confirmed their right, which extends to the divorce law of England as of 1870.

British Columbia yet operates under a proclamation of Governor Douglas made in 1858, which, it has been held, extends to that province the divorce law of England as in force in 1858.

APPLICATION.

Application
of this Act
in provinces.

3. (1) This Act shall apply to and in those provinces of Canada wherein there are now constituted and maintained courts of divorce and matrimonial causes having jurisdiction to decree dissolution of marriage, and to and in such provinces only.

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Application
of this Act
to courts.

(2) In each of such provinces this Act shall apply to and confer jurisdiction upon the court described in subsection one of this section (subsequently in this Act termed "the court") and to and upon that court only.

Jurisdiction
of the court
augmented.

4. The intent of this Act (saving the effect of section 5) is to augment the now existing jurisdiction of the court with relation to divorce and matrimonial causes without disturbing the basis upon which that jurisdiction rests. Accordingly, it is declared that, notwithstanding anything in this Act, the court, to such extent as it now has (whether under any statute, order in council, proclamation or rule of law, or by reason of the time of the enactment, or making, publishing or issuing of any statute, order in council or proclamation or otherwise or at all) jurisdiction with relation to divorce and matrimonial causes, shall continue to derive that jurisdiction as heretofore without any impairment (saving the effect of section 5) by reason of this Act, but that to such further extent as by the terms of this Act any new jurisdiction is capable of being conferred upon the court, and to that extent only, this Act shall apply and such new jurisdiction, so conferred, and that only, shall be deemed to be based upon and derived under this Act.

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(2) All such new jurisdiction of the court shall be exercised and applied under rules of court, which it may provide.

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DIVORCE.

Restrictions
on petitions
for divorce.

5. (1) No petition for divorce shall be presented to or entertained by the court until a period of three years shall have elapsed since the date of the marriage unless the court, upon application made in accordance with rules of court, shall otherwise allow.

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Cases of
hardship or
depravity.

(2) The court shall so allow only in cases of exceptional hardship suffered by the petitioner or of exceptional depravity on the part of the respondent.

Effect of
misrepresentation
or concealment.

(3) If at the hearing of the petition it appears to the court that the petitioner obtained under this section leave to present the petition by any misrepresentation or concealment of the nature of the case the court may, if it pronounces a decree nisi, do so subject to the condition that no application to make the decree absolute shall be

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The various provinces, therefore, derive their various jurisdictions as now exercised through various sources—Imperial statutes, a Dominion Statute, Provincial statutes, orders in council, Proclamations and the common law. In some of the provinces the gap between the date of the law of England which applies to them and the present time is broad.

This Act has been framed in terms designed to enable the proper court in each of the provinces to supplement its existing jurisdiction by addition thereto of such portion of what is now the law of England as will, in the result, make the total jurisdiction of each and all of them substantially the same, to wit, substantially, the law of divorce and matrimonial causes as it is now in England, preserving, in each province, however, so far as its now existing jurisdiction is concerned, its now existing *source of jurisdiction*. For example the Maritime provinces will retain their pre-confederation Acts, so far as they go and they will resort to this Act only for any *new* jurisdiction to be found in it. So with the other provinces according to their circumstances. The formula for this application of the Act is expressed by sections three and four, especially the latter. This procedure will cause the least possible disturbance in the application of the Act, which will be easily adapted to the differing conditions in each province.

Section 4 presents a novel departure. Except in what is bound to be a rare case a marriage cannot be dissolved within its first three years.

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 deal with divorce, sections 10 and 11 with judicial separation, sections 12 and 13 with nullity, section 14 with alimony, sections 15 to 18 cover general matters.

Since section 16 of the Act extends the provisions of chapter 15 of the Dominion statutes of 1930, now consolidated as c. 84 of the R.S. 1952, to deportation of an alien husband as well as desertion and to *any* matrimonial cause, it is proposed to repeal that Act.

made until after the expiration of such period of three years or it may dismiss the petition without prejudice to any petition which may be brought after the expiration of such period of three years upon the same, or substantially the same, facts as those proved in support of the petition so 5 dismissed.

Relevant considerations for guidance of court.

(4) In determining any application made under this section for leave to present a petition the court shall have regard to the interests of any children of the marriage and to the question whether there is reasonable probability of a 10 reconciliation between the parties before the expiration of such period of three years.

Misconduct within three years after marriage.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the presentation, after the elapse of such period of three years, of a petition based upon matters which have occurred 15 before the expiration of that period.

Section not to apply to adultery.

(6) This section shall not apply in the case of a petition for divorce on the ground of adultery.

Grounds of petition for divorce by either husband or wife.

6. (1) A petition for divorce may be presented either by the husband or the wife to, and it may be entertained by, the 20 court, on the ground that the respondent

(a) has since the celebration of the marriage committed adultery;

(b) has deserted the petitioner without cause for a period of at least three years immediately preceding the 25 presentation of the petition;

(c) has since the celebration of the marriage treated the petitioner with cruelty; or

(d) is incurably of unsound mind and has been continuously under care and treatment for a period of at 30 least five years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition.

Grounds of petition by wife only

(2) A petition for divorce may be presented by the wife to, and it may be entertained by, the court, on the ground that her husband has, since the celebration of the marriage, 35 been guilty of rape, sodomy or bestiality.

Meaning of "care and treatment".

(3) For the purposes of this section a person of unsound mind shall be deemed to be under care and treatment only whilst he is

(a) detained in pursuance of an order or inquisition 40 competently made or had under authority of a statute in force in the province concerned or as a criminal lunatic; or

(b) receiving treatment as a voluntary patient pursuant to any statute in force in the province concerned, being 45 treatment which follows without any interval a period of such detention as aforesaid.

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7. (1) On a petition for divorce it shall be the duty of the court to inquire as far as it can into the facts and circumstances of the case and whether there has been any adultery or other matrimonial offence on the part of the petitioner and whether any collusion exists between the parties and also to enquire into any circumstances which are pleaded against the petitioner.

(2) If the court is satisfied on the evidence that (a) the case for the petition has been proved; and

(b) where the ground of the petition is adultery, the petitioner has not in any manner been accessory to or has not connived at or abetted the adultery, or where the ground of the petition is cruelty, the petitioner has not in any manner condoned the cruelty;

then the petition is not to be granted or proceeded in unless with the sanction or order of the respondent.

The court subject to section 3 shall pronounce a decree of divorce, but if the court is not satisfied with respect to any of the aforesaid matters it shall dismiss the petition.

8. The court notwithstanding the provisions of section 7 shall not be bound to pronounce a decree of divorce and may refuse the petition if it finds that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery or if in the opinion of the court the respondent has been guilty of any matrimonial offence in connection or proximity with the adultery.

(1) of cruelty towards the other party of the marriage; (2) where the ground of the petition is adultery or cruelty, or if during the marriage the respondent has been guilty of any matrimonial offence which is pleaded against him; or (3) where the other party before the adultery or adultery was committed.

(4) where the ground of the petition is adultery or cruelty, or if during the marriage the respondent has been guilty of any matrimonial offence which is pleaded against him; or (5) where the other party before the adultery or adultery was committed.

PROVISIONS AS TO COSTS

9. Any married person who alleges that matrimonial grounds exist for divorce shall, in addition to the costs of the proceedings, be liable to pay to the other party to the proceedings a sum not exceeding a certain amount and to have the amount thereof paid by the court if satisfied that such grounds exist, and the court is satisfied that such matrimonial grounds exist may, by decree, require the respondent to pay to the petitioner, with interest on the principal sum, a sum not exceeding the amount specified in the decree.

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Duty of court on presentation of petition for divorce.

7. (1) On a petition for divorce it shall be the duty of the court to enquire, so far as it reasonably can, into the facts alleged and whether there has been any connivance or condonation on the part of the petitioner and whether any collusion exists between the parties and also to enquire into any countercharge which is made against the petitioner. 5

Proofs required.

- (2) If the court is satisfied on the evidence that
- (i) the case for the petition has been proved; and
 - (ii) where the ground of the petition is adultery, the petitioner has not in any manner been accessory to, or has not connived at or condoned the adultery, or, where the ground of the petition is cruelty, the petitioner has not in any manner condoned the cruelty; and 15
 - (iii) the petition is not presented or prosecuted in collusion with the respondent or either of the respondents;

the court, subject to section 8, shall pronounce a decree of divorce, but if the court is not satisfied with respect to any of the aforesaid matters it shall dismiss the petition. 20

When court not bound to decree divorce.

8. The court, notwithstanding the provisions of section 7, shall not be bound to pronounce a decree of divorce and may dismiss the petition if it finds that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery or if, in the opinion of the court, the petitioner has been guilty 25

- (a) of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting the petition;
- (b) of cruelty towards the other party of the marriage;
- (c) where the ground of the petition is adultery or cruelty, of having without reasonable excuse deserted, or having without reasonable excuse wilfully separated himself or herself from the other party before the adultery or cruelty complained of;
- (d) where the ground of the petition is adultery or unsoundness of mind or desertion, of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery or unsoundness of mind or desertion. 35

PRESUMPTION OF DEATH.

Proceedings for decree of presumption of death and dissolution of marriage.

9. Any married person who alleges that reasonable grounds exist for supposing that the other party to the marriage is dead may present a petition to the court to have it presumed that the other party is dead and to have the marriage dissolved, and the court, if satisfied that such reasonable grounds exist, may, by decree, presume the death and dissolve the marriage, with liberty to the petitioner lawfully to marry again. 40 45

12. In any such proceedings the wife shall be a party in every case, and the husband shall be a party in every case, unless the court shall otherwise order. The court may, in its discretion, order that the husband or wife be a party in any such proceedings, and may, in its discretion, order that the husband or wife be a party in any such proceedings, and may, in its discretion, order that the husband or wife be a party in any such proceedings.

Section 12
 Section 12
 Section 12

PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO THE COURT

13. The court shall have jurisdiction to make orders in relation to the husband or wife of any person in respect of whom a petition for divorce has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for nullity of marriage has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for annulment of a marriage has been presented, and to make orders in relation to the husband or wife of any person in respect of whom a petition for divorce has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for nullity of marriage has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for annulment of a marriage has been presented.

Section 13
 Section 13
 Section 13

14. The provisions of sections 7 and 8 relating to the duty of the court on presentation of a petition for divorce and the circumstances in which such a petition shall or may be granted or dismissed, shall apply in like manner to a petition for judicial separation, and where the court in such a case is satisfied that the husband or wife of any person in respect of whom a petition for divorce has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for nullity of marriage has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for annulment of a marriage has been presented, is entitled to custody of the children.

Section 14
 Section 14
 Section 14

15. Where a petition for divorce or a petition for nullity of marriage or a petition for annulment of a marriage has been presented, and the court has granted a decree of divorce or a decree of nullity of marriage or a decree of annulment of a marriage, the court shall have jurisdiction to make orders in relation to the husband or wife of any person in respect of whom a petition for divorce has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for nullity of marriage has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for annulment of a marriage has been presented, and to make orders in relation to the husband or wife of any person in respect of whom a petition for divorce has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for nullity of marriage has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for annulment of a marriage has been presented.

Section 15
 Section 15
 Section 15

16. The court shall have jurisdiction to make orders in relation to the husband or wife of any person in respect of whom a petition for divorce has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for nullity of marriage has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for annulment of a marriage has been presented, and to make orders in relation to the husband or wife of any person in respect of whom a petition for divorce has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for nullity of marriage has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for annulment of a marriage has been presented.

Section 16
 Section 16
 Section 16

17. The court shall have jurisdiction to make orders in relation to the husband or wife of any person in respect of whom a petition for divorce has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for nullity of marriage has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for annulment of a marriage has been presented, and to make orders in relation to the husband or wife of any person in respect of whom a petition for divorce has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for nullity of marriage has been presented, or in respect of whom a petition for annulment of a marriage has been presented.

Section 17
 Section 17
 Section 17

Seven years
absence.

(2) In any such proceedings the fact that for a period of seven years or upwards the other party to the marriage has been continually absent from the petitioner and the petitioner has no reason to believe that the other party has been living within that time shall be evidence that he or she is dead until the contrary is proved. 5

Practice and
procedure.

(3) The practice and procedure under this section shall be, as nearly as may be, the same as in ordinary proceedings in the court for a divorce.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

Decree of
judicial
separation.

10. (1) A petition for judicial separation may be presented to the court either by the husband or the wife on any grounds on which a petition for divorce might have been presented, or on the ground of failure to comply with a decree of restitution of conjugal rights or on any ground on which a decree of judicial separation may now be pronounced in the court to which the petition is presented. 15

Sections 7
and 8 to
apply.

(2) The provisions of sections 7 and 8, relating to the duty of the court on presentation of a petition for divorce and the circumstances in which such a petition shall or may be granted or dismissed, shall apply in like manner to a petition for judicial separation, and where the court in accordance with such provisions grants a decree of judicial separation it shall no longer be obligatory for the petitioner to cohabit with the respondent. 20

Divorce
following
judicial
separation.

11. (1) Where an intending petitioner for a decree of divorce has previously been granted a decree of judicial separation he or she shall not be prevented from presenting his or her petition for divorce, nor the court be prevented from pronouncing a decree of divorce, by reason only of the granting of such previous decree, although it was made upon the same or substantially the same facts as those proved in support of the petition for divorce. 30

Previous
decree may
be accepted
as proof of
alleged
misconduct.

(2) On any such petition for divorce the court may treat the decree of judicial separation as sufficient proof of the adultery, desertion or other ground on which it was granted, but the court shall not pronounce a decree of divorce without receiving evidence from the petitioner. 35

Effect of
desertion
in such
proceedings.

(3) For the purposes of any such petition for divorce a period of desertion immediately preceding the institution of proceedings for a decree of judicial separation shall, if the parties have not resumed cohabitation and the decree has been continuously in force since the granting thereof, be deemed immediately to precede the presentation of the petition for divorce. 40

AVOIDANCE.

New grounds
for decree
of avoidance.

12. Subject to section 13, in addition to any other grounds on which, in the province and in the court to which the petition has been presented, a marriage is by law void or voidable, a marriage shall be voidable by the court on the grounds

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(a) that the marriage has not been consummated owing to the wilful refusal of the respondent to consummate it;

(b) that either party to the marriage was at the time of the marriage either of unsound mind or a mental defective within the meaning of any statute in force in the province of the court concerned or subject to recurrent fits of insanity or epilepsy;

(c) that the respondent was at the time of the marriage suffering from venereal disease of a communicable form; or

(d) that the respondent was at the time of the marriage pregnant by some person other than the petitioner.

Limitation
of effect of
section
twelve.

13. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 12, in the cases specified in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) thereof the court shall not grant a decree unless it is satisfied

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(a) that the petitioner was at the time of the marriage ignorant of the facts alleged; and

(b) that proceedings looking to avoidance were instituted within a year from the date of the marriage; and

(c) that marital intercourse with the consent of the petitioner has not occurred since the discovery by the petitioner of the existence of the grounds for a decree.

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Extent to
which decree
shall relate
back.

(2) In the case of a marriage avoided pursuant to paragraph (a) of section 12 the decree shall relate back to such date, not earlier than three months after the date of the marriage, as shall be fixed and named in the decree by the court.

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Extent to
which decree
shall relate
back.

(3) In the case of a marriage avoided pursuant to paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) of section 12 the decree shall relate back to a date, not earlier than the time of discovery by the petitioner of the existence of the grounds for a decree, and such date shall be fixed and named in the decree by the court.

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Issue
legitimate.

(4) Any child born of a marriage avoided pursuant to paragraphs (b) or (c) of section 12 shall be a legitimate child of the parents thereto notwithstanding such avoidance.

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Marriage
void by
law not
validated.

(5) Nothing in this section or in section 12 shall be construed as validating any marriage which is by law void, but with respect to which a decree of nullity has not been granted.

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ALIMONY.

Powers of court.

14. (1) When a petition for divorce or judicial separation or avoidance of marriage has been presented to the court under and pursuant to any one or more of sections 6 to 13, the court shall have power to order the provision of alimony, the settlement of the wife's property, the application of property which is the subject of marriage settlements and the securing of money for the benefit of the children of the marriage, and proceedings to obtain any such order may, subject to and in accordance with rules of court, be commenced at any time after the presentation of the petition: 5
 Provided that if the practice of the court provides for a decree nisi no order other than an interim order for the payment of alimony shall be made unless and until a decree nisi has been pronounced, and no such order, save in so far as it relates to the preparation, execution or approval of a deed or instrument, nor any settlement made in pursuance of any such order, shall take effect unless and until the decree is made absolute. 15

Proviso.

Money may be ordered to be applied for benefit of children.

(2) The court may, if it thinks fit, on any decree of divorce or avoidance of marriage made under and pursuant to this Act, order the husband, or (in the case of a petition for divorce by a wife on the ground of her husband's insanity) order the wife to secure for the benefit of the children such gross sum of money or annual sum of money as the court may deem reasonable: Provided that the term for which any sum of money is secured for the benefit of a child shall not extend beyond the date when the child will attain twenty-one years of age. 20 25

Proviso.

GENERAL.

Clergyman not bound to marry divorced persons or to permit marriage in church or chapel.

15. No clergyman shall be compelled or bound to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage has been dissolved on any ground and whose former husband or wife is still living or to permit the marriage of any such person to be solemnized in the church or chapel of which he is the minister. 30

Domicile when husband deserts wife or is deported as an alien.

16. Where a wife has been deserted by her husband, or where her husband has been deported from Canada under any law for the time being in force relating to the deportation of aliens, and the husband was immediately before the desertion or deportation domiciled in Canada the court shall have jurisdiction for the purpose of any proceedings 35 40

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under this or any other Act or law in force in the province concerned relating to divorce and/or matrimonial causes, notwithstanding that the husband has changed his domicile since the desertion or deportation.

Repeal.

17. Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, 5
the *Divorce Jurisdiction Act* and sections 4, 5 and 6 of the
Marriage and Divorce Act, chapter 176 of the Revised
Statutes of Canada, 1952, are repealed.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P⁶.

An Act respecting The Bonaventure and Gaspé Telephone
Company, Limited.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd February, 1955.

Honourable Senator BOUFFARD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P⁶.

An Act respecting The Bonaventure and Gaspé Telephone Company, Limited.

Preamble.
1906-7, c. 64.

WHEREAS The Bonaventure and Gaspé Telephone Company, Limited, a company incorporated by chapter 64 of the statutes of 1906-7, has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, 5
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Name in
French.

1. Section 1 of chapter 64 of the statutes of 1906-7 is amended by adding thereto after the word "Limited" 10
where the same appears on line nine thereof the words "and in French, La Compagnie de Téléphone Bonaventure et Gaspé Limitée".

Power to
increase
capital.

2. Sections 3 and 4 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"3. (1) The capital stock of The Bonaventure and Gaspé 15
Telephone Company, Limited, hereinafter called "the Company", may be increased from time to time by such amounts as the shareholders may deem necessary for the proper extension of the undertaking of the Company, such increases to be effected by resolution of the directors by 20
and with the consent of a majority in value of the shareholders present or represented by proxy at any annual general meeting or at any special general meeting of the shareholders called for that purpose: Provided that the total capital stock of the Company, including the present 25
authorized capital stock, shall not exceed two million dollars.

Proviso.

Issue and
sale of stock
subject to
approval of
Transport
Board.

(2) The Company shall not have power to make any issue, sale or other disposition of its capital stock, or any part thereof, without first obtaining the approval of the 30

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Clause 1. Section 1 presently reads as follows:

"1. John Hall Kelly and Albert Caldwell, both of New Carlisle, Walter Hamon, John P. LeGrand and Eugene Bouillon of Paspébiac, W. J. Enright, of Port Daniel, R. H. Montgomery, of New Richmond, R. N. LeBlanc, of Bonaventure, all of the county of Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec, and W. H. Wiggs, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of "The Bonaventure and Gaspé Telephone Company, Limited", hereinafter called "the Company".

The company operates primarily in the Province of Quebec, and for this reason, it is felt desirable to have the name in French as well as in English.

Clause 2. Sections 3 and 4 presently read as follows:

"3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and may be issued in whole or in part, and may be called up from time to time and in such manner as the directors determine; but no one call shall exceed fifty per cent on the shares subscribed, and there shall be an interval of at least thirty days between calls.

4. The capital stock may, after the whole thereof has been subscribed, and at least fifty per cent thereon has been paid up in cash, be increased from time to time by resolution of the directors, confirmed by two-thirds in value of the shareholders present or represented by proxy at any annual meeting, or at any special general meeting of the shareholders called for that purpose, in either case on thirty days' notice, to such an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars additional, as the shareholders deem necessary."

The purpose of these new sections is to obtain authority to increase the capital stock of the Company from one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, to two million dollars divided into shares of a par value of twenty-five dollars each. The authorized capital was subscribed and paid in full in the early years of the operation of the Company.

The capital sum required for the operations of a small local telephone system a half century ago is entirely inadequate to meet the necessities of a territory which is now undergoing a great economic expansion and wherein the necessities of the population for better and enlarged telephone communication are constantly increasing. The Telephone Company is now faced with a growing demand for better equipment and extension of its facilities to individuals and to entirely new communities established in the region.

Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada of the amount, terms and conditions of such issue, sale or other disposition of such capital stock.

Par value
of shares
changed.

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything in chapter 64 of the statutes of 1906-7, the capital stock of the company is hereby subdivided into shares of the par value of twenty-five dollars each. Every person holding a share or shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each shall hereafter be deemed to be the holder of the same aggregate amount of the stock divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, and on surrender of the share certificate or share certificates for shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each held by him shall be entitled to receive in exchange therefor a new certificate or certificates for the same aggregate amount of stock expressed in shares of the par value of twenty-five dollars. 5
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Coming
into force.

(2) Subsection one of this section shall come into force on the first day of July, 1955, or on such earlier date as the directors of the Company may fix by resolution."

3. Section 8 of the said Act is repealed. 20

4. Section 10 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Power.

"10. (1) Subject to the provisions of sections 250 and 251 of the *Railway Act*, and of the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*, the Company may 25

Telephone
lines.

(a) construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain, repair and operate lines of electric telephone over or under land or under water or both between any places or anywhere in the province of Quebec and in the counties of Restigouche and Gloucester in the province of New Brunswick; 30

Towers,
poles,
structures,
etc.

(b) construct, manufacture, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, lay, erect, maintain, repair, use and operate all such towers, cables, wires, poles, manholes, conduits, works, structures, buildings, plants, instruments, switch-boards, machinery, apparatus, appliances, implements, materials and supplies as may be necessary for the purposes of the Company's undertaking or as may appertain to its business, and dispose of the same in whole or in part; 35
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Vessels,
etc.

(c) for the purposes of the Company's undertaking, construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, charter, maintain and operate steamships and other vessels either within or without Canada, for the laying, maintenance and operation of submarine and sub-aqueous cables; 45

Clause 3. Section 8 presently reads as follows:

"8. The annual meeting of the Company shall be held on the first Thursday of September in each year."

The repeal of this section makes the date of the annual meeting conform with the requirements of the Companies Act, R.S. 1952 chapter 53, and with the fiscal year of the Company.

Clause 4. Section 10 presently reads as follows:

"10. The Company may—

- (a) construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain and operate lines of electric telephone and telegraph, over land or under water, or both, between any places in the Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé in the Province of Quebec, and any place in the Counties of Restigouche and Gloucester, in the Province of New Brunswick;
- (b) construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain and operate extensions of the lines hereby authorized to any places in the Province of Quebec and to any places in the Province of New Brunswick;
- (c) construct, manufacture, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, lay, erect, maintain, use and operate all such cables, wires, poles, conduits, works, structures, buildings, plant, machinery, apparatus, appliances, implements, materials and supplies as may be necessary for the purposes of the Company's undertaking or as may appertain to its business; and dispose of same;
- (d) for the purposes of the Company's undertaking, construct, purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, charter, maintain and operate steamships and other vessels for the laying, maintenance and operation of submarine and sub-aqueous cables;
- (e) acquire and use any privilege granted by any federal, provincial or municipal authority; and acquire, use and dispose of any invention, letters patent of invention, or the right to use any inventions in any way connected with or appertaining to its business;
- (f) establish offices for the transmission and reception of messages."

The purpose of the new section is to obtain authority for the Company to exercise certain powers which experience has shown to be useful and necessary to the undertaking of a Telephone Company and which are normally granted to Telephone Companies.

Letters patent.	(d) acquire and use any privilege granted by any federal, provincial or municipal authority and acquire, use and dispose of any invention, letters patent of invention, or the right to use any inventions in any way connected with or appertaining to its business;	5
Arrangements with federal etc., authorities.	(e) enter into any contracts or arrangements with any federal, provincial or municipal authority or any person or company for any purpose or work in the Company's interest, or that may seem conducive or incidental to the Company's objects, and to obtain from or give to any such federal, provincial or municipal authority, person or company, any rights, privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain or to give, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such contract or arrangement;	10
Advancing of money.	(f) upon such security as it may deem necessary, advance money to any corporation, company or person, to build or operate any telephone system or systems;	15
Contractors.	(g) as contractors for any other corporation, company or person, do anything as contractors which it might do for its own purpose;	20
Investments.	(h) invest and deal with any of the moneys (including moneys held by the Company to the credit of any of its sinking funds) of the Company not immediately required for the purposes thereof, upon such securities as trustees may under the laws of the province of Quebec invest in, and in such manner as they may think fit, and from time to time vary or realize such investments; and	25
Offices.	(i) establish offices for the transmission and reception of messages and transmit messages for the public and charge tolls and rates therefor.	30
Tolls to be approved.	(2) No toll or charge shall be demanded or taken until it has been approved of by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, which Board may also revise such tolls and charges.	35
Telephones.	(3) The provisions of the <i>Railway Act</i> relating to telephones, telephone systems or lines, shall apply to the Company."	

5. Sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act are repealed 40 and the following substituted therefor:

Disposal of undertaking.	"11. The Company shall have power to sell and dispose of the undertaking of the Company and its rights and properties for such consideration as the Company may think fit: Provided that no such sale or disposal shall be made until it is approved by a meeting of ordinary shareholders duly called for that purpose, at which meeting two-thirds in value of the issued ordinary shares are represented by ordinary shareholders in person or by proxy,	45
Proviso as to approval of ordinary shareholders.		

Clause 5. Sections 11, 12 and 13 presently read as follows:

11. Except as provided by section 13 of this Act, the Company, or any company whose line of telephone or telegraph is leased by the Company or under its control, shall not at any time be amalgamated with any company possessing powers similar to those of the Company; and any such amalgamation and any arrangement for making a common fund or pooling the earnings or receipts of the Company, or of any company whose line of telephone or telegraph is leased by the Company or under its control, with any company possessing powers similar to those of the Company, shall be absolutely void.

12. Except as provided by section 13 of this Act, the Company shall not sell, dispose of, or transfer any of its stock, or its rights, powers, privileges, charter or franchises, to any company possessing powers similar to those of the Company; nor shall the Company purchase or acquire or accept the transfer of any of the stock of any company possessing powers similar to those of the Company.

13. The Company may, however, by a resolution of the directors, confirmed by two-thirds in value of the shareholders present, or represented by proxy, at any annual meeting or at any special general meeting of the shareholders called for the said purpose, and if the said resolution has also been approved by the Governor in Council, do all and every the things prohibited by sections 11 and 12 of this Act."

and provided further that no such sale or disposal shall take effect until it has been submitted to and approved of by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

Acquisition
of business
of other
companies.

12. The Company shall have power to purchase, take over, lease, amalgamate with or otherwise acquire from any other company or companies having objects in whole or in part similar to the objects of the Company all or any part of the property, real or personal, undertaking, business, powers, contracts, privileges and rights of any such company or companies that may have been conferred upon any such company or companies by charter, acts of incorporation, by-laws or contracts; conditional upon the assumption by the Company of the duties, obligations and liabilities of such other company with respect to the business rights and property so acquired as are not performed or discharged by such other company: Provided that no agreement therefor shall take effect until it has been submitted to and approved of by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada. And the Company shall have power to allot and issue to such company or companies or to the shareholders thereof or any one or more of them, shares either ordinary or preference, or both, in the capital stock of the Company in payment in whole or in part of the said property, real or personal, undertaking, business, rights, contracts, powers and privileges of such company or companies, and to so allot and issue such shares as fully paid up or as partly paid up as shall be agreed upon between the Company and such company or companies, or any one or more of them.

Shares in
payment.

Sale, lease or
amalgama-
tion with
other
companies.

13. Sections 366, 367, and 368 of the *Railway Act* shall apply to the Company and to any company with which it may hereafter enter into any agreement for any of the purposes mentioned in sections 11 and 12 in all respects as if the said sections 366, 367 and 368 of the *Railway Act* applied to the said companies.

6. Section 16 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Borrowing
powers.

“16. (1) If authorized by by-law, sanctioned by a vote of not less than two-thirds in value of the subscribed ordinary stock of the Company represented at a general meeting duly called for considering the by-law, the directors may from time to time,

- (a) borrow money upon the credit of the company;
- (b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;

The new section 11 grants to the Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, powers normally granted to all Canadian companies under authority of the Companies Act.

The effect of the new section 12 is to give jurisdiction to the Board of Transport Commissioners with respect to power of the Company to amalgamate with, purchase and to sell its undertaking to companies having similar powers to its own and confers jurisdiction for approval of such transactions upon the Board of Transport Commissioners rather than upon the Governor in Council.

Section 13 confirms the jurisdiction of the Board of Transport Commissioners by applying to the Company the relevant sections of the Railway Act.

Clause 6. Section 16 presently reads as follows:

"16. If authorized by by-law, sanctioned by a vote of not less than two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock of the Company represented at a meeting duly called for considering the by-law, the directors may, from time to time—

- (a) borrow money upon the credit of the Company;
- (b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;
- (c) issue bonds, debentures, or other securities of the Company, to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars and pledge or sell them for such sums and at such prices, as are deemed expedient; but no such bonds, debentures or other securities shall be for a less sum than fifty dollars each;
- (d) hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the Company, or both, to secure any bonds, debentures or other securities, and any money borrowed for the purposes of the Company."

The purpose of the new section is to remove the limitation on the right of the Company to issue bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company in order to allow the Company, if necessary, to expand by way of borrowing in accordance with sound and accepted business practice.

(c) issue bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities, of the Company for sums not less than twenty-five dollars each, and pledge or sell the same for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient;

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(d) hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the real or personal property, movable or immovable, or both, present and future, of the Company, to secure any such bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities and any money borrowed for the purposes of the Company.

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Bills
and notes.

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

7. The said Act is amended by adding thereto the 15 following as section 19:

R.S. 1952,
c. 233.

"19. It is hereby declared that subject to the provisions of the *Radio Act* and of any other statute of Canada relating to radio and radio broadcasting and to the regulations made thereunder, the Company has and always has had 20 the power to operate and furnish wireless telephone and radio-telephone systems and to provide services and facilities for the transmission of intelligence, sound, television, pictures, writing or signals."

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Section 7. Section 19 is a new section. Its purpose is to clarify the Company's powers under its original act of incorporation with regard to the use of modern and more improved means of communication including radio, telephone and television.

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Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q⁶.

An Act respecting The London and Port Stanley Railway
Company and the Corporation of the City of London.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 22nd February, 1955.

Honourable Senator TAYLOR.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q⁶.

An Act respecting The London and Port Stanley Railway Company and the Corporation of the City of London.

Preamble,
1888, c. 59;
1893, cc. 44,
51;
1894, c. 76;
1903, c. 145;
1914, c. 96.

WHEREAS The London and Port Stanley Railway Company and the Corporation of the City of London have prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 5

Agreement
ratified.

1. The agreement bearing date the tenth day of January, A.D. 1955, between The London and Port Stanley Railway Company and the Corporation of the City of London, a copy whereof is set forth in the schedule to this Act, is hereby confirmed and declared to be binding upon the parties thereto according to the terms thereof, and the parties are authorized and empowered to carry out the same. 10

Powers of
Corporation.

2. Section 2 of chapter 96 of the statutes of 1914 is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 15

"2. The Corporation may make, complete, equip, operate, alter, maintain and manage the railway known as the London and Port Stanley Railway with one or more sets of rails or tracks as fully and effectually as the said The London and Port Stanley Railway Company might do or might have done, and the Corporation may work or operate the same by the force and power of electricity, steam, oil or other fuel." 20

Qualifica-
tions of com-
missioners.

3. Subsection 2 of section 7 of the said Act is repealed and the following subsections substituted therefor:

"(2) The persons to be appointed by the Council of the Corporation as commissioners shall be those persons who hold the office of Public Utilities Commissioners for the City of London, and such persons shall hold office only so long as they hold office as Public Utilities Commissioners. 25

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Clause 1.—The London and Port Stanley Railway Company owns the right of way and certain appurtenances of the London and Port Stanley Railway. The Corporation of the City of London, by its statutory agent, the London Railway Commission, operates the London and Port Stanley Railway, pursuant to the terms of a lease extending for 99 years from the 1st day of January, A.D. 1914. By special Act of the Parliament of Canada, found in the statutes of 1914, chapter 96, the lease was confirmed and power given to the Corporation of the City of London to operate the railway. Since the inception of The London and Port Stanley Railway Company in 1853, it has not been able to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness and the Corporation of the City of London has supplied finances through the purchase of common shares, of which it owns upwards of 95%, and through the purchase of bonds. The Corporation of the City of London is the owner of all outstanding bonds and is the only creditor of The London and Port Stanley Railway Company. The bonds have been in default for upwards of 60 years and exceed the value of the London and Port Stanley Railway. The Corporation of the City of London has also expended moneys for electrification of the system and pursuant to the terms of the lease this is a lien and charge on the London and Port Stanley Railway. The Corporation of the City of London's total claim greatly exceeds the value of the London and Port Stanley Railway, and no possible equity exists in which any shareholder might be interested. In order to simplify the operation as between the Corporation of the City of London and The London and Port Stanley Railway Company it is desirable to transfer all the assets of The London and Port Stanley Railway Company to the Corporation of the City of London, and thus enable the Corporation of the City of London to carry on and plan for the future. The agreement referred to in this clause transfers all assets to the Corporation of the City of London and the Corporation of the City of London releases The London and Port Stanley Railway Company from all indebtedness.

Vacancies.

“(3) Vacancies in the office of commissioners shall be filled forthwith by the council of the Corporation and the commissioner appointed to fill the vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of the commissioner whose place has become vacant.”

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4. Section 9 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Powers as owners.

“9. (1) Whenever by the provisions of this Act or of the *Railway Act* or of any other Act the Corporation is given any power or authority or charged with any duty with 10 regard to the said railway, such power, authority or duty may or shall be exercised by the London Railway Commission in the same manner and to the same extent as if the London Railway Commission were owners of the said railway, reserving, however, to the Corporation the power 15 to sell or lease the undertaking known as the London and Port Stanley Railway, or any part thereof, or all or any part of the assets thereof, or appurtenances used in connection therewith, or any part thereof.

“(2) The Corporation may by by-law declare that any or 20 all of the powers of the London Railway Commission shall be suspended, cease or be determined as to the undertaking known as the London and Port Stanley Railway or any part thereof or all or any part of the assets thereof or appurtenances used in connection therewith or any part thereof.” 25

Power to sell, etc. the railway.

5. The Council of the Corporation of the City of London shall have the power by by-law to lease, sell, transfer or assign the undertaking known as the London and Port Stanley Railway or any part thereof or all or any part of the assets thereof or appurtenances used in connection therewith 30 or any part thereof or any similar assets now or hereafter acquired by the Corporation of the City of London for the purposes of the said railway or any part thereof.

Corporation to advertise for creditors of the railway.

6. The Corporation of the City of London shall, upon the coming into force of this Act, forthwith cause to be 35 published an advertisement for creditors or claimants against The London and Port Stanley Railway Company for four successive weeks in a newspaper published in the city of London, in the province of Ontario, and upon filing with the Secretary of State of Canada evidence of such publica- 40 tion and proof that no claims have been filed against The London and Port Stanley Railway Company, the corporate existence of The London and Port Stanley Railway Company shall be at an end as of a date to be fixed by the Governor in Council. 45

Governor in Council may bring an end to corporate existence of railway.

Clause 2.—The 1914 statute empowered the Corporation of the City of London to operate the London and Port Stanley Railway by electricity or steam. The necessity for economies may require the use of diesel power and the change in the section provides for this. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

“2. The Corporation may make, complete, equip, operate, alter, maintain, and manage the railway of The London and Port Stanley Railway Company with one or more sets of rails or tracks to be worked by the force and power of electricity or steam, during the term of the said lease, and under and subject to the provisions thereof as fully and effectually as the said The London and Port Stanley Railway Company might do.”

Clause 3.—The statute of 1914 made no provision as to qualifications or disqualifications of commissioners of the London Railway Commission, and it is desirable to provide regulations as set out in this clause. The repealed subsection reads as follows:—

“2. Vacancies arising from death, resignation, removal from the city of London or otherwise, shall be filled forthwith by the council of the Corporation, and the commissioner appointed to fill the vacancy shall, hold office for the unexpired term of the commissioner whose place has become vacant.”

Clause 4.—It is necessary to redefine the powers of the London Railway Commission in view of the proposed change of ownership.

Clause 5.—In the event that a sale or lease of the London and Port Stanley Railway or any of the assets thereof were desirable at some future time these powers should be given to the Corporation of the City of London as no provision is contained in the Railway Act directly applicable to municipal ownership.

Clause 6.—As there are no creditors of The London and Port Stanley Railway Company other than the Corporation of the City of London it is desirable, in the event that its assets are transferred to the Corporation of the City of London, to terminate the corporate existence of The London and Port Stanley Railway Company and this clause provides the means to do so.

SCHEDULE.

THIS AGREEMENT made (in duplicate) the Tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five.

BETWEEN:

THE LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
(hereinafter called the Vendor)

OF THE FIRST PART

AND

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON
(hereinafter called the Purchaser)

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS the Vendor is the owner of the Railway right-of-way and other miscellaneous assets used for the purposes of and in connection with The London and Port Stanley Railway, subject to outstanding bonds and to the terms and provisions of a lease bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of November, 1913, whereby the Vendor leased unto the Purchaser the railway right-of-way and other miscellaneous assets used in conjunction with the London and Port Stanley Railway as were the property of and in possession of the Vendor, for the term of ninety-nine years from the First day of January, 1914;

AND WHEREAS the Purchaser is the owner of upwards of ninety per cent, of the capital stock of the Vendor Company and is the owner of all outstanding bonds and obligations of the Vendor;

AND WHEREAS the indebtedness upon the said bonds and the other outstanding obligations of the Vendor to the Purchaser greatly exceeds the value of all assets of the Vendor;

AND WHEREAS the Vendor has no other debts or obligations;

AND WHEREAS the Vendor and the Purchaser have agreed for the transfer of all the assets of the Vendor unto the Purchaser upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth;

NOW THEREFORE THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the Vendor and Purchaser agree each with the other in the manner following:

1. The vendor sells, transfers, grants, sets over and assigns unto the Purchaser all its assets, both real, personal and mixed, including the undertaking known as The London and Port Stanley Railway and

Each of the parties hereto agrees as to the property of the Vendor and the Vendor's interest therein and the Vendor's right to sell or dispose of the same in any manner and for any purpose and to execute any instrument in connection therewith.

3. The said parties shall forthwith vest in the Vendor upon this agreement all their interest in the said property and shall execute any instrument required for that purpose and shall be bound to do so.

4. It is understood between the parties that the Vendor releases all its claims in respect of the debt and obligations owing by the Vendor.

5. Except in respect of the said debt and obligations which are acknowledged as owing by the Vendor, the Vendor shall be deemed to have released and discharged the Vendor from all its claims in respect of the debt and obligations owing by the Vendor.

6. This agreement shall come into force and take effect upon being confirmed by an Act of the Parliament of Canada.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto caused to be affixed their respective corporate seals situated by the hands of their respective proper officers.

THE HONOURABLE
JOHN STANLEY
RAILWAY COMMISSIONER
CANADA

A. J. Walsh, President
H. H. Cooper, Secretary

(Seal)

THE CORPORATION
OF THE CITY OF
LONDON

A. A. Walsh, Mayor
H. H. Cooper, Clerk

(Seal)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto caused to be affixed their respective corporate seals situated by the hands of their respective proper officers.

such of the appurtenances thereto as are the property of the Vendor, and every other right, power, privilege, franchise, goodwill, chose in action, including every right, power and privilege under any lease or agreement.

2. The said assets shall forthwith vest in the Purchaser upon this agreement coming into force and effect without further formality, but the Company will execute such further assurances, grants, transfers, assignments, deeds and bills of sale as the Purchaser may reasonably request.

3. In consideration therefor the Purchaser releases all its claims in respect of the debts and obligations owing by the Vendor.

4. Rental owing in respect of the said lease shall be apportioned as of the date of the coming into force and effect of this agreement and the term granted by the said lease shall be merged in the freehold estate hereby granted.

5. This agreement shall come into force and take effect upon being confirmed by an Act of the Parliament of Canada.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto caused to be affixed their respective corporate seals attested by the hands of their respective proper officers.

THE LONDON AND
PORT STANLEY
RAILWAY COM-
PANY

A. J. Rush President
R. H. Cooper Secretary

(Seal)

THE CORPORATION
OF THE CITY OF
LONDON

A. J. Rush Mayor
R. H. Cooper Clerk

(Seal)

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁶.

An Act for the relief of Olga Maikowski Hocaloski.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁶.

An Act for the relief of Olga Maikowski Hocaloski.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Olga Maikowski and John Hocaloski, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

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

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S⁶.

An Act for the relief of Mary Evelyn Martinson Ross.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S⁶.

An Act for the relief of Mary Evelyn Martinson Ross.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Evelyn Martinson Ross, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of John Wardrop Ross, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1939, at the city of Montreal, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Mary Evelyn Martinson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Evelyn Martinson and John Wardrop Ross, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Evelyn Martinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Wardrop Ross had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T⁶.

An Act for the relief of Donald Muir Langton.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T⁶.

An Act for the relief of Donald Muir Langton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Donald Muir Langton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office manager, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of September, A.D. 1951, at the city of Plattsburg, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he and Helene Landreville, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Donald Muir Langton and Helene Landreville, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Donald Muir Langton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Helene Landreville had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U⁶.

An Act for the relief of Albert Ritchot.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U⁶.

An Act for the relief of Albert Ritchot.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Albert Ritchot, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, restaurateur, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of April, A.D. 1947, at the said city, he and Adrienne Bouffard, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Albert Ritchot and Adrienne Bouffard, his 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 Ritchot may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Adrienne Bouffard had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁶.

An Act for the relief of Annie Esther Vetter Meister.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁶.

An Act for the relief of Annie Esther Vetter Meister.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Esther Vetter Meister, residing at Lac Equerre, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of John Meister, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Valois, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1943, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Annie Esther Vetter, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Annie Esther Vetter and John Meister, her 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 Esther Vetter may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Meister had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁶.

An Act for the relief of Carmen Lister Lees.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁶.

An Act for the relief of Carmen Lister Lees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Carmen Lister Lees, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, model, wife of Eugene Lees, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1951, at Lake Placid, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Carmen Lister, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Carmen Lister and Eugene Lees, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Carmen Lister may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eugene Lees had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁶.

An Act for the relief of Dawn Elsie Coles Ekers Bowen.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁶.

An Act for the relief of Dawn Elsie Coles Ekers Bowen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dawn Elsie Coles Ekers Bowen, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Charles Bowen, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of June, A.D. 1938, at the town of Ste. Agathe des Monts, in the said province, she then being Dawn Elsie Coles Ekers, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dawn Elsie Coles Ekers and William Charles Bowen, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dawn Elsie Coles Ekers may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Charles Bowen had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y⁶.

An Act for the relief of Marion Murray Redburn.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y⁶.

An Act for the relief of Marion Murray Redburn.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marion Murray and George Eugene Redburn, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marion Murray may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Eugene Redburn had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁶.

An Act for the relief of Anna Pearl Lingo DesMarais.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁶.

An Act for the relief of Anna Pearl Lingo DesMarais.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Anna Pearl Lingo DesMarais, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Earl Harris DesMarais, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of December, A.D. 1943, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Anna Pearl Lingo, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Anna Pearl Lingo and Earl Harris DesMarais, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Anna Pearl Lingo may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Earl Harris DesMarais had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A7.

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Geraldine Brown McLean.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A7.

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Geraldine Brown McLean.

Preamble.

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

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Phyllis Geraldine Brown and Norman Leonard McLean, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Phyllis Geraldine Brown may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Norman Leonard McLean had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B7.

An Act for the relief of Eva Lilly Ware Deslauriers.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B⁷.

An Act for the relief of Eva Lilly Ware Deslauriers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva Lilly Ware Deslauriers, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Elie Randolphe Deslauriers, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of August, A.D. 1930, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, she then being Eva Lilly Ware, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eva Lilly Ware and Elie Randolphe Deslauriers, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eva Lilly Ware may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elie Randolphe Deslauriers had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C7.

An Act for the relief of Agnes Rose McKiernan Popadick.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C⁷.

An Act for the relief of Agnes Rose McKiernan Popadick.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Agnes Rose McKiernan and Albert Popadick, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Agnes Rose McKiernan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage, with the said Albert Popadick had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D⁷.

An Act for the relief of Rosalind Elaine Beinhaker Katz.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D⁷.

An Act for the relief of Rosalind Elaine Beinhaker Katz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rosalind Elaine Beinhaker Katz, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Philip Katz, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of June, A.D. 1951, at the said city, she then being Rosalind Elaine Beinhaker, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rosalind Elaine Beinhaker and Philip Katz, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rosalind Elaine Beinhaker may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Philip Katz had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E7.

An Act for the relief of Louis Kenneth Laurin.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E7.

An Act for the relief of Louis Kenneth Laurin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louis Kenneth Laurin, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of December, A.D. 1946, at the said city, he and Doreen Florence Murphy, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Louis Kenneth Laurin and Doreen Florence Murphy, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Louis Kenneth Laurin may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Doreen Florence Murphy had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F7.

An Act for the relief of Eva Amelia Richardson Keyton.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F⁷.

An Act for the relief of Eva Amelia Richardson Keyton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva Amelia Richardson Keyton, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Frederick Caleb Keyton, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Fort Chambly, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1935, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, she then being Eva Amelia Richardson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eva Amelia Richardson and William Frederick Caleb Keyton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eva Amelia Richardson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Frederick Caleb Keyton had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G⁷.

An Act for the relief of Francois-Xavier Lange.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G⁷.

An Act for the relief of Francois-Xavier Lange.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Francois-Xavier Lange, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, merchant, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of June, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Marie Rose Lemieux, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Francois-Xavier Lange and Marie Rose Lemieux, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Francois-Xavier Lange may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Rose Lemieux had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H7.

An Act for the relief of Aline Pelland Myre.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H⁷.

An Act for the relief of Aline Pelland Myre.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Aline Pelland Myre, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Lucien Myre, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of June, A.D. 1937, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Aline Pelland, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Aline Pelland and Lucien Myre, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Aline Pelland may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lucien Myre had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL 17.

An Act for the relief of Roscoe Winston Percy Soule.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I7.

An Act for the relief of Roscoe Winston Percy Soule.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Roscoe Winston Percy Soule, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Mystic, in the province of Quebec, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of August, A.D. 1943, at the town of Bedford, in the said province, he and Eunice Irene Clough, who was then of Stanbridge Ridge, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Roscoe Winston Percy Soule and Eunice Irene Clough, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Roscoe Winston Percy Soule may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eunice Irene Clough had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J⁷.

An Act for the relief of June Patricia Potter Cashman.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J⁷.

An Act for the relief of June Patricia Potter Cashman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS June Patricia Potter Cashman, residing at the city of Kingston, in the province of Ontario, waitress, wife of Thomas Patrick Cashman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hull, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of February, A.D. 1946, at Stanhope Lines, in the county of Southampton, England, she then being June Patricia Potter, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between June Patricia Potter and Thomas Patrick Cashman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said June Patricia Potter may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Patrick Cashman had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K7.

An Act for the relief of Paul-Emile Roland Boisclair.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K⁷.

An Act for the relief of Paul-Emile Roland Boisclair.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Paul-Emile Roland Boisclair, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, chemist, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of May, A.D. 1948, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Helen Margery Whipp, who was then of the said city of Lachine, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Paul-Emile Roland Boisclair and Helen Margery Whipp, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Paul-Emile Roland Boisclair may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Helen Margery Whipp had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L7.

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Swanson Butler.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L7.

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Swanson Butler.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kathleen Swanson Butler, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, waitress, wife of Francis Butler, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of May, A.D. 1932, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Kathleen Swanson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Kathleen Swanson and Francis 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 Kathleen Swanson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francis Butler had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁷.

An Act for the relief of Freda Lutsky Perzow.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁷.

An Act for the relief of Freda Lutsky Perzow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Freda Lutsky Perzow, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dental assistant, wife of Nathan Perzow, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of December, A.D. 1937, at the said city, she then being Freda Lutsky, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o 7.

An Act for the relief of Susie Earle Young.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o 7.

An Act for the relief of Susie Earle Young.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Susie Earle Young, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, factory worker, wife of James Donald Young, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of September, A.D. 1953, at the said city of St. John's, she then being Susie Earle, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Susie Earle and James Donald Young, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Susie Earle may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Donald Young had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O7.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Willie Walter Stonehouse.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁷.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Willie Walter Stonehouse.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Willie Walter Stonehouse, domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville St. Pierre, in the province of Quebec, tool maker, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1947, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Georgette Marie-Anne Robert, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Willie Walter Stonehouse and Georgette Marie-Anne Robert, his 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 Willie Walter Stonehouse may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Georgette Marie-Anne Robert had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P7.

An Act for the relief of Alexander Jakobszak.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorcee.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P⁷.

An Act for the relief of Alexander Jakobszak.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alexander Jakobszak, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, tailor, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of October, A.D. 1937, at the town of Kivertza, Poland, he and Alexandra Safulko, who was then of the village of Brane, in Poland aforesaid, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alexander Jakobszak and Alexandra Safulko, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alexander Jakobszak may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexandra Safulko had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q7.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Thomson Kelso Midlick.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q⁷.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Thomson Kelso Midlick.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Thomson Kelso Midlick, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Michael Midlick, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of August, A.D. 1952, at the said city, she then being Margaret Thomson Kelso, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Thomson Kelso and Michael Midlick, her 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 Thomson Kelso may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Michael Midlick had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R7.

An Act for the relief of Pansy Joy Cowen Kirby.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁷.

An Act for the relief of Pansy Joy Cowen Kirby.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pansy Joy Cowen Kirby, residing at the town of La Tuque, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of Lester David Kirby, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Knowlton, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of July, A.D. 1946, at the city of Sherbrooke, in the said province, she then being Pansy Joy Cowen, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pansy Joy Cowen and Lester David Kirby, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pansy Joy Cowen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lester David Kirby had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S7.

An Act for the relief of Isabel Taylor Page Kingsley.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S⁷.

An Act for the relief of Isabel Taylor Page Kingsley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabel Taylor Page Kingsley, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Thomas Kingsley, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville St. Laurent, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second 5 day of October, A.D. 1943, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Isabel Taylor Page, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved 10 by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Isabel Taylor Page and 15 Thomas 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 Isabel Taylor Page may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the 20 said marriage with the said Thomas Kingsley had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T7.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Winnifred Patricia Lawson
Disken.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T⁷.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Winnifred Patricia Lawson Disken.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Winnifred Patricia Lawson Disken, residing at Croydon, in the province of Quebec, sales clerk, wife of Joseph Disken, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1931, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Dorothy Winnifred Patricia Lawson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Winnifred Patricia Lawson and Joseph Disken, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorothy Winnifred Patricia Lawson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Disken had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U⁷.

An Act for the relief of Annie Kofman Liebman.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U⁷.

An Act for the relief of Annie Kofman Liebman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Kofman Liebman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Nathan Liebman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of March, A.D. 1943, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Annie Kofman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Kofman and Nathan Liebman, her 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 Kofman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nathan Liebman had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V7.

An Act for the relief of Harry Elsworth Allton.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁷.

An Act for the relief of Harry Elsworth Allton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harry Elsworth Allton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, foreman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-sixth day of August, A.D. 1924, at the said city, he and Emma Iris Barsby, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harry Elsworth Allton and Emma Iris Barsby, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

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Right to marry again.

2. The said Harry Elsworth Allton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emma Iris Barsby had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W7.

An Act for the relief of Desire Cherry Szabo.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁷.

An Act for the relief of Desire Cherry Szabo.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Desire Cherry Szabo, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, taxi owner, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of August, A.D. 1920, at the city of Oradea-Mare, Roumania, he and Mary Szabo, who was then of the said city of Oradea-Mare, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Desire Cherry Szabo and Mary Szabo, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Desire Cherry Szabo may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Szabo had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁷.

An Act for the relief of William Edward Shanassy.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁷.

An Act for the relief of William Edward Shanassy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Edward Shanassy, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, general manager, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of September, A.D. 1921, at the said city, he and Jessie Allan Gibbs, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Edward Shanassy and Jessie Allan Gibbs, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William Edward Shanassy may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jessie Allan Gibbs had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y7.

An Act for the relief of Fernand Seguin.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y⁷.

An Act for the relief of Fernand Seguin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fernand Seguin, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, biochemist, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of June, A.D. 1945, at the said city, he and Marguerite Allard, who was then of the said city, a spinster, 5
were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her 10
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Fernand Seguin and Marguerite Allard, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes 15
whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Fernand Seguin may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marguerite Allard had not been solemnized. 20

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁷.

An Act for the relief of Joanna Florence Ritchie Leinonen.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁷.

An Act for the relief of Joanna Florence Ritchie Leinonen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joanna Florence Ritchie Leinonen, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Frank Ilmari Leinonen, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Joanna Florence Ritchie; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joanna Florence Ritchie and Frank Ilmari Leinonen, her husband, is hereby dissolved and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joanna Florence Ritchie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Ilmari Leinonen had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A⁸.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Telesphore Origene Dragon.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A⁸.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Telesphore Origene Dragon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Telesphore Origene Dragon, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hotel keeper, has by his petition alleged that on the fourteenth day of July, A.D. 1945, at the said city, he and Marie Francoise Therese Gauthier, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Telesphore Origene Dragon and Marie Francoise Therese Gauthier, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Telesphore Origene Dragon may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Francoise Therese Gauthier had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B⁸.

An Act to incorporate Victoria Insurance Company
of Canada.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

Honourable Senator HAYDEN.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B⁸.

An Act to incorporate Victoria Insurance Company of Canada.

- Preamble. **W**HEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 5
- Incorporation. **1.** George Meredith Huycke, solicitor, Norman Emanuel Strickland, solicitor and Gordon Dorward deSalaberry Wotherspoon, solicitor, all of the city of Toronto in the province of Ontario, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name of "Victoria Insurance Company of Canada," hereinafter called "the Company". 10
- Corporate name.
- Provisional directors. **2.** The persons named in section 1 of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company. 15
- Capital stock. **3.** The capital stock of the company shall be one million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.
- Subscription before general meeting. **4.** The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be five hundred thousand dollars. 20
- Head office. **5.** The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Toronto in the province of Ontario.

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

- (a) fire insurance;
- (b) marine insurance;
- (c) automobile insurance;
- (d) boiler insurance;
- (e) credit insurance;
- (f) earthquake insurance;
- (g) employer's liability insurance;
- (h) explosion insurance;
- (i) falling objects insurance;
- (j) liability insurance;
- (k) guarantee insurance;
- (l) life insurance;
- (m) import and export insurance;
- (n) inland transportation insurance;
- (o) fire and theft insurance;
- (p) machinery insurance;
- (q) marine insurance;
- (r) personal accident insurance;
- (s) general property insurance;
- (t) title glass insurance;
- (u) public liability insurance;
- (v) real property insurance;
- (w) stock exchange insurance;
- (x) contract liability insurance;
- (y) theft insurance;
- (z) water damage insurance;
- (aa) weather insurance;
- (ab) wire loss insurance.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until it has first obtained approval of its business plan from the Insurance Commission. The Commission may, at its discretion, require the Company to provide such information as it may deem necessary for the purpose of enabling it to determine whether the business of the Company is a general insurance business, and if so, whether it is a general insurance business, and if not, whether it is a special insurance business. The Commission may also require the Company to provide such information as it may deem necessary for the purpose of enabling it to determine whether the business of the Company is a general insurance business, and if so, whether it is a general insurance business, and if not, whether it is a special insurance business.

Insurance
Company
Act

Section 6
Section 7

Classes of
insurance
authorized.

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

(a) fire insurance;	
(b) aircraft insurance;	5
(c) automobile insurance;	
(d) boiler insurance;	
(e) credit insurance;	
(f) earthquake insurance;	
(g) employers' liability insurance;	10
(h) explosion insurance;	
(i) falling aircraft insurance;	
(j) forgery insurance;	
(k) guarantee insurance;	
(l) hail insurance;	15
(m) impact by vehicles insurance;	
(n) inland transportation insurance;	
(o) live stock insurance;	
(p) machinery insurance;	
(q) marine insurance;	20
(r) personal accident insurance;	
(s) personal property insurance;	
(t) plate glass insurance;	
(u) public liability insurance;	
(v) real property insurance;	25
(w) sickness insurance;	
(x) sprinkler leakage insurance;	
(y) theft insurance;	
(z) water damage insurance;	
(aa) weather insurance;	30
(bb) windstorm insurance.	

Subscription
and payment
of capital
before
commencing
business.

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

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Additional amounts for certain classes of business.

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

Periodic increase of paid capital and surplus.

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

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

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

(2) In this section the words "company" mean the owner
of assets over which including the amount paid on
account of capital stock and the receipt of dividend there-
from is included but not in the unexpired term of all
positions of the company in force.

of The Ontario and Western Insurance Company Ltd
shall apply to the company, and the

BILL C.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE COMPANIES ACT AND TO REPEAL THE COMPANIES ACT, 1907

Read a first time, December 17th, 1912.

Enacted at Ottawa, this 17th day of December, 1912.

By Command of His Majesty the King,
J. H. MUNRO, Secretary of State.

"Surplus"
defined.

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

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R. S. 1952,
c. 31.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C⁸.

An Act to incorporate Caledonian-Canadian Insurance
Company.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

Honourable Senator HAYDEN.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C^s.

An Act to incorporate Caledonian-Canadian Insurance Company.

- Preamble. **W**HEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 5
- Incorporation. **1.** Reginald Leonard Young, insurance executive, Ian Neilson Robertson Noltie, office manager and chief accountant, and Wilson Edward McLean, barrister, all of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name of "Caledonian-Canadian Insurance Company", hereinafter called "the Company". 10
- Corporate name.
- Provisional directors. **2.** The persons named in section 1 of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company. 15
- Capital stock. **3.** The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.
- Subscription before general meeting. **4.** The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be two hundred thousand dollars. 20
- Head office. **5.** The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario.
- Classes of insurance authorized. **6.** The Company may undertake, transact and make contracts of insurance for all or any of the following classes of insurance: 25
- (a) fire insurance;
 - (b) accident insurance;

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The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the fresh air. It felt like a warm blanket after a long flight. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were chirping happily. I took a deep breath and smiled. This was my first time traveling alone, and I was feeling nervous but excited. I had heard that it was a great experience, and now I was living it. I had packed my bag with everything I needed, and I was ready to go. I had a map of the city, and I knew where I was going. I had a small hotel booked for the night, and I was looking forward to seeing it. I had a few friends who were going with me, and we were all having a great time. I had a few more things to do before we got to the city, but I was ready to go. I had a few more things to do before we got to the city, but I was ready to go. I had a few more things to do before we got to the city, but I was ready to go.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the fresh air. It felt like a warm blanket after a long flight. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were chirping happily. I took a deep breath and smiled. This was my first time traveling alone, and I was feeling nervous but excited. I had heard that it was a great experience, and now I was living it. I had packed my bag with everything I needed, and I was ready to go. I had a map of the city, and I knew where I was going. I had a small hotel booked for the night, and I was looking forward to seeing it. I had a few friends who were going with me, and we were all having a great time. I had a few more things to do before we got to the city, but I was ready to go. I had a few more things to do before we got to the city, but I was ready to go. I had a few more things to do before we got to the city, but I was ready to go.

(c) aircraft insurance;	
(d) automobile insurance;	
(e) boiler insurance;	
(f) credit insurance;	
(g) earthquake insurance;	5
(h) explosion insurance;	
(i) falling aircraft insurance;	
(j) forgery insurance;	
(k) guarantee insurance;	
(l) hail insurance;	10
(m) impact by vehicles insurance;	
(n) inland transportation insurance;	
(o) live stock insurance;	
(p) machinery insurance;	
(q) marine insurance;	15
(r) personal property insurance;	
(s) plate glass insurance;	
(t) real property insurance;	
(u) sickness insurance;	
(v) sprinkler leakage insurance;	20
(w) theft insurance;	
(x) water damage insurance;	
(y) weather insurance;	
(z) windstorm insurance.	25

Subscription
and payment
of capital be-
fore commen-
cing business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least five hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been bona fide subscribed and at least four hundred thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then transact the business of fire insurance, accident in- 30
surance, automobile insurance, inland transportation insurance, personal property insurance, theft insurance, and, in addition thereto, civil commotion insurance, earth-
quake insurance, limited or inherent explosion insurance, falling aircraft insurance, impact by vehicles insurance, 35
limited hail insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, water damage insurance, weather insurance and windstorm insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Com- 40
pany.

Additional
amounts for
certain
classes of
business.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section 6 of this Act until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the surplus, has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes 45
of business as follows, that is to say:—for aircraft insurance, the said increase shall not be less than forty thousand dollars; for boiler insurance, excluding machinery, not less than forty thousand dollars; for credit insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for earthquake 50

insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for explosion insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for falling aircraft insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for forgery insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for guarantee insurance, not less than one hundred thousand 5 dollars; for hail insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars; for impact by vehicles insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for live stock insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for machinery insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for marine insurance, not less 10 than one hundred thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for real property insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for sickness insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for sprinkler leakage insurance, not less than ten thousand 15 dollars; for water damage insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for weather insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for windstorm insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars.

Periodic increase of paid capital and surplus.

(3) The Company shall, during the five years next 20 after the date of its being registered for the transaction of fire insurance, increase its paid capital and surplus so that at the end of the first year it will be at least fifteen thousand dollars more than is required under the foregoing subsections of this section, and at the end of the second 25 year at least thirty thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the third year at least forty-five thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fourth year at least sixty thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fifth year at least seventy-five thou- 30 sand dollars more than so required.

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

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section, the Company may transact all or any of the classes of insurance business authorized by section 6 of this Act when the paid capital amounts to at least 35 five hundred thousand dollars and the paid capital together with the surplus amounts to at least one million dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(5) In this section the word "surplus" means the excess of assets over liabilities, including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned pre- 40 miums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

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

S. (1) The Company may acquire by agreement to insure or otherwise the whole or any part of the rights and property within Canada and may assume the obligations 45 and liabilities within Canada of the Caledonian-American Insurance Company, having its head office in the borough of Manhattan, city and state of New York, U.S.A., and its chief administrative office at Hartford, Connecticut,

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U.S.A.; and in the event of such acquisition and assumption the Company shall perform and discharge all such duties, obligations and liabilities of the Caledonian-American Insurance Company in respect to the rights and property acquired as are not performed and discharged by the Caledonian-American Insurance Company. 5

(2) No agreement between the Company and the Caledonian-American Insurance Company providing for such acquisition and assumption shall become effective until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board of Canada. 10

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Company from entering into any other agreement with an insurer to acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property within Canada and to assume the obligations and liabilities within Canada of such other insurer. 15

R.S. 1952,
c. 31, to
apply.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D⁸.

An Act to consolidate and amend Acts relating to The
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955.

Honourable Senator HAYDEN

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D^s.

An Act to consolidate and amend Acts relating to The
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

1908, c. 82;
1912, c. 64;
1929, c. 96.

WHEREAS The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, a corporation incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 5

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as *The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Consolidation Act, 1955*.

Repeal.

2. Chapter 82 of the statutes of 1908, chapter 64 of the statutes of 1912 and chapter 96 of the statutes of 1929 are repealed and their provisions are replaced by the provisions of this Act. 10

Corporate
existence
preserved.

3. The said repeal shall not in any way affect the corporate existence of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, hereinafter called "the Royal Institute", and the Royal Institute shall continue to be the same corporation under the same name as that constituted by the said chapter 82 of the statutes of 1908, as amended by chapter 64 of the statutes of 1912 and by chapter 96 of the statutes of 1929, and to be composed of the existing members of the Royal Institute whose rights and liabilities, except as modified by this Act, shall not be affected by the said repeal, and hereafter of those who from time to time are members of the Royal Institute, and to be the owner of and entitled to the property and estates of the Royal Institute, and subject to the undertakings and liabilities of the Royal Institute. 15
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4. (1) The head office of the Royal Institute shall be in the City of London, in the province of London, or in such other place as shall be determined by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Council of the Royal Institute.

(2) Notice in writing shall be given to the Secretary of the Royal Institute of any change of the head office and such notice shall be published forthwith in the London Gazette.

5. The objects of the Royal Institute shall be (a) to establish and maintain a bond between the societies recognized by the Royal Institute as component societies and to promote the welfare of the scientific profession in Canada;

(b) to establish and promote a bond between the Royal Institute and societies or institutes having similar objects;

(c) to promote a knowledge and appreciation of science and of the educational system;

(d) to promote and make available to the members of the Royal Institute knowledge pertaining to the practice of the industrial profession;

(e) to promote experimental and practical work appertaining to the profession.

6. (1) All persons who are members, Fellows, Honorary Fellows or Honorary Members of the Royal Institute as of the date of the passing of this Act, and all persons thereafter admitted to membership in the Royal Institute shall continue as such until such membership lapses or is suspended or annulled.

(2) The members of the Royal Institute shall be divided into sections that shall be determined by agreement in this regard the following descriptions:

Members of the Royal Institute shall be divided into the following sections:

1. Canadian Members of the Royal Institute

2. Foreign Members of the Royal Institute

3. Honorary Members of the Royal Institute

4. Honorary Fellows of the Royal Institute

5. Honorary Members of the Royal Institute

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Section 99
Section 100

- Head office. **4.** (1) The head office of the Royal Institute shall be in the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, or in such other place as is from time to time determined by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Council of the Royal Institute. 5
- Notice of change. (2) Notice in writing shall be given to the Secretary of State by the Royal Institute of any change of the head office and such notice shall be published forthwith in *The Canada Gazette*.
- Objects. **5.** The objects of the Royal Institute shall be 10
 (a) to establish and maintain a bond between the societies recognized by the Royal Institute as component associations and to promote the welfare of the architectural profession in Canada;
 (b) to establish and maintain a bond between the Royal Institute and societies or institutes having similar objects; 15
 (c) to promote a knowledge and appreciation of architecture and of the architectural profession;
 (d) to promote and make available to the members of the Royal Institute knowledge pertaining to the practice of the architectural profession; 20
 (e) to promote encouragement and recognition of worthy aspirants to the profession.
- Members. **6.** (1) All persons who are Members, Fellows, Honorary 25
 Fellows or Honorary Members of the Royal Institute as of the date of the passing of this Act, and all persons thereafter admitted to membership in the Royal Institute shall continue as such until such membership lapses or is suspended or cancelled. 30
- Members may designate class of membership by certain abbreviations. (2) The Members of the Royal Institute in the following classes may designate their class of membership by appending to their names the following abbreviations:
- | | | |
|---|---------------------|----|
| Members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada | —M.R.A.I.C. | 35 |
| Fellows of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada | —F.R.A.I.C. | |
| Honorary Fellows of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada | —Hon.F.R.A.I.C. | 40 |
| Honorary Members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada | —Hon.M.R.A.I.C. | 45 |
| Honorary Corresponding Members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada | —Hon.Cor.M.R.A.I.C. | |

and members of such other classes as may be created by such appointments as may be authorized by the by-laws of the Royal Institute.

(5) Except in the case of Honorary Fellows, Honorary Members, Honorary Corresponding Members and any other type of honorary member, no one shall be admitted to membership who is not a member in good standing in an Association of Architects in Canada recognized by the Royal Institute as a component association.

7. The following associations of architects and such other associations of architects in Canada as may be recognized by the Royal Institute in accordance with its by-laws shall be component associations of the Royal Institute until their status as such has been terminated by withdrawal or by cancellation of the Royal Institute's recognition:

- The Newfoundland Association of Architects.
- The Nova Scotia Association of Architects.
- The Architects' Association of New Brunswick.
- The Province of Quebec Association of Architects.
- The Ontario Association of Architects.
- The Saskatchewan Association of Architects.
- The Alberta Association of Architects.
- The Architectural Institute of British Columbia and the Yukon Association of Architects.

8. There shall be a Council of the Royal Institute, comprising only members of component associations, and the present members of the Council shall hold office until the first annual meeting following the passing of this Act, and thereafter members shall be chosen in the proportion and in the manner provided by the by-laws of the Royal Institute.

9. The Council of the Royal Institute may from time to time make, amend or re-chart by-laws and rules not contrary to law, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act for

(a) defining the terms and conditions of membership and classes of membership in the Royal Institute, and the qualifications for admission, the grades for expansion and the rights, duties and privileges of Members;

(b) defining the terms and conditions on which an Association may be recognized as a component association, and on which such recognition may be withdrawn;

(c) fixing the number of members which each component association may appoint to the Council of the Royal Institute and the method of making such appointments;

and members of such other classes as may be created, by such abbreviations as may be authorized by the by-laws of the Royal Institute.

Qualifica-
tions of
members.

(3) Except in the case of Honorary Fellows, Honorary Members, Honorary Corresponding Members and any other type of honorary member, no one shall be admitted to membership who is not a member in good standing in an Association of Architects in Canada recognized by the Royal Institute as a component association. 5

Associations
of architects
recognized
by the
Royal
Institute.

7. The following associations of architects and such other associations of architects in Canada as may be recognized by the Royal Institute in accordance with its by-laws shall be component associations of the Royal Institute until their status as such has been terminated by withdrawal or by cancellation of the Royal Institute's recognition: 10

The Newfoundland Association of Architects,
The Nova Scotia Association of Architects,
The Architects' Association of New Brunswick,
The Province of Quebec Association of Architects,
The Ontario Association of Architects, 20
The Saskatchewan Association of Architects,
The Alberta Association of Architects,
The Architectural Institute of British Columbia and
The Manitoba Association of Architects.

Council.

8. There shall be a Council of the Royal Institute, consisting only of members of component associations, and the present members of the Council shall hold office until the first annual meeting following the passing of this Act, and their successors shall be chosen in the proportions and in the manner provided by the by-laws of the Royal Institute. 25
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By-laws.

9. The Council of the Royal Institute may from time to time make, repeal, amend or re-enact by-laws and rules not contrary to law, nor inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for 35

(a) defining the terms and conditions of membership and of classes of membership in the Royal Institute, and the qualifications for admission, the grounds for expulsion and the rights, duties and privileges of Members;

(b) defining the terms and conditions on which an Association may be recognized as a component association, and on which such recognition may be withdrawn; 40

(c) fixing the number of members which each component association may appoint to the Council of the Royal Institute and the method of making such appointments;

- (*d*) the administration, management and control of the property, business, and other affairs of the Royal Institute, and for the delegation of these powers to the executive during the intervals between meetings of the Council of the Royal Institute; 5
- (*e*) the appointment, the designation and the determination of the functions, duties and remuneration of all officers, agents and servants of the Royal Institute;
- (*f*) the appointment of committees and the designation of their power and duties; 10
- (*g*) the calling of meetings, annual or special, of the Royal Institute, and of meetings, periodical or special, of the council of the Royal Institute and of committees;
- (*h*) the fixing of the quorum necessary at, the procedure in all respects at or concerning, and all other requirements of, any meeting of the Royal Institute, or of its council or committees; 15
- (*i*) maintaining the honour and dignity of the Royal Institute and the various classes of members thereof, and for carrying out the objects of the Royal Institute. 20

Real
property.

10. The Royal Institute may acquire and hold such real property as is necessary to carry out its objects: Provided that the total value of such property held at any time for actual use of the Royal Institute shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars. 25

Value.

Affiliation.

11. The Royal Institute may affiliate with any society or association of architects having objects similar to those of the Royal Institute.

Rights
preserved.

12. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to encroach upon the rights and privileges conferred upon any association of architects having a charter or which may hereafter have a charter from the legislature of any province of Canada. 30

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E⁸.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Katherine Beattie Gunston.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E⁸.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Katherine Beattie Gunston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Katherine Beattie Gunston, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Stanley George Edward Gunston, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of August, A.D. 1940, at the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, she then being Dorothy Katherine Beattie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Katherine Beattie and Stanley George Edward Gunston, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorothy Katherine Beattie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanley George Edward Gunston had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F⁸.

An Act for the relief of Ellis Hamilton.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F⁸.

An Act for the relief of Ellis Hamilton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ellis Hamilton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the eleventh day of April, A.D. 1942, at the said city, he and Lillian Justine Bell, otherwise known as Lillian Justine Belska, 5 who was then of Ville La Salle, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it 10 is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ellis Hamilton and Lillian 15 Justine Bell, otherwise known as Lillian Justine Belska, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ellis Hamilton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the 20 said marriage with the said Lillian Justine Bell, otherwise known as Lillian Justine Belska had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G⁸.

An Act for the relief of Joan Shirley Davies Marchand.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G^s.

An Act for the relief of Joan Shirley Davies Marchand.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joan Shirley Davies Marchand, residing
at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec,
sample clerk, wife of Jacques Leo Joseph Marchand, who
is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Lachine,
in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they 5
were married on the thirteenth day of June, A.D. 1953,
at the said city of Lachine, she then being Joan Shirley
Davies, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has
prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their
marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and 10
adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is
expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:— 15

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joan Shirley Davies and
Jacques Leo Joseph Marchand, her husband, is hereby
dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all
intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Joan Shirley Davies may at any time 20
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry
if the said marriage with the said Jacques Leo Joseph
Marchand had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H⁸.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Leon Gilles D'Avignon.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H⁸.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Leon Gilles D'Avignon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Leon Gilles D'Avignon, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Dorion, in the province of Quebec, investigator, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of May, A.D. 1946, at the city of Riviere-du-Loup, in the said province, he and Marie Eliette Bouchard, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Leon Gilles D'Avignon and Marie Eliette Bouchard, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Leon Gilles D'Avignon may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Eliette Bouchard had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I^s.

An Act for the relief of Mary Ritchie Fleming Benjamin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I⁸.

An Act for the relief of Mary Ritchie Fleming Benjamin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Ritchie Fleming Benjamin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Hobart Le Grande Benjamin, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of November, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Mary Ritchie Fleming, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Ritchie Fleming and Hobart Le Grande Benjamin, her 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 Ritchie Fleming may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hobart Le Grande Benjamin had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J⁸.

An Act for the relief of Doris Wagner Arkin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J⁸.

An Act for the relief of Doris Wagner Arkin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Doris Wagner Arkin, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, nurse's aid, wife of William Arkin, otherwise known as William Garfield Aikin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hull, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of May, A.D. 1936, at the said city of Ottawa, she then being Doris Wagner, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Doris Wagner and William Arkin, otherwise known as William Garfield Aikin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Doris Wagner may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Arkin, otherwise known as William Garfield Aikin had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K⁸.

An Act for the relief of Lena Robitaille Barre.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K⁸.

An Act for the relief of Lena Robitaille Barre.

Preamble. **W**HEREAS Lena Robitaille Barre, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Arcilas Barre, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirteenth day of August, A.D. 1928, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Lena Robitaille, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved. **1.** The said marriage between Lena Robitaille and Arcilas Barre, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again. **2.** The said Lena Robitaille may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arcilas Barre had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L^s.

An Act for the relief of Antonio Michetti.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L⁸.

An Act for the relief of Antonio Michetti.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Antonio Michetti, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, musician, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of January, A.D. 1935, at the said city, he and Laurette Beauchemin, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Antonio Michetti and Laurette Beauchemin, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Antonio Michetti may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laurette Beauchemin had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁸.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Andre Roland Roy.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁸.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Andre Roland Roy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Andre Roland Roy, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, translator, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of June, A.D. 1937, at the said city, he and Marie Lucile Gabrielle Georgette Trudeau, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her physical incompetence and refusal to consummate the said marriage, their marriage be annulled; and whereas the said marriage and the said physical incompetence, refusal to consummate and the non-consummation of the said marriage have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted; Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Andre Roland Roy and Marie Lucile Gabrielle Georgette Trudeau, 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 Joseph Andre Roland Roy may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Lucile Gabrielle Georgette Trudeau had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o.

An Act to incorporate St. Mary's River Bridge Company.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 2nd March, 1955.

Honourable Senator FARQUHAR.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o.

An Act to incorporate St. Mary's River Bridge Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that the persons hereinafter named may be constituted a corporation for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a bridge or tunnel with the necessary approaches from a point in or near the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario, Canada, over or under the St. Mary's River to a point in or near the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, for vehicular, pedestrian and other traffic purposes, and to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of these objects and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Incorporation.

1. Charles Herbert Smale, locomotive engineer, Donald Malcolm Lawson, barrister-at-law, Nicholas Trbovich, merchant, William John McMeekan, treasurer, Bernard Patrick Keenan, proprietor, Wilfrid Joseph Hussey, secretary, Richard Wellington Johns, union president, Edison Malcolm MacQuarrie, Ontario land surveyor, Kingsley James Kenyon, engineer, all of the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the district of Algoma, province of Ontario, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are hereby incorporated under the name of "St. Mary's River Bridge Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Declaratory.

2. The works and undertaking of the Company are declared to be for the general advantage of Canada.

6. The persons named in section 1 are authorized to...
provisional directors of the Company and they shall have
all the powers which are conferred upon directors elected
by the shareholders.

7. The capital stock of the Company shall be one
thousand five hundred shares of common stock divided
into one hundred and fifty shares of the par value of ten
dollars each, which shall be taken up by the directors from
time to time as they may see fit.

8. The dividends or profits shall be paid to or received by
by the said shareholders or any of them directly or indi-
rectly, and all payments or other moneys shall also be paid
or delivered to them as they may direct, and no payment or
delivery shall be made to any other person or persons.

9. The head office of the Company shall be in the city
of Quebec, in the district of Quebec, in the province
of Canada, but any general meeting of the shareholders
which is annual or special, may be held elsewhere in Canada
at the head office of the Company.

10. The annual meeting of the shareholders shall be held
on the first Tuesday in February in each year.

11. The number of directors shall be not less than five and
not more than ten.

12. The Company may, subject to the provisions of this Act

(a) construct, maintain and operate a bridge or bridges
across or under the St. Mary's River for the passage of
automobiles, vehicles, cargoes and for other like
purposes, with all necessary appurtenances from a point
in or near the city of Quebec, in the district of
Quebec, in the province of Canada, to a point in or near the city
of Bathurst, in the province of New Brunswick, and hold
shares in a company, and may purchase, acquire and hold
such real estate, including lands, buildings and things
and other equipment required for the construction,
working of same or here and over the said bridge
or through the said tunnel as the Company shall
deem necessary for any of the said purposes; but the Com-
pany shall not exercise the special jurisdiction of the
said bridge or tunnel nor exercise any of the powers
herein such as an Act of Parliament of the United
States or Alaska or other competent authority in the

Provisional
directors.

3. The persons named in section 1 are constituted the provisional directors of the Company and they shall have all the powers which are conferred upon directors elected by the shareholders.

Capital stock.

4. (1) The capital stock of the Company shall be one thousand five hundred dollars of common stock divided into one hundred and fifty shares of the par value of ten dollars each, which may be called up by the directors from time to time as they deem necessary. 5

(2) No dividends or profits shall be paid to or received by the said shareholders or any of them directly, or indirectly, and all operating or other profits shall, after payment of carrying charges, be used for the payment and retirement of any bonds, bonded indebtedness or other securities of the Company. 10 15

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the district of Algoma, in the province of Ontario, but any general meeting of the shareholders whether annual or special, may be held elsewhere in Canada than at the head office of the Company. 20

Annual
meeting.

6. The annual meeting of the shareholders shall be held on the first Tuesday in February in each year.

Number of
directors.

7. The number of directors shall be not less than five and not more than nine.

Powers.

8. The Company may, subject to the provisions of this Act, 25

(a) construct, maintain and operate a bridge or tunnel across or under the St. Mary's River for the passage of pedestrians, vehicles, carriages and for any other like purpose, with all necessary approaches from a point in or near the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the district of Algoma, Ontario, Canada, to a point in or near the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the state of Michigan, United States of America, and may purchase, acquire and hold such real estate, including lands for sidings and bridge heads, and other equipment required for the convenient working of traffic to, from and over the said bridge or through the said tunnel as the Company thinks necessary for any of the said purposes; but the Company shall not commence the actual construction of the said bridge or tunnel nor exercise any of the powers hereunder until an Act of Congress of the United States of America or other competent authority in the 30 35 40

United States of America has been passed authorizing or approving the construction of such a bridge or tunnel across or under the said river;

(b) acquire, maintain and operate, subject to Ontario Highway Traffic laws and requirements, buses across such bridge or through such tunnel to carry passengers and personal luggage and effects from a terminal in one city to a terminal in the other city: Provided no such buses shall receive any passenger at any point in the city of Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, and carry him or her to another point in the said city;

Proviso.

(c) acquire by purchase the existing ferry system operating between Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, including the ferries, lands, docks, buildings, facilities and equipment used in connection therewith if an agreement as to the price and terms for such purchase can be reached.

Expropriation.

9. The Company may

(a) expropriate and take any lands actually required for the construction, maintenance and operation of the bridge or tunnel or may expropriate and take an easement in, over, under or through such lands without the necessity of acquiring a title in fee simple thereto after the plan of such lands has been approved by the Governor in Council; and all provisions of the *Railway Act* applicable to such taking and acquisition shall apply as if they were included in this Act; and all the provisions of the *Railway Act* which are applicable shall in like manner apply to the ascertainment and the payment of the compensation for or damages to land arising out of such taking and acquisition or the construction or maintenance of the works of the Company;

R. S. 1952, c. 234.

Abandonment of land to reduce damage and assessment and award of damages.

(b) in reduction of the damage or injury to any lands taken or affected by such authorized works, abandon or grant to the owner or party interested therein, any portion of such lands, or any easement or interest therein, or make any structures, works or alterations in or upon its works for such purposes; and if the Company by its notice of expropriation or some subsequent notice, prior to the first meeting of the arbitrators, specify its decision to take only such easement or undertake to abandon or grant such lands or easement or interest in lands, or to make such structures or works or alterations, the damages (including damages, if any, resulting from the change in the notice of expropriation) shall be assessed by the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed pursuant to the provisions

of the bridge and in view of such specified distances
of abutments and the position of supports shall
be determined by the Board of Engineers and
the Board of Works accordingly and such
plans shall be submitted to the Board of
the Company for its approval by The Board of
the Company for Canada;

24. The Board of Engineers and the Board of Works
shall have full power to make any and all
provisions for the said bridge or tunnel for the purpose
of maintaining the state of repair thereof and for
covering the loss or cost of replacing any part
thereof which the Board of the authorized works
shall determine to be necessary and then upon or in connection
therewith the works, repairs or renewals for the
purpose of preventing or mitigating any such damage
and the Company shall make compensation in the
manner specified in the Railway Act to all persons
damaged by the damage sustained by their property
by reason of the exercise of the power in this paragraph
conferred and section 117 of the Railway Act shall
apply to the exercise of the power in this paragraph
as if it were necessary to enable the Company to
carry out the same.

25. Subject to the provisions of the Railway Act the
Company may exercise the power in this paragraph
to alter or reconstruct and rebuild and may regulate the
rate to be charged.

26. Subject to the provisions of section 8 as to location
the toll bridge or tunnel shall be constructed and located
under and be subject to such regulations for the safety
or navigation of the said river as the Governor in Council
may determine and to such extent the Company shall submit to
the Governor in Council for consideration and approval a
design and drawing of the bridge or tunnel and a plan of
the location giving the positions of the abutments showing the
position of the bridge and the location of other bridges and shall
submit such other information as is required for a full and
satisfactory understanding of the subject and will
also cause and execute the same as approved by the Governor in
Council the bridge or tunnel or all or part thereof or extension
and if any change is made in the class of the said bridge or
tunnel during its construction such change shall be subject
to the approval of the Governor in Council and shall not be
made or commenced until it is so approved.

27. (1) The Company may have power to borrow or
raise money in aid of the construction of the bridge
in an amount not exceeding twenty-five million dollars.

R. S. 1952,
c. 234.

of the *Railway Act*, in view of such specified decisions or undertaking, and the arbitrator or arbitrators shall declare the basis of their award accordingly, and such award, as well as such specified decision or undertaking of the Company, may be enforced by The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada; 5

Right of
entry and
compensation
for damages.

(c) enter into and upon any lands, buildings or structures proximate to the said bridge or tunnel for the purpose of ascertaining the state of repair thereof, and for devising the best means of avoiding any possible damage which the execution of the authorized works might occasion thereto, and make upon or in connection therewith any works, repairs or renewals, for the purpose of preventing or mitigating any such damage, and the Company shall make compensation in the manner specified in the *Railway Act*, to all persons interested for the damage sustained by them, if any, by reason of the exercise of the powers in this paragraph contained; and section 242 of the *Railway Act*, shall apply to the exercise of the powers in this paragraph granted so far as is necessary to enable the Company to carry them into effect. 10 15 20

R. S. 1952,
c. 234.

Tolls.

10. Subject to the provisions of the *Railway Act*, the Company may charge tolls for the use of the said bridge, tunnel or approaches and facilities and may regulate the tolls to be charged. 25

Location of
bridge or
tunnel.

11. Subject to the provisions of section 8 as to location, the said bridge or tunnel shall be constructed and located under and be subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of the said river, as the Governor in Council prescribes and to such end the Company shall submit to the Governor in Council, for examination and approval, a design and drawing of the bridge or tunnel, and a map of the location, giving the soundings accurately, showing the bed of the stream and the location of other bridges, and shall furnish such other information as is required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject, and until the said plans and location are approved by the Governor in Council, the bridge or tunnel shall not be built or commenced; and if any change is made in the plans of the said bridge or tunnel during its construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and shall not be made or commenced until it is so approved. 30 35 40

Bonding
powers.

12. (1) The Company may issue bonds, debentures or other securities in aid of the construction herein mentioned, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five million dollars. 45

Mortgages.

(2) For the purpose of securing the issue of such bonds, debentures or other securities, the Company may execute a mortgage or mortgages, not inconsistent with law or with the provisions of this Act, in such form and containing such provisions as are approved by a resolution passed at a special meeting of the shareholders called for the purpose. 5

Company may bind tolls and revenues.

(3) The Company may charge and bind the tolls and revenues of the property to which any such mortgage relates in the manner and to the extent therein specified.

Interest on bonds, etc.

(4) The bonds, debentures and other securities of the Company, or any of the companies referred to in sections 15 and 16 of this Act, may, pursuant to any arrangement in that behalf, be made payable at such times and in such manner and at such place or places in Canada, or elsewhere, and may bear such rate of interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum as the directors think proper. 10 15

May accept grants.

13. The Company may receive by grant from any government, municipality or persons, as aid in the construction, equipment and maintenance of the said bridge or tunnel and works connected therewith, any real or personal estate or property, or any sums of money, debentures or subsidies, either as gifts by way of bonus or guarantee, or in payment or as subventions for services and may dispose thereof, and may alienate such of the said property as is not required for the purposes of the Company in carrying out the provisions of this Act. 20 25

Amalgamation and agreements.

14. The Company may make agreements with any company, body or commission, incorporated or created under the laws of Canada or under the laws of the United States of America, or the state of Michigan, respecting the financing, controlling, construction, maintenance and use of the said bridge or tunnel and its appurtenances and acquiring the approaches and lands therefor in the state of Michigan, as well as in Canada, and may unite with any such company, body or commission in financing, controlling, building, working, managing, maintaining and using the said bridge or tunnel, terminals and approaches, and may amalgamate with any such company, body or commission on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon subject to such restrictions as the directors deem fit, and may assign, transfer and convey to any such company, body, or commission at any time before the completion of the said bridge or tunnel, such part, if any, of the said bridge or tunnel as may then have been constructed, and all rights and powers acquired by the Company, including those rights and powers acquired under this Act, and also all the franchises, surveys, plans, works, plant, machinery and other property to it 30 35 40 45

10. In the event of any dispute or controversy arising out of or in connection with the operation of the provisions of this Act, the provisions of the Act shall prevail over any other law in force at the time of the commencement of this Act.

11. The Government may, by order, make such provisions as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and any such order may be made at any time after the commencement of this Act.

12. Subject to the approval of the Council in Council, the Government may, by order, make such provisions as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and any such order may be made at any time after the commencement of this Act.

13. The Government may, by order, make such provisions as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and any such order may be made at any time after the commencement of this Act.

Proviso. belonging, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the directors: Provided that such agreement or agreements, amalgamation, union, assignment, transfer or conveyance shall have been first approved by the holders of two-thirds of the shares at a special general meeting of the shareholders, duly called for the purpose of considering it, at which meeting shareholders representing at least two-thirds in number of the subscribed shares of the Company are present, or represented by proxy, and that such agreement or agreements, amalgamation, union, assignment, transfer or conveyance shall also have received the sanction of the Governor in Council and certified copies thereof shall be filed forthwith in the office of the Secretary of State for Canada.

Agreement
for
amalgama-
tion.

15. Upon an amalgamation agreement being sanctioned by the Governor in Council under the preceding section, the companies or parties to such agreement, shall be amalgamated, and shall form one company or body under the name and upon the terms and conditions in such agreement provided; and the amalgamated companies or parties shall possess and be vested with the undertakings, powers, rights, privileges, franchises and properties, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to, possessed by, or vested in the companies or parties to such agreement, or either of them, or to which they or either of them may be or become entitled, and shall be liable for all claims, debts, obligations, works, contracts, agreements or duties, to as full an extent as the said companies or parties were or either of them was at the time the said amalgamation took effect.

Borrowing.

16. Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council the said new or amalgamated company or body may from time to time borrow such sums of money not exceeding twenty-five million dollars, as may be necessary for constructing and completing the said bridge or tunnel, and for the acquiring of the necessary lands therefor, and may mortgage its property, assets, rents and revenues, present and future, or such portion thereof as may be described in the mortgage deed, to secure the payment thereof, and may issue bonds, debentures or other securities in connection with any such borrowing.

Securing
payment of
bonds.

17. The Company, in lieu of issuing its own bonds, debentures or other securities, shall have power to mortgage, pledge or hypothecate all its assets and undertakings, rights, franchises and privileges, both present and future, jointly and in conjunction with any of the companies or bodies referred to in sections 14, 15 and 16 of this Act, to

...of the Company and such other company or body in connection with the construction of the said bridge or tunnel under any arrangement which may be entered into between the Company and such other company or body in respect thereof, and to execute and deliver mortgages or deeds of trust by way of mortgage to secure such payments; provided always that the Company shall not mortgage, pledge or hypothecate its assets, undertakings, rights, franchises and privileges to secure payment of any bonds, debentures or other securities to a greater amount than twenty five million dollars.

15. The construction of the said bridge or tunnel shall be commenced within three years after the Governor in Council has approved of such bridging or tunnelling, and shall be completed within six years after such commencement, any delay caused by any act of God or by war, invasion or insurrection not to be included in computing such six-year period) otherwise the powers granted by this Act shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the undertaking as they remain uncompleted; provided, however, that if such approval is not obtained within three years after the passing of this Act, the powers granted for the construction of the said bridge or tunnel shall cease and be null and void.

16. When the corporate obligations and stock of the Company and any of the companies or bodies mentioned in sections 14, 15 and 17 with which the Company shall join or unite in the construction of said bridge or tunnel, have been notified in the manner prescribed in their by-laws, their rights, bridge or tunnel and the appurtenant rights and all appurtenant structures, property, property rights and franchises, so far as the same are located within United States of America, shall be conveyed by the Company, its successors and assigns without cost or expense to the state of Michigan or to such municipality or agency of the state of Michigan as the legislature of said state may designate, and so far as the same are located within Canada shall be conveyed without cost or expense to Canada or to such province, municipality or agency thereof as the Governor in Council may designate, and all rights, title and interest of the Company, its successors and assigns in such bridge or tunnel and the appurtenant lands and all appurtenant structures, property, property rights and franchises, so far as the same are located within Canada, shall then cease and determine.

Twelve
 Thirteen
 Fourteen
 Fifteen
 Sixteen
 Seventeen
 Eighteen
 Nineteen
 Twenty

secure payment of any bonds, debentures or other securities issued by such other company or body for the joint purposes of the Company and such other company or body in connection with the construction of the said bridge or tunnel under any arrangement which may be entered into between the Company and such other company or body in respect thereof, and to execute and deliver mortgages or deeds of trust by way of mortgage to secure such payment: Provided always that the Company shall not mortgage, pledge or hypothecate its assets, undertakings, rights, franchises and privileges to secure payment of any bonds, debentures or other securities to a greater amount than twenty five million dollars. 5

Proviso.

Time for commencement and completion of bridge or tunnel.

18. The construction of the said bridge or tunnel shall be commenced within three years after the Governor in Council has approved of such bridging or tunnelling, and shall be completed within six years after such commencement, (any delay caused by any Act of God or by war, invasion or insurrection not to be included in computing such six-year period) otherwise the powers granted by this Act shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the undertaking as then remains uncompleted: Provided, however, that if such approval is not obtained within three years after the passing of this Act, the powers granted for the construction of the said bridge or tunnel shall cease and be null and void. 15 20 25

Proviso.

When property to be conveyed to Canada, etc.

19. When the corporate obligations and stock of the Company and of any of the companies or bodies mentioned in sections 14, 15, 16 and 17, with which the Company shall join or unite in the construction of said bridge or tunnel, have been retired, in the manner prescribed in their by-laws, then such bridge or tunnel and the approaches thereto and all appurtenant structures, property, property rights and franchises, so far as the same are located within the United States of America, shall be conveyed by the Company, its successors and assigns without cost or expense to the state of Michigan or to such municipality or agency of the state of Michigan as the legislature of said state may designate, and so far as the same are located within Canada shall be conveyed, without cost or expense to Canada or to such province, municipality or agency thereof as the Governor in Council may designate, and all rights, title and interest of the Company, its successors and assigns, in such bridge or tunnel and the approaches thereto and all appurtenant structures, property, property rights and franchises, so far as the same are located within Canada, shall then cease and determine. 30 35 40 45

Municipal
rights.

20. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained the Company shall not locate, construct or operate any of the works mentioned in this Act upon or connect the same with any highway, street or other public place without first obtaining the consent expressed by by-law, of the municipality in Canada having jurisdiction over such highway, street or other public place, and except upon terms to be agreed upon with such municipality, and failing such consent, within sixty days from the date of the request made in writing by the Company for such consent to the said municipality, then upon such terms as are fixed by The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada. 5

21. Whenever in this Act the expression "bridge" or "tunnel" occurs, it means, unless the context otherwise requires, the bridge or tunnel, approaches, lands, works and facilities by this Act authorized. 15

Canadian
labour and
materials.

22. (1) If available in Canada, Canadian labour and materials to the extent of at least fifty per centum of the cost thereof shall be used in the construction of the said bridge or tunnel and verification of the fulfilment of this requirement shall be supplied the Department of Labour of Canada by a certified statement to it from the Company or its agents at the end of each calendar month during construction. 20

R. S. 1952,
c. 108.

(2) *The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act* shall apply to labour from Canada employed by the Company. 25

R. S. 1952,
c. 53.

23. *The Companies Act*, shall, so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, apply to the Company.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁸.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd March, 1955.

Honourable Senator MACDONALD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁸.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

1953-54, c. 51.

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

1. Section 752 of the *Criminal Code*, chapter 51 of the statutes of 1953-54, is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 5

Coming into force.

“**752.** This Act shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1955.”

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL No.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The new *Criminal Code* provided originally that it should come into force on a date to be fixed by the Governor in Council. A proclamation was issued fixing the 1st day of April, 1955. It is considered desirable that the commencement date of the new Code should be set forth in the statutes. Judicial notice must be taken of all statutes, thus obviating the necessity of producing a copy of the *Canada Gazette* in any case where it should be necessary to establish the date on which the new provisions came into effect.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL NO.

An Act to amend the Constitution of Canada.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The object of this Bill is to amend the Constitution of Canada in relation to the Senate. It is proposed to increase the number of Senators from 46 to 54, and to provide that the Senate shall be composed of 19 Senators from each of the three provinces, and 6 Senators from each of the four territories. It is also proposed to provide that the Senate shall be elected by the provincial legislatures, and that the term of office of Senators shall be 7 years, and that they shall be eligible for re-election.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P⁸.

An Act for the relief of Ida Rose Amyot White.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P⁸.

An Act for the relief of Ida Rose Amyot White.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ida Rose Amyot White, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Douglas Edmond White, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of August, A.D. 1929, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Ida Rose Amyot, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ida Rose Amyot and Douglas Edmond White, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ida Rose Amyot may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Edmond White had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q⁸.

An Act for the relief of Anne Gorin Seward.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q⁸.

An Act for the relief of Anne Gorin Seward.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Anne Gorin Seward, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales clerk, wife of Thomas Allen Seward, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of March, A.D. 1952, at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Anne Gorin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Anne Gorin and Thomas Allen Seward, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Anne Gorin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Allen Seward had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁸.

An Act for the relief of George Daniel van der Beek.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁸.

An Act for the relief of George Daniel van der Beek.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Daniel van der Beek, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, marine engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of May, A.D. 1951, at the city of Verdun, in the said province he and Bertha Sandra Klisivitch, who was then of the city of Montreal, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Daniel van der Beek and Bertha Sandra Klisivitch, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 5

Right to marry again.

2. The said George Daniel van der Beek may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertha Sandra Klisivitch had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S⁸.

An Act for the relief of Rhoda Beatrice Cree Denis.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S⁸.

An Act for the relief of Rhoda Beatrice Cree Denis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rhoda Beatrice Cree Denis, residing at the village of Oka, in the province of Quebec, wife of Ely John Denis, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Hudson, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of June, A.D. 1939, at the said village of Oka, she then being Rhoda Beatrice Cree, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rhoda Beatrice Cree and Ely John Denis, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rhoda Beatrice Cree may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ely John Denis had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T⁸.

An Act for the relief of Roma Gisser Baron.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T⁸.

An Act for the relief of Roma Gisser Baron.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Roma Gisser and Albert Baron, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Roma Gisser may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert Baron had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U⁸.

An Act for the relief of Marie-Angeline Delledonne Salotti.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U⁸.

An Act for the relief of Marie-Angeline Delledonne Salotti.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie-Angeline Delledonne and Roger Salotti, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie-Angeline Delledonne may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Roger Salotti had not been solemnized.

The Honorable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁸.

An Act for the relief of Mary Black Guthrie.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁸.

An Act for the relief of Mary Black Guthrie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Black Guthrie, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of John Guthrie, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of August, A.D. 1933, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Mary Black, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Black and John Guthrie, her 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 Black may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Guthrie had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁸.

An Act for the relief of Albert Menard.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁸.

An Act for the relief of Albert Menard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Albert Menard, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Beaconsfield, in the province of Quebec, nursing orderly, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of January, A.D. 1939, at the village of St. Lazare, in the said province, he and Gabrielle 5 Menard, who was then of the said village, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that 10 the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Albert Menard and Gabrielle Menard, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall 15 be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Albert Menard may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gabrielle Menard had not been 20 solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁸.

An Act for the relief of Patricia Galley Berger.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X^s.

An Act for the relief of Patricia Galley Berger.

Preamble

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

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Patricia Galley and Max Berger, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

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Right to marry again.

2. The said Patricia Galley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Max Berger had not been solemnized.

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Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y⁸.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Glencross Marcoux.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

2nd Session, 22nd Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y^s.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Glencross Marcoux.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Glencross Marcoux, residing at the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, wife of Maurice Marcoux, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of August, A.D. 1946, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Elizabeth Glencross, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Glencross and Maurice Marcoux, her 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 Glencross may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maurice Marcoux had not been solemnized.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 3-4 Elizabeth II, 1955.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁸.

An Act for the relief of Lorraine Bella Spegel Weisberg.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th March, 1955.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁸.

An Act for the relief of Lorraine Bella Spegel Weisberg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lorraine Bella Spegel Weisberg, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, merchant, wife of Louis Weisberg, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the 5
fourteenth day of March, A.D. 1948, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Lorraine Bella Spegel, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved 10
by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lorraine Bella Spegel and 15
Louis Weisberg, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lorraine Bella Spegel may at any time here-
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the 20
said marriage with the said Louis Weisberg had not been solemnized.









