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First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A.

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

Read a first time, Thursday, 16th March, 1922.

Honourable Mr. McMEANS

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
38011 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V , 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A.

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

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Criminal Code (Appeals) Amendment Act, 1922.*

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

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 The following sections of *The Criminal Code*, are hereby repealed, namely,—

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

New provisions.

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

Appeal from Conviction on Indictment

Interpretation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Right of appeal against conviction.

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

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

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

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

Right of appeal against sentence.

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

Abolition of proceedings in error and new trials.

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

Opinion of majority of members of Court decisive.

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

How judgment is to be pronounced.

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

Allowance of appeal against conviction.

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

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

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

(c) that on any ground there was a miscarriage of justice; and in any other case shall dismiss the appeal.

Dismissal.

Exception when no substantial wrong or miscarriage of justice.

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

Quashing of conviction.

(3) Subject to the special provisions contained in the following sections of this Part, when the court of appeal allows an appeal against conviction, it shall quash the conviction and direct a verdict of acquittal to be entered.

Verdict of acquittal.

Powers of Court on appeal against sentence.

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

(a) refuse to alter that sentence; or

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

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

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

Effect of judgment.

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

Powers of court in special cases.

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

Multiple counts.

Possibility of conviction for offence other than that charged.

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

Wrong conclusion on special verdict.

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

Insanity.

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

Restitution of property.

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

Suspension of orders of trial Court.

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

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

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

Safe custody of property.

Annulment or variation of orders of trial court.

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

Procedure on Appeals against Conviction or Sentence.

Manner of and time for appealing.

"**1018.** (1) Where a person convicted on indictment desires to appeal to the court of appeal, or to obtain the leave of that court to appeal, he shall give notice of appeal, or notice of his application for leave to appeal, in such

manner and within such time after the date of his conviction, as may be directed by rules of court. Such rules shall enable any convicted person to present his case and his argument in writing instead of by oral argument if he so desires. Any case or argument so presented shall be considered by the court.

Extension of time.

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

Delay of execution of sentence of death or whipping.

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

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

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

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

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

In other cases.

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

Bail.

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

Effect as to term of imprisonment.

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

court of appeal as aforesaid, be deemed to be resumed or to begin to run, as the case requires, if the appellant is in custody, as from the day on which the appeal is determined, and, if he is not in custody, as from the day on which he is received into prison under the sentence.

Judge's notes of trial.

"**1020.** (1) The judge or magistrate before whom a person has been tried on indictment shall, in the case of appeal under this Part against the conviction or against the sentence, or in the case of an application for leave to appeal under this Part, furnish to the court of appeal, in accordance with rules of court, his notes of the trial; and shall also furnish to the court of appeal in accordance with rules of court, a report giving his opinion upon the case or upon any point arising in the case.

Report by judge.

Shorthand notes of proceedings and evidence.

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

Transcripts.

For interested parties.

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

For Minister of Justice.

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

Rules of Court for accuracy and verification.

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

Supplemental powers of Court.

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

Production of documents.

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

Attendance and examination of witnesses.

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

Reception of evidence.

(c) if it thinks fit, receive the evidence, if tendered, of any witness (including the appellant) who is a competent but not compellable witness, and, if the appellant

makes an application for the purpose, of the husband or wife of the appellant, in cases where the evidence of the husband or wife could not have been given at the trial except on such an application; and

Reference of certain questions to special commissioners.

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

Assessors.

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

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

Custody of documents.

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

Provision of copies for use of Crown officers.

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

Legal assistance for appellant.

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

Duty of registrar.

(2) The registrar shall report to the court of appeal or some judge thereof any case in which it appears to him that, although no application has been made for the

purpose, a solicitor and counsel, or counsel only, ought to be assigned to an appellant under the powers given to the court of appeal by this Act.

Right of appellant to be present.

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

Sentence in absence of appellant.

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

Costs of appeal.

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

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

"**1021B.** (1) The registrar shall take all necessary steps for obtaining a hearing of any appeal or application, notice of which is given to him under section 1018 of this Act, and shall obtain and lay before the court of appeal in proper form all documents, exhibits, and other things relating to the proceedings in the trial court which appear necessary for the proper determination of the appeal or application.

Summary determination of frivolous appeals.

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

Furnishing of forms and instructions.

(3) The registrar shall furnish the necessary forms and instructions in relation to notices of appeal or notices of application under section 1018 of this Act, to any person who demands the same, and to the registrar, clerk, or other chief officer of every provincial court having jurisdiction to try indictable offences, to magistrates having such jurisdiction, to sheriffs, to the warden of the penitentiary for the province, to gaolers or keepers of prisons within the province, and to such other officers or persons as the registrar thinks fit.

Duties of prison officials as to furnishing forms, etc.

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

custody to be forwarded on behalf of the prisoner to the registrar.

Powers to make rules of court.

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

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

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

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

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

Prerogative of Mercy.

Prerogative unaffected.

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

Powers of Minister of Justice.

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

New trials.

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

Reference to court of appeal for

(b) may, at any time, refer the whole case to the court of appeal, and the case shall then be heard and determined

determination.

by that court as in the case of an appeal by a person convicted; and

Reference for opinion.

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

Appeal from court of appeal to Supreme Court of Canada.

3. Subsection 2 of section 1024 of *The Criminal Code* is hereby repealed and the following subsection is substituted therefor:—

"2. The Supreme Court of Canada shall make such rule or order thereon, either in affirmance of the conviction or otherwise or for granting or refusing such application, as the justice of the case requires, and shall make all necessary rules and orders for carrying such rule or order into effect."

2. The Supreme Court of Canada shall make such rule or order thereon, either in affirmance of the conviction [or for granting a new trial,] or otherwise, or for granting or refusing such application, as the justice of the case requires, and shall make all [other] necessary rules and orders for carrying such rule or order into effect.

Criminal Code s. 1024, subs. 2. *Words to be omitted are shown between brackets.*

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V , 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B.

An Act to amend The Cold Storage Warehouse Act.

Read a first time, Friday, 17th March, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BRADBURY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
38012 1922

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B.

An Act to amend The Cold Storage Warehouse Act.

1914, c. 22.

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

1. *The Cold Storage Warehouse Act*, chapter twenty-two of the statutes of 1914 (1st Session) is amended by inserting the following sections therein immediately after section four thereof:—

Food which is not to be placed in cold storage.

"**4A.** (1) No article of food which is tainted or otherwise unfit for human consumption shall be placed in cold storage.

Return to cold storage.

(2) Articles of food which have been taken out of cold storage shall not be returned to cold storage except in such cases and subject to such requirements and conditions as are specified by regulation.

Period of storage.

"**4B.** No article of food mentioned in the schedule to this Act shall be kept in cold storage longer than the time specified in the schedule to this Act for such article.

Proviso.

Provided that the Minister, after satisfying himself that any article of food held in cold storage can be further stored without any undue risk of its becoming unfit for human consumption, and that the holding of such food will not unduly raise the price or make it possible to keep up the price to the consumer of any food affected by this section, may by written permission extend the time for storage for such further period as the Minister may in writing prescribe.

Label required for reception into storage.

"**4C.** (1) An article of food shall not be placed in cold storage unless there is attached to the article or to the package containing it a label complying with the provisions of this section, and with the provisions of any regulations duly prescribed in that behalf.

Particulars to be given on label.

(2) There shall be plainly stamped or printed on the label in black letters and figures, at least one-half of an inch in height, the following particulars:—

(a) A description of the article.

(b) The name and address of the firm or person on whose behalf the article is to be stored.

(c) The date of killing, taking, packing, manufacturing, or otherwise procuring or producing, as the case may be.

(d) The net cost of the article on the date of storing per pound, dozen, package or other unit of price.

Liability for particulars.

(3) The firm or person on whose behalf, as stated on the label, any article of food is delivered for cold storage shall be *primâ facie* liable for compliance with the requirements of subsection (2) of this section.

Further particulars to be put on label at time of storage.

(4) When an article of food is placed in cold storage, the manager or other person in charge of the cold storage warehouse shall cause to be plainly stamped or printed on the label aforesaid in black letters and figures at least one-half of an inch in height the following particulars:—

(a) The number of the license under which the warehouse is operated.

(b) The name of the firm or person operating the warehouse.

(c) The date on which the article was delivered for cold storage.

(d) The date on which the article was placed in cold storage.

Preservation of label and particulars.

(5) While an article is in cold storage, the said label shall not be removed. If the label is removed or defaced, or if any of the particulars required to be set out therein become unreadable, the proprietor, manager, or other person in charge of the cold storage warehouse shall forthwith cause it to be replaced by a label complying with the requirements of this section.

Removal from storage.

(6) When an article of food is removed from cold storage, the proprietor, manager or other person in charge of the cold storage warehouse shall cause to be plainly stamped or printed on the label aforesaid in red letters and figures, at least one-half of an inch in height, the following particulars:—

Further particulars on label.

(a) The date on which the article was removed from cold storage.

(b) The name and address of the firm or person to or for whom the article was delivered by the cold storage warehouse.

(c) The date of such delivery.

(d) The name and designation, the placing of which on the label shall be held to be a certificate that these particulars have been correctly stated to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Information to be given to purchasers.

"4D. (1) Every person who offers, exposes for sale, or has in his possession for sale, any article of food which has been in cold storage shall, upon enquiry, inform any person proposing to buy the article that it has been in cold storage, and shall, if so required, produce the label

attached to the article or to the package containing the article when the article was removed from cold storage.

Marking of cold storage goods exposed for sale.

(2) All parcels of food which have been in cold storage and are exposed for sale shall be marked with a card attached so as to be plainly in view of the public, on which shall be printed in red block letters, not less than two inches in length, upon a white ground the words "cold storage goods".

Report to Minister.

"4E. The proprietor, manager or other person in charge of a cold storage warehouse shall not less frequently than once in every calendar month make a written report to the Minister giving in detail the quantities of each article of food in cold storage at such a date as is fixed by any regulation, the net cost shown by his books of record of each article per pound, dozen, package, or other unit, and such information as may be required by regulation."

Penalties for contravention of Act or regulations.

2. Section eight of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**8.** Any person, firm or corporation who contravenes any [provision] of this Act, or [of] any regulation made thereunder, shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding [five] hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term of six months, or to both [such] fine and imprisonment; [and upon any second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term of one year, or to both [such] fine and imprisonment.]"

Note: Words substituted or added are shown in brackets.

3. The said Act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following Schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

(Section 4B.)

Periods Beyond which Articles of Food are not to be kept in Cold Storage.

Bacon (cured)	Shall not be held in cold storage longer than 12 months
Beef (fresh)	" " " " 8 "
" (salted or cured)	" " " " 12 "
Butter	" " " " 11 "
Eggs (April and May)	" " " " 2 "
" (all other months of the (year)	" " " " 8 "
Fish (not for export)	" " " " 3 "
Fish, frozen (for export only)	" " " " 9 "
Hams (cured or smoked)	" " " " 12 "
Lamb	" " " " 9 "
Pork (fresh)	" " " " 6 "
Veal	" " " " 4 "
Mutton	" " " " 9 "
Poultry (October, November and December)	" " " " 3 "
Poultry (January, February, March and April)	" " " " 9 "

8. Any person, firm or corporation who contravenes any [provisions] of this Act or any regulation made thereunder, shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding [two] hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term of six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

1914, c. 22, s. 8. *Words to be omitted are shown in brackets.*

2nd REPRINT

10th JUNE, 1922

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B.

An Act to amend The Cold Storage Warehouse Act.

Read a first time, 17th March, 1922.

Read a second time and referred to a Special Committee, 3rd May, 1922.

Reported with Amendments, 13th June, 1922.

Reprinted as amended by the Special Committee to whom the Bill was referred.

Clauses and words to be struck out of, substituted in or added to The Cold Storage Warehouse Act are shown by square brackets; new provisions by the word "New" at the end.

Honourable Mr. BRADBURY.

OTTAWA

F. A. ACLAND

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

42577 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to amend The Cold Storage Warehouse Act.

1914, c. 22.

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

Interpretation section amended.

1. Paragraphs *(b)* and *(c)* of section two of *The Cold Storage Warehouse Act*, chapter twenty-two of the statutes of 1914 (First Session), are hereby repealed and the following paragraphs are substituted therefor:—

Cold storage.

"*(b)* "cold storage" means the storage of articles of food [in a cold storage warehouse in a temperature not higher than forty-five degrees above zero, Fahrenheit.]

Note: Words substituted are shown in brackets.

Cold storage warehouse.

"*(c)* "cold storage warehouse" means an establishment [or structure, or portion thereof, for the storing and preservation of articles of food in a temperature, not higher than forty-five degrees above zero, Fahrenheit, maintained continuously by any mechanical means of refrigeration or by the use of ice and salt."]

Note: Words substituted are shown in brackets.

2. The said Act is amended by inserting the following sections therein immediately after section four thereof:—

Articles unfit for human consumption not to be stored.

["4A. (1) No article of food intended for human consumption shall be placed, received or kept in cold storage, if diseased, tainted or otherwise unfit for human consumption. *New.*

Cold storage of articles not for human consumption.

"(2) No article of food for use other than for human consumption shall be placed, received or kept in cold storage, except in accordance with regulations to be made by the Governor in Council in that behalf, nor unless previously

Marking thereof.

marked in accordance with such regulations in such a way as to indicate plainly that the article of food is not to be sold or used for human consumption. *New.*

Certain articles not to be returned to cold storage.

"(3) If eggs, fish, poultry, game or fresh meats are taken out of cold storage and exposed for sale, they shall not be

Note: The original paragraphs (b) and (c) in section 2 of the Act read as follows. The words changed are shown in brackets.

(b) "cold storage" means the storage of articles of food [at or below a temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit, in a cold storage warehouse;]

(c) "cold storage warehouse" means an establishment [in connection with which refrigerating machinery, or ice and salt, is used for the purpose of maintaining a temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit, or below, and in which articles of food are stored for periods exceeding twenty-one days;]

returned to cold storage; but this provision shall not prevent the transfer of any of the said articles of food from one cold storage warehouse to another if the transfer is made in refrigerator cars on railways, in refrigerated space on steamships or other vessels, or in such other means of conveyance as may be approved by regulation made by the Governor in Council. The time taken for any such transfer shall be reckoned as time during which the articles of food have been kept in cold storage. *New.*

Exception as to transfer to another warehouse.

Time of transfer to count as time in cold storage.

"(4) Articles of food, other than those mentioned in subsection (3) of this section, which have been taken out of cold storage shall not be returned to cold storage, except in such cases and subject to such requirements and conditions as may be specified by regulation made by the Governor in Council."] *New.*

Return of other articles to be governed by regulation.

["4B. No article of food intended for human consumption shall be kept in cold storage longer than twelve months from the date on which the article was first placed in cold storage: Provided, however, that if the Minister is of opinion that the conditions of the market are such that it is desirable that any such article be no longer held in cold storage, he may require such article to be taken out of cold storage forthwith: Provided also, that if the Minister is of opinion that further keeping of any such article in cold storage is likely to result in deterioration, he may order that such article be forthwith taken out of cold storage."] *New.*

Period of storage.

Proviso.

Proviso.

["4C. (1) An article of food shall not be placed in cold storage unless there is attached to the article or to the package containing it a label complying with the provisions of this section, and with the provisions of any regulations duly prescribed in that behalf. *New.*

Label required for reception into storage.

"(2) There shall be plainly stamped or printed on the label in black letters and figures, at least one-half of an inch in height, the following particulars:—

Particulars to be given on label.

(a) A description of the article.

(b) The designation of the cold storage warehouse and the place where it is situated.

(c) The words "Cold Storage".

(d) The date when the article of food was placed in cold storage. *New.*

"(3) The firm or person on whose behalf any article of food is delivered for cold storage shall be *primâ facie* liable for compliance with the requirements of subsection (2) of this section. *New.*

Liability for particulars.

"(4) While an article is in cold storage, the said label shall not be removed. If the label is removed or defaced, or if any of the particulars required to be set out therein become unreadable, the proprietor, manager or other person in charge of the cold storage warehouse shall forth-

Preservation of label and particulars.

with cause it to be replaced by a label complying with the requirements of this section. *New.*

Removal from storage.

"(5) When an article of food is removed from cold storage, the proprietor, manager or other person in charge of the cold storage warehouse shall cause to be plainly stamped or printed on the label aforesaid in red letters and figures, at least one-half of an inch in height, the following particulars:—

Further particulars on label.

(a) The date on which the article was removed from cold storage.

(b) The name and designation of the proprietor, manager or other person in charge of the cold storage warehouse, the placing of which on the label shall be held to be a certificate by him that those particulars have been correctly stated to the best of his knowledge and belief."] *New.*

Information to be given to purchasers.

["**4D.** (1) Every person who offers, exposes for sale, or has in his possession for sale, any article of food which has been in cold storage shall, upon enquiry, inform any person proposing to buy the article that it has been in cold storage, and shall, if so required, produce the label attached to the article or to the package containing the article when the article was removed from cold storage. *New.*

Marking of cold storage goods exposed for sale.

"(2) All articles of food which have been in cold storage and are exposed for sale shall be marked with a card so attached to each article, or to the container in which the article is exposed for sale, or so placed with relation to the article or container, as to be plainly in view of the public, and on the card shall be printed in red block letters, not less than two inches in length, upon a white ground, the words "cold storage". *New.*

Exception from requirements as to information and marking.

"(3) In the case of poultry, game or fresh meats, subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall not apply to an article which has been in cold storage for not more than twenty-one days, but while therein has not been frozen.] *New.*

Report to Minister.

["**4E.** The proprietor, manager or other person in charge of a cold storage warehouse shall not less frequently than once in every calendar month make a written report to the Minister giving in detail the quantities of each article of food in cold storage at such a date as is fixed by any regulation and such other information as may be required by regulation. The report shall be verified by statutory declaration to be made by the person by whom the report is made."] *New.*

Act now made to apply to hotels and dining car services.

3. Section seven of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out of the second line thereof the word ["hotels"] and out of the third line thereof the words ["dining car services"].

Note: The original section 7 of the Act reads as follows. The words changed are shown in brackets.

7. The provisions of this Act shall not be construed as applying to refrigerated rooms in connection with [hotels,] restaurants, [dining car services,] retail shops, private houses, manufacturing establishments, other than packing houses, nor to refrigerator cars or steamships with refrigerated space.

Penalties for contravention of Act or regulation.

4. Section eight of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

["**8.** Any person, firm or corporation who contravenes any [provision] of this Act, or [of] any regulation made thereunder, shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding [five] hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term of six months, or to both [such] fine and imprisonment; [and upon any second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term of one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment."]

Note: Words substituted or added are shown in brackets.

5. The said Act is hereby amended by inserting therein immediately after section six the following as section 6A:—

Inspection of cold storage warehouses.

Purposes.

["**6A.** The Minister shall cause every cold storage warehouse to be inspected at least once a year for the purpose of ascertaining whether the cold storage warehouse is in sanitary condition, and also for the purpose of ascertaining how long each article of food therein has been held in cold storage therein."] *New.*

Note: The original section 8 of the Act reads as follows. Words to be omitted are shown in brackets.

8. Any person, firm or corporation who contravenes any [provisions] of this Act or any regulation made thereunder, shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding [two] hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term of six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B.

An Act to amend The Cold Storage Warehouse Act.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 15th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
42897 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to amend The Cold Storage Warehouse Act.

1914, c. 22.

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

Interpretation section amended.

1. Paragraphs *(b)* and *(c)* of section two of *The Cold Storage Warehouse Act*, chapter twenty-two of the statutes of 1914 (First Session), are hereby repealed and the following paragraphs are substituted therefor:—

Cold storage.

"*(b)* "cold storage" means the storage of articles of food in a cold storage warehouse in a temperature not higher than forty-five degrees above zero, Fahrenheit.

Cold storage warehouse.

"*(c)* "cold storage warehouse" means an establishment or structure, or portion thereof, for the storing and preservation of articles of food in a temperature, not higher than forty-five degrees above zero, Fahrenheit, maintained continuously by any mechanical means of refrigeration or by the use of ice and salt."

2. The said Act is amended by inserting the following sections therein immediately after section four thereof:—

Articles unfit for human consumption not to be stored.

"**4A.** (1) No article of food intended for human consumption shall be placed, received or kept in cold storage, if diseased, tainted or otherwise unfit for human consumption.

Cold storage of articles not for human consumption.

"(2) No article of food for use other than for human consumption shall be placed, received or kept in cold storage, except in accordance with regulations to be made by the Governor in Council in that behalf, nor unless previously marked in accordance with such regulations in such a way as to indicate plainly that the article of food is not to be sold or used for human consumption.

Marking thereof.

Certain articles not to be returned to cold storage.

"(3) If eggs, fish, poultry, game or fresh meats are taken out of cold storage and exposed for sale, they shall not be returned to cold storage; but this provision shall not

Exception as to transfer to another warehouse.

prevent the transfer of any of the said articles of food from one cold storage warehouse to another if the transfer is made in refrigerator cars on railways, in refrigerated space on steamships or other vessels, or in such other means of conveyance as may be approved by regulation made by the Governor in Council. The time taken for any such transfer shall be reckoned as time during which the articles of food have been kept in cold storage.

Time of transfer to count as time in cold storage.

Return of other articles to be governed by regulation.

"(4) Articles of food, other than those mentioned in subsection (3) of this section, which have been taken out of cold storage shall not be returned to cold storage, except in such cases and subject to such requirements and conditions as may be specified by regulation made by the Governor in Council."

Period of storage.

"4B. No article of food intended for human consumption shall be kept in cold storage longer than twelve months from the date on which the article was first placed in cold storage: Provided, however, that if the Minister is of opinion that the conditions of the market are such that it is desirable that any such article be no longer held in cold storage, he may require such article to be taken out of cold storage forthwith: Provided also, that if the Minister is of opinion that further keeping of any such article in cold storage is likely to result in deterioration, he may order that such article be forthwith taken out of cold storage."

Proviso.

Proviso.

Label required for reception into storage.

"4C. (1) An article of food shall not be placed in cold storage unless there is attached to the article or to the package containing it a label complying with the provisions of this section, and with the provisions of any regulations duly prescribed in that behalf.

Particulars to be given on label.

"(2) There shall be plainly stamped or printed on the label in black letters and figures, at least one-half of an inch in height, the following particulars:—

(a) A description of the article.

(b) The designation of the cold storage warehouse and the place where it is situated.

(c) The words "Cold Storage".

(d) The date when the article of food was placed in cold storage.

Liability for particulars.

"(3) The firm or person on whose behalf any article of food is delivered for cold storage shall be *primâ facie* liable for compliance with the requirements of subsection (2) of this section.

Preservation of label and particulars.

"(4) While an article is in cold storage, the said label shall not be removed. If the label is removed or defaced, or if any of the particulars required to be set out therein become unreadable, the proprietor, manager or other person in charge of the cold storage warehouse shall forthwith cause it to be replaced by a label complying with the requirements of this section.

Removal from storage.

"(5) When an article of food is removed from cold storage, the proprietor, manager or other person in charge of the cold storage warehouse shall cause to be plainly stamped or printed on the label aforesaid in red letters and figures, at least one-half of an inch in height, the following particulars:—

Further particulars on label.

(a) The date on which the article was removed from cold storage.

(b) The name and designation of the proprietor, manager or other person in charge of the cold storage warehouse, the placing of which on the label shall be held to be a certificate by him that those particulars have been correctly stated to the best of his knowledge and belief."

Information to be given to purchasers.

"4D. (1) Every person who offers, exposes for sale, or has in his possession for sale, any article of food which has been in cold storage shall, upon enquiry, inform any person proposing to buy the article that it has been in cold storage, and shall, if so required, produce the label attached to the article or to the package containing the article when the article was removed from cold storage.

Marking of cold storage goods exposed for sale.

"(2) All articles of food which have been in cold storage and are exposed for sale shall be marked with a card so attached to each article, or to the container in which the article is exposed for sale, or so placed with relation to the article or container, as to be plainly in view of the public, and on the card shall be printed in red block letters, not less than two inches in length, upon a white ground, the words "cold storage".

Exception from requirements as to information and marking.

"(3) In the case of poultry, game or fresh meats, subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall not apply to an article which has been in cold storage for not more than twenty-one days, but while therein has not been frozen."

Report to Minister.

"4E. The proprietor, manager or other person in charge of a cold storage warehouse shall not less frequently than once in every calendar month make a written report to the Minister giving in detail the quantities of each article of food in cold storage at such a date as is fixed by any regulation and such other information as may be required by regulation. The report shall be verified by statutory declaration to be made by the person by whom the report is made."

Records and accounts to be kept for every warehouse.

"4F. Every proprietor of a cold storage warehouse shall cause to be kept and every manager or other person in charge of a cold storage warehouse shall keep, in such manner or form and with such particulars as may be required by regulation, accurate records and accounts of all articles of food received into, held in or taken out of cold storage, or any cooling or chilling room, in such warehouse."

Act now made to apply to hotels and dining car services.

3. Section seven of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out of the second line thereof the word "hotels" and out of the third line thereof the words "dining car services".

Penalties for contravention of Act or regulation.

4. Section eight of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**8.** Any person, firm or corporation who contravenes any provision of this Act, or of any regulation made thereunder, shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term of six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and upon any second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term of one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment."

5. The said Act is hereby amended by inserting therein immediately after section six the following as section 6A:—

Inspection of cold storage warehouses.

Purposes.

"**6A.** The Minister shall cause every cold storage warehouse to be inspected at least once a year for the purpose of ascertaining whether the cold storage warehouse is in sanitary condition, and also for the purpose of ascertaining how long each article of food therein has been held in cold storage therein."

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C.

An Act for the relief of Wentworth Barnes.

Read a first time, Thursday, 30th March, 1922.

Honourable Mr. McCall.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34351 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C.

An Act for the relief of Wentworth Barnes

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wentworth Barnes, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, sailor, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the ninth day of January, A.D. 1915, at the said city he was lawfully married to Carrie Carson; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wentworth Barnes and Carrie Carson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wentworth Barnes may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Carrie Carson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C.

An Act for the relief of Wentworth Barnes.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35451 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C.

An Act for the relief of Wentworth Barnes

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wentworth Barnes, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, sailor, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the ninth day of January, A.D. 1915, at the said city he was lawfully married to Carrie Carson; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wentworth Barnes and Carrie Carson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wentworth Barnes may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Carrie Carson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act for the relief of Hazel McInally

Read a first time, Thursday, 30th March, 1922.

Honourable Mr. McCALL.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34373 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D.

An Act for the relief of Hazel McInally

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel McInally, presently residing in the county of Norfolk, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harry McInally, of the city of Toronto, in the said province, dentist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighth day of August, A.D. 1910, at the village of Colborne, in the said province, she then being Hazel Ryerse, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harry McInally was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enact as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel Ryerse and Harry McInally, her 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 Ryerse may at anytime hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry McInally had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act for the relief of Hazel McInally

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35473 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D.

An Act for the relief of Hazel McInally

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel McInally, presently residing in the county of Norfolk, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harry McInally, of the city of Toronto, in the said province, dentist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the eighth day of August, A.D. 1910, at the village of Colborne, in the said province, she then being Hazel Ryerse, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harry McInally was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enact as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel Ryerse and Harry McInally, her 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 Ryerse may at anytime hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry McInally had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of Edward Lovell

Read a first time, Thursday, 30th March, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34374 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of Edward Lovell

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edward Lovell and Ruby Mann, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edward Lovell may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ruby Mann had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of Edward Lovell

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35474 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act for the relief of Edward Lovell

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edward Lovell and Ruby Mann, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edward Lovell may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ruby Mann had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Lillian Sharpe.

Read a first time, Thursday, 30th March, 1922.

Honourable Mr. WHITE
(Pembroke).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34377 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Lillian Sharpe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Lillian Sharpe, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Frederick G. Sharpe, of the said city, commercial traveller, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourteenth day of August, A.D. 1907, at the said city, she then being Elizabeth Lillian Howell, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Frederick G. Sharpe was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Lillian Howell and Frederick G. Sharpe, her 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 Lillian Howell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick G. Sharpe had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Lillian Sharpe.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35477 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Lillian Sharpe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Lillian Sharpe, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Frederick G. Sharpe, of the said city, commercial traveller, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourteenth day of August, A.D. 1907, at the said city, she then being Elizabeth Lillian Howell, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Frederick G. Sharpe was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Lillian Howell and Frederick G. Sharpe, her 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 Lillian Howell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick G. Sharpe had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Percival Andrew Jamieson

Read a first time, Thursday, 30th March, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34368 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Percival Andrew Jamieson

Preamble.

WHEREAS Percival Andrew Jamieson, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, motor-man, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the first day of May, A.D., 1919, in the parish of Camberwell, in the county of London, England, he was lawfully married to Alice Searle, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Percival Andrew Jamieson and Alice Searle, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Percival Andrew Jamieson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Searle had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Percival Andrew Jamieson

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35468 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Percival Andrew Jamieson

Preamble.

WHEREAS Percival Andrew Jamieson, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, motor-man, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the first day of May, A.D., 1919, in the parish of Camberwell, in the county of London, England, he was lawfully married to Alice Searle, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Percival Andrew Jamieson and Alice Searle, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Percival Andrew Jamieson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Searle had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Henry Gill.

Read a first time, Thursday, 30th March, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROWSE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34386 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Henry Gill.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frederick Henry Gill and Myrtle Abigail Bloodsworth, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frederick Henry Gill may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Myrtle Abigail Bloodsworth had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Henry Gill.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35486 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Henry Gill.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frederick Henry Gill and Myrtle Abigail Bloodsworth, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frederick Henry Gill may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Myrtle Abigail Bloodsworth had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Blanche Elizabeth Macdonell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 30th March, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROWSE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34419 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Blanche Elizabeth Macdonell.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Blanche Elizabeth Lazier and Charles Kenneth Sumner Macdonell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Blanche Elizabeth Lazier may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Kenneth Sumner Macdonell had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Blanche Elizabeth Macdonell.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35519 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Blanche Elizabeth Macdonell.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Blanche Elizabeth Lazier and Charles Kenneth Sumner Macdonell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Blanche Elizabeth Lazier may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Kenneth Sumner Macdonell had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Frank Charles Butt.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
37171 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Frank Charles Butt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frank Charles Butt, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, has by his petition, alleged, in effect, that on the twelfth day of September, A.D. 1909, at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, he was lawfully married to Annie May Nolan, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frank Charles Butt and Annie May Nolan, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frank Charles Butt may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie May Nolan had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Edward Sidney John Turpin.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
37181 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Edward Sidney John Turpin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edward Sidney John Turpin, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, flag-man, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the sixth day of November, A.D. 1917, at the said city he was lawfully married to May Inez Bowe; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that at the time of their said marriage she refused, and ever since that day has continuously refused to have and has resisted having sexual intercourse with him and to bear children unto him; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of their marriage; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling the said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Edward Sidney John Turpin and May Inez Bowe, 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 Edward Sidney John Turpin may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said May Inez Bowe had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Georgina Gibbings.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35463 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Georgina Gibbings.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Georgina Gibbings, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Henry Gibbings, of the said city, stationary engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventh day of April, A.D. 1909, in the district of Burnley, in the counties of Burnley and Lancaster, England, she then being Georgina Hope, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Henry Gibbings was then in England and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Georgina Hope and Henry Gibbings, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Georgina Hope may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry Gibbings had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Albert Bethune Carley.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35501 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Albert Bethune Carley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Albert Bethune Carley, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, manufacturer's agent, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1916, in the district of Elham, in the county of Kent, England, he was lawfully married to Mabel Margrett, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Albert Bethune Carley and Mabel Margrett, his 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 Bethune Carley may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Margrett had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Ernest Zufelt.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35467 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Ernest Zufelt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ernest Zufelt, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, laundry worker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-second day of December, A.D. 1909, at the town of Campbellford, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Florence Edna Merriam; that she was then of the village of Warkworth, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ernest Zufelt and Florence Edna Merriam, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ernest Zufelt may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence Edna Merriam had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Harry Johns Leach.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

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

35470

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Harry Johns Leach.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harry Johns Leach, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, street car conductor, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fifth day of December, A.D. 1899, at the parish of Deptford, in the county of London, England, he was lawfully married to Florence Annie Smith, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harry Johns Leach and Florence Annie Smith, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harry Johns Leach may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence Annie Smith had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Nellie Berry.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 5th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35471 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Nellie Berry.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nellie Berry, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Gordon Howard Berry, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourth day of April, A.D. 1911, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Nellie LeHuquet, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Gordon Howard Berry was then and is now in Canada; that she and the said Gordon Howard Berry at the time of the said marriage were respectively seventeen and eighteen years of age and were at that time students together at the same school; that the said marriage was without the knowledge or consent of her parents; that the said marriage was never consummated and that she and the said Gordon Howard Berry have never cohabited nor lived together in any way; that the said Gordon Howard Berry by his conduct and acts refuses to live with her as man with wife and to consummate the said marriage; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the dissolution of their marriage; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Nellie LeHuquet and Gordon Howard Berry, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Nellie LeHuquet may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gordon Howard Berry had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Turner.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th April, 1922.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34417 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Turner.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Turner, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Thomas James Turner, of the said city, tailor, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-seventh day of July, A.D. 1905, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Ethel Beamish, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Thomas James Turner was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Beamish and Thomas James Turner, her 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 Beamish may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas James Turner had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Turner.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th APRIL, 1921.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35518 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Turner.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Turner, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Thomas James Turner, of the said city, tailor, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-seventh day of July, A.D. 1905, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Ethel Beamish, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Thomas James Turner was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Beamish and Thomas James Turner, her 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 Beamish may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas James Turner had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Walter Michie Anderson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th April, 1922.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34422 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Walter Michie Anderson.

Préambule.

WHEREAS Walter Michie Anderson, of the town of Brockville, in the province of Ontario, embosser, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-third day of December, A.D. 1915, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Aiken Henrietta Black; that she was then of the said town, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Walter Michie Anderson and Aiken Henrietta Black, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Walter Michie Anderson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Aiken Henrietta Black had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Walter Michie Anderson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35522 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Walter Michie Anderson.

Préambule.

WHEREAS Walter Michie Anderson, of the town of Brockville, in the province of Ontario, embosser, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-third day of December, A.D. 1915, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Aiken Henrietta Black; that she was then of the said town, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Walter Michie Anderson and Aiken Henrietta Black, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Walter Michie Anderson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Aiken Henrietta Black had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Fredenburg.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th April, 1922.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34423 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Fredenburg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Elizabeth Fredenburg, presently residing at the town of Brockville, in the province of Ontario, school teacher, wife of Floyd Shipman Fredenburg, of the town of Smith's Falls in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifth day of September, A.D. 1911, at the said town of Brockville, she then being Mary Elizabeth Sheldon, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Floyd Shipman Fredenburg was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Elizabeth Sheldon and Floyd Shipman Fredenburg, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Elizabeth Sheldon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Floyd Shipman Fredenburg had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Fredenburg.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35523 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Fredenburg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Elizabeth Fredenburg, presently residing at the town of Brockville, in the province of Ontario, school teacher, wife of Floyd Shipman Fredenburg, of the town of Smith's Falls in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifth day of September, A.D. 1911, at the said town of Brockville, she then being Mary Elizabeth Sheldon, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Floyd Shipman Fredenburg was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Elizabeth Sheldon and Floyd Shipman Fredenburg, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Elizabeth Sheldon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Floyd Shipman Fredenburg had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Sheriff Elwin Robinson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th April, 1922.

Honourable Mr. FOWLER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34389 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Sheriff Elwin Robinson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sheriff Elwin Robinson, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of March, A.D. 1906, at the village of Addison, in the county of Leeds, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Agness B. Moulton; that she was then of the town of Athens, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sheriff Elwin Robinson and Agness B. Moulton, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sheriff Elwin Robinson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Agness B. Moulton had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Sheriff Elwin Robinson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35489 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Sheriff Elwin Robinson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sheriff Elwin Robinson, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of March, A.D. 1906, at the village of Addison, in the county of Leeds, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Agness B. Moulton; that she was then of the town of Athens, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sheriff Elwin Robinson and Agness B. Moulton, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sheriff Elwin Robinson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Agness B. Moulton had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Rhoda Renfrew McFarlane Brown.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th April, 1922.

Honourable Mr. Ross
(Middleton)

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34413 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Rhoda Renfrew McFarlane Brown.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rhoda Renfrew McFarlane and William Davenport Brown, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rhoda Renfrew McFarlane may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Davenport Brown had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Rhoda Renfrew McFarlane Brown.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 28th APRIL, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35513 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Rhoda Renfrew McFarlane Brown.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rhoda Renfrew McFarlane and William Davenport Brown, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rhoda Renfrew McFarlane may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Davenport Brown had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Abraham Leibovitz.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 26th April, 1922.

Honourable Mr. TAYLOR.

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

34375

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Abraham Leibovitz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Abraham Leibovitz, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, machine operator, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-second day of October, A.D. 1911, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Kate Krangel, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Abraham Leibovitz and Kate Krangel, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Abraham Leibovitz may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kate Krangel had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Abraham Leibovitz.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 2nd MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35475 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Abraham Leibovitz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Abraham Leibovitz, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, machine operator, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-second day of October, A.D. 1911, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Kate Krangel, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved

1. The said marriage between Abraham Leibovitz and Kate Krangel, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Abraham Leibovitz may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kate Krangel had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Robert Lloyd Beamish.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th April, 1922.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34397 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Robert Lloyd Beamish.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Robert Lloyd Beamish and Gertrude Selina Frazee, his 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 Robert Lloyd Beamish may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gertrude Selina Frazee had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Robert Lloyd Beamish.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35497 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Robert Lloyd Beamish.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Robert Lloyd Beamish and Gertrude Selina Frazee, his 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 Robert Lloyd Beamish may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gertrude Selina Frazee had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Clarence Robinson Miners.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th April, 1922.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34418 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Clarence Robinson Miners.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clarence Robinson Miners, of the city of London, in the province of Ontario, railway clerk, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eighth day of November, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Kathleen May Gardner; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clarence Robinson Miners and Kathleen May Gardner, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clarence Robinson Miners may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen May Gardner had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Clarence Robinson Miners.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35516 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Clarence Robinson Miners.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clarence Robinson Miners, of the city of London, in the province of Ontario, railway clerk, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eighth day of November, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Kathleen May Gardner; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clarence Robinson Miners and Kathleen May Gardner, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clarence Robinson Miners may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen May Gardner had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Mary Eleanor Menton.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th April, 1922.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34381 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Mary Eleanor Menton.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Eleanor Waugh and James Valentine Menton, her 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 Eleanor Waugh may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Valentine Menton had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Mary Eleanor Menton.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35481 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Mary Eleanor Menton.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Eleanor Waugh and James Valentine Menton, her 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 Eleanor Waugh may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Valentine Menton had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Harvey Easton Jenner.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th April, 1922.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34380 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Harvey Easton Jenner

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harvey Easton Jenner and Grace Ethel Hewlett, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harvey Easton Jenner may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Grace Ethel Hewlett had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Harvey Easton Jenner.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35480 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Harvey Easton Jenner

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harvey Easton Jenner and Grace Ethel Hewlett, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harvey Easton Jenner may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Grace Ethel Hewlett had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of Marie Louise Dagenais.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th April, 1922.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34396 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of Marie Louise Dagenais.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Louise Dagenais, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that on the tenth day of January, A.D. 1898, at the village of Maniwaki, in the province of Quebec a ceremony of marriage between her, then being Marie Louise Lépine, of the parish of L'Assomption de Maniwaki in the said province, spinster, and Jean Baptiste Dagenais, of the Parish of St. Philippe d'Argenteuil in the said province, labourer, was duly solemnized by the Reverend Joseph E. Benoit, priest, the Vicar of the first mentioned parish; that the legal domicile of the said Jean Baptiste Dagenais was then and is now in Canada; that when the said ceremony was solemnized the said Jean Baptiste Dagenais was wholly unable to consummate marriage by reason of the malformation and impotence of his parts of generation; that ever since the said ceremony was solemnized he has for the said reason continued to be and is now wholly unable to consummate marriage; that the said malformation and impotence are wholly incurable; that there has been no collusion between him and her in the proceedings had for the annulment of the said ceremony; and whereas by her petition she has in effect prayed for the passing of an Act declaring the said ceremony to be null and void, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage declared null and void.

1. The said ceremony of marriage between Marie Louise Lépine and Jean Baptiste Dagenais, is hereby declared to be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Louise Lépine may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said ceremony of marriage with the said Jean Baptiste Dagenais had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of Marie Louise Dagenais.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35496 1922

Right to marry again

2. The said Marie Louise Lépine may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said ceremony of marriage with the said Jean Baptiste Dagenais had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B².

An Act for the relief of Alexander Lawrie.

Read a first time, Friday, 28th April, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
36850 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B2.

An Act for the relief of Alexander Lawrie

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alexander Lawrie, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, rubber-worker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the ninth day of October, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Nellie Rose O'Donnell; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alexander Lawrie and Nellie Rose O'Donnell, his 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 Lawrie may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nellie Rose O'Donnell had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B[2].

An Act for the relief of Alexander Lawrie.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
37179 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B2.

An Act for the relief of Alexander Lawrie

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alexander Lawrie, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, rubber-worker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the ninth day of October, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Nellie Rose O'Donnell; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alexander Lawrie and Nellie Rose O'Donnell, his 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 Lawrie may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nellie Rose O'Donnell had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C².

An Act for the relief of Alexander Frederick Naylor.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 3rd May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34427 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Alexander Frederick Naylor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alexander Frederick Naylor, of the town of Wiarton, in the province of Ontario, locomotive fireman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of January, A.D. 1909, at the town of Palmerston, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Mabel Maria Anger; that she was then of the said town of Palmerston, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alexander Frederick Naylor and Mabel Maria Anger, his 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 Frederick Naylor may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Maria Anger had not been solemnized,

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C².

An Act for the relief of Alexander Frederick Naylor.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 10th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35527 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Alexander Frederick Naylor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alexander Frederick Naylor, of the town of Wiarton, in the province of Ontario, locomotive fireman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twentieth day of January, A.D. 1909, at the town of Palmerston, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Mabel Maria Anger; that she was then of the said town of Palmerston, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alexander Frederick Naylor and Mabel Maria Anger, his 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 Frederick Naylor may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Maria Anger had not been solemnized,

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D².

An Act for the relief of Margaret Yallowley Jones Conalty.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 3rd May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34445 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Yallowley Jones Conalty.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Yallowley Jones Conalty, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Walter Conalty, of the village of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, gardener, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirtieth day of December, A.D. 1905, in the parish of Wallasey, in the county of Chester, England, she then being Margaret Yallowley Jones, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Walter Conalty was then in England and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Yallowley Jones and Walter Conalty, her 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 Yallowley Jones may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Walter Conalty had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Yallowley Jones Conalty.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 10th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35545 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D2.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Yallowley Jones Conalty.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Yallowley Jones Conalty, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Walter Conalty, of the village of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, gardener, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the thirtieth day of December, A.D. 1905, in the parish of Wallasey, in the county of Chester, England, she then being Margaret Yallowley Jones, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Walter Conalty was then in England and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Yallowley Jones and Walter Conalty, her 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 Yallowley Jones may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Walter Conalty had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E2.

An Act for the relief of Télesphore Joseph Morin.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 3rd May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34439 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E2.

An Act for the relief of Télesphore Joseph Morin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Télesphore Joseph Morin, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, civil servant, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of January, A.D. 1903, at the said city he was lawfully married to Marie Lea Stella Côté; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Télesphore Joseph Morin and Marie Lea Stella Côté, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Télesphore Joseph Morin may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Lea Stella Côté had not been solemnized,

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[2].

An Act for the relief of Télesphore Joseph Morin.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 10th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35538 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E².

An Act for the relief of Télesphore Joseph Morin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Télesphore Joseph Morin, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, civil servant, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of January, A.D. 1903, at the said city he was lawfully married to Marie Lea Stella Côté; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Télesphore Joseph Morin and Marie Lea Stella Côté, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Télesphore Joseph Morin may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Lea Stella Côté had not been solemnized,

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F[2].

An Act for the relief of Daisy Mary Nicholson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 3rd May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34394 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F2.

An Act for the relief of Daisy Mary Nicholson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Daisy Mary Nicholson, presently residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harry Nicholson of the city of London, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1911, at the said city, she then being Daisy Mary Lee, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harry Nicholson was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery, that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G2.

An Act for the relief of Edwin Dixon Weir.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34362 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G2.

An Act for the relief of Edwin Dixon Weir.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edwin Dixon Weir, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, manufacturer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the first day of January, A.D. 1909, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Ida Gertrude Howe, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edwin Dixon Weir and Ida Gertrude Howe, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edwin Dixon Weir may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ida Gertrude Howe had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of Henry James Bristol.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. HARMER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34359 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of Henry James Bristol.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry James Bristol, of the town of Napanee, in the province of Ontario, barber, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-third day of December, A.D. 1903, at the said town of Napanee, he was lawfully married to Minnie Jean Dunlop, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry James Bristol and Minnie Jean Dunlop, his 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 James Bristol may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Minnie Jean Dunlop had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of Henry James Bristol.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 11th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35459 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of Henry James Bristol.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry James Bristol, of the town of Napanee, in the province of Ontario, barber, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-third day of December, A.D. 1903, at the said town of Napanee, he was lawfully married to Minnie Jean Dunlop, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry James Bristol and Minnie Jean Dunlop, his 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 James Bristol may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Minnie Jean Dunlop had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I².

An Act for the relief of Florant Brys.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. POPE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34416 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I².

An Act for the relief of Florant Brys.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florant Brys and Pauline De Deurwarder, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florant Brys may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Pauline De Deurwarder had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I².

An Act for the relief of Florant Brys.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 11th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40681 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I².

An Act for the relief of Florant Brys.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florant Brys and Pauline De Deurwarder, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florant Brys may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Pauline De Deurwarder had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J².

An Act for the relief of Catherine Rudd.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
36846 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J2.

An Act for the relief of Catherine Rudd.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Catherine Rudd, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Richard Clement Rudd of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the tenth day of August, A.D. 1904, at the said city, she then being Catherine Gibbs, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Richard Clement Rudd was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Catherine Gibbs and Richard Clement Rudd, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Catherine Gibbs may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Richard Clement Rudd had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K².

An Act for the relief of Norman Edward Harris.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34426 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K2.

An Act for the relief of Norman Edward Harris.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Norman Edward Harris of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, paint-maker; has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twelfth day of December, A.D. 1911, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Margueritia Paris, that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Norman Edward Harris and Margueritia 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 Norman Edward Harris may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margueritia Paris had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K².

An Act for the relief of Norman Edward Harris.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 11th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35526 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K2.

An Act for the relief of Norman Edward Harris.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Norman Edward Harris of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, paint-maker; has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twelfth day of December, A.D. 1911, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Margueritia Paris, that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Norman Edward Harris and Margueritia 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 Norman Edward Harris may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margueritia Paris had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L[2].

An Act for the relief of Maria Amy Drury.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34350 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L².

An Act for the relief of Maria Amy Drury.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maria Amy Drury, presently residing at the village of Jordon Station, in the province of Ontario, wife of Henry Drury, formerly of the said village, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the third day of October, A.D. 1907, at the city of London, England, she then being Maria Amy Tyser, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Henry Drury was then in England and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maria Amy Tyser and Henry Drury, her 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 Amy Tyser may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry Drury had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M².

An Act for the relief of George Daly.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BRADBURY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34404 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M[2].

An Act for the relief of George Daly.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Daly, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirteenth day of November, A.D., 1911, at the town of Saint Pierre, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Marie Eva Cloutier, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Daly and Marie Eva Cloutier, his 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 Daly may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Eva Cloutier had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M2.

An Act for the relief of George Daly.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35504 192

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M2.

An Act for the relief of George Daly.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Daly, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirteenth day of November, A.D., 1911, at the town of Saint Pierre, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Marie Eva Cloutier, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Daly and Marie Eva Cloutier, his 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 Daly may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Eva Cloutier had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N^{2}.

An Act for the relief of Wrae Elizabeth Snider.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34414 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N2.

An Act for the relief of Wrae Elizabeth Snider.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wrae Elizabeth Snider, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Burnet K. Snider, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of March, A.D., 1907, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Wrae Elizabeth Scott, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Burnet K. Snider was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage; authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wrae Elizabeth Scott and Burnet K. Snider, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wrae Elizabeth Scott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Burnet K. Snider had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N^2.

An Act for the relief of Wrae Elizabeth Snider.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35517 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N2.

An Act for the relief of Wrae Elizabeth Snider.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wrae Elizabeth Snider, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Burnet K. Snider, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of March, A.D., 1907, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Wrae Elizabeth Scott, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Burnet K. Snider was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage; authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wrae Elizabeth Scott and Burnet K. Snider, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wrae Elizabeth Scott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Burnet K. Snider had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O[2].

An Act for the relief of Oliver Kelly.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. McMEANS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
36844 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O².

An Act for the relief of Oliver Kelly.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Oliver Kelly, of the city of Peterborough, in the province of Ontario, teamster, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-seventh day of June, A.D. 1917, at the town of Port Hope, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Ethel Gertrude McNaughton; that she was then of the said city of Peterborough, widow of the late Wylie McNaughton; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Oliver Kelly and Ethel Gertrude McNaughton, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Oliver Kelly may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Gertrude McNaughton had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O^2.

An Act for the relief of Oliver Kelly.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
37173 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O[2].

An Act for the relief of Oliver Kelly.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Oliver Kelly, of the city of Peterborough, in the province of Ontario, teamster, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-seventh day of June, A.D. 1917, at the town of Port Hope, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Ethel Gertrude McNaughton; that she was then of the said city of Peterborough, widow of the late Wylie McNaughton; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Oliver Kelly and Ethel Gertrude McNaughton, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Oliver Kelly may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Gertrude McNaughton had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P[2].

An Act for the relief of Vera Hamlin.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34410 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P2.

An Act for the relief of Vera Hamlin

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vera Hamlin, presently residing at the town of Whitby, in the province of Ontario, wife of Rupert Selleck Hamlin, of the town of Oshawa, in the province of Ontario has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the first day of June, A.D. 1912, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Vera Nicholson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Rupert Selleck Hamlin was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Vera Nicholson and Rupert Selleck Hamlin, her 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 Nicholson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rupert Selleck Hamlin had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P[2].

An Act for the relief of Vera Hamlin.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35512 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P2.

An Act for the relief of Vera Hamlin

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vera Hamlin, presently residing at the town of Whitby, in the province of Ontario, wife of Rupert Selleck Hamlin, of the town of Oshawa, in the province of Ontario has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the first day of June, A.D. 1912, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Vera Nicholson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Rupert Selleck Hamlin was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Vera Nicholson and Rupert Selleck Hamlin, her 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 Nicholson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rupert Selleck Hamlin had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of George Drewery.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34415 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of George Drewery.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Drewery, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, builder, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirty-first day of January, A.D. 1906, at the village of Stouffville, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Christina Emslie; that she was then of the village of Markham, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Drewery and Christina Emslie, his 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 Drewery may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Christina Emslie had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q².

An Act for the relief of George Drewery.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35515 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of George Drewery.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Drewery, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, builder, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirty-first day of January, A.D. 1906, at the village of Stouffville, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Christina Emslie; that she was then of the village of Markham, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Drewery and Christina Emslie, his 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 Drewery may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Christina Emslie had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Kate Holmes.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40503 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R2.

An Act for the relief of Kate Holmes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kate Holmes, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of James Holmes, formerly of the city of Lethbridge, in the province of Alberta, locomotive fireman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-ninth day of October, A.D. 1912, at the said city of Lethbridge, she then being Kate Barron, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Holmes was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Kate Holmes.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40516 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R2.

An Act for the relief of Kate Holmes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kate Holmes, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of James Holmes, formerly of the city of Lethbridge, in the province of Alberta, locomotive fireman, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-ninth day of October, A.D. 1912, at the said city of Lethbridge, she then being Kate Barron, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Holmes was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S².

An Act for the relief of Ernest Hull.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34352 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S2.

An Act for the relief of Ernest Hull.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ernest Hull and Mary Jane Dabbs, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ernest Hull may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Jane Dabbs had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S[2].

An Act for the relief of Ernest Hull.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35452 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S[2].

An Act for the relief of Ernest Hull.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ernest Hull and Mary Jane Dabbs, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ernest Hull may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Jane Dabbs had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T².

An Act for the relief of Leslie George Dewsbury.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34436 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T².

An Act for the relief of Leslie George Dewsbury.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leslie George Dewsbury and Florence Etta Hartwick, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Leslie George Dewsbury may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence Etta Hartwick had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T[2].

An Act for the relief of Leslie George Dewsbury.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35536 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T2.

An Act for the relief of Leslie George Dewsbury.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leslie George Dewsbury and Florence Etta Hartwick, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Leslie George Dewsbury may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence Etta Hartwick had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U².

An Act for the relief of John Douglas Stewart.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34443 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U2.

An Act for the relief of John Douglas Stewart.

Preamble

WHEREAS John Douglas Stewart, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, electrician, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the tenth day of February, A.D. 1915, at the said city he was lawfully married to Elsie May Grange; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U².

An Act for the relief of John Douglas Stewart.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35543 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U2.

An Act for the relief of John Douglas Stewart.

Preamble

WHEREAS John Douglas Stewart, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, electrician, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the tenth day of February, A.D. 1915, at the said city he was lawfully married to Elsie May Grange; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V².

An Act for the relief of Charles William Murtagh.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34407 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V2.

An Act for the relief of Charles William Murtagh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles William Murtagh, of the town of Leamington, in the province of Ontario, carpenter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1910, at the town of Bracebridge, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Mary Catherine Robinson; that she was then of the village of Burk's Falls, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles William Murtagh and Mary Catherine Robinson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Charles William Murtagh may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Catherine Robinson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V².

An Act for the relief of Charles William Murtagh.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35507 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V[2].

An Act for the relief of Charles William Murtagh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles William Murtagh, of the town of Leamington, in the province of Ontario, carpenter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1910, at the town of Bracebridge, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Mary Catherine Robinson; that she was then of the village of Burk's Falls, in the said province, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles William Murtagh and Mary Catherine Robinson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Charles William Murtagh may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Catherine Robinson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Helen Garrett.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34402 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Helen Garrett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Garrett, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Thomas Henry Garrett, Junior, of the said city, manufacturer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of April, A.D. 1913, at the said city, she then being Helen Ryrie, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Thomas Henry Garrett, Junior, was then in the United States of America, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Helen Ryrie and Thomas Henry Garrett, Junior, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Helen Ryrie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Henry Garrett, Junior, had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W².

An Act for the relief of Helen Garrett.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35502 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Helen Garrett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Garrett, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Thomas Henry Garrett, Junior, of the said city, manufacturer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of April, A.D. 1913, at the said city, she then being Helen Ryrie, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Thomas Henry Garrett, Junior, was then in the United States of America, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Helen Ryrie and Thomas Henry Garrett, Junior, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Helen Ryrie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Henry Garrett, Junior, had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Arthur Leslie Smith.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34423 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X[2].

An Act for the relief of Arthur Leslie Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arthur Leslie Smith, of the township of East Whitby, in the county of Ontario, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the sixth day of January, A.D. 1916, at the said township, he was lawfully married to Estella M. Reeson; that she was then of the said township, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that at the time of their said marriage she refused, and ever since that day has continuously refused to have and has resisted having sexual intercourse with him and to bear children unto him; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of their marriage; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling the said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefor His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Arthur Leslie Smith and Estella M. Reeson, 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 Arthur Leslie Smith may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Estella M. Reeson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Arthur Leslie Smith.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35533 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X[2].

An Act for the relief of Arthur Leslie Smith.

Preamble. WHEREAS Arthur Leslie Smith, of the township of East Whitby, in the county of Ontario, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the sixth day of January, A.D. 1916, at the said township, he was lawfully married to Estella M. Reeson; that she was then of the said township, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that at the time of their said marriage she refused, and ever since that day has continuously refused to have and has resisted having sexual intercourse with him and to bear children unto him; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of their marriage; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling the said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefor His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled. **1.** The said marriage between Arthur Leslie Smith and Estella M. Reeson, 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 Arthur Leslie Smith may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Estella M. Reeson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y².

An Act respecting Notices of Cancellation of Leases of Dominion Lands.

Read a first time, Friday, 12th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. DANDURAND.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40970 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y².

An Act respecting Notices of Cancellation of Leases of Dominion Lands.

1908, c. 20.

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

Written notice of cancellation to be deemed effective from date on which it was given.

1. (1) Where by the terms of any lease, license, permit or other authority granted by His Majesty, or by the Minister of the Interior on behalf of the Government of Canada, entitling the lessee, licensee or grantee for any term or period thereby stipulated to possess or occupy any Dominion Lands, or to work or win any mines or minerals therein, or to cut and take any wood or timber growing thereon, it is in effect provided that in case of default in payment of the rent or royalty thereby reserved or for the breach or non-performance of any covenant, proviso, condition or stipulation therein contained and to be observed or performed by the lessee, licensee or grantee, the Minister of the Interior may, either immediately or after the expiration of any period thereby prescribed, by written notice to the lessee, licensee or grantee, cancel such lease, license, permit or other authority, if, at any time after the default has occurred and the power of cancellation has become exerciseable, any written or printed notice is given by or on behalf of and with the authority of the Minister to the lessee, licensee or grantee, or to his assignee, agent, executor, administrator or representative, whereby it is in terms or in effect stated that for or in respect of such default the said lease, license, permit or other authority is cancelled, or has been cancelled, or will be cancelled, or whereby an intention of the Minister is expressed or implied to treat the said lease, license, permit or other authority as no longer subsisting, such notice shall be and be deemed to have been effective from the date of giving the same to cancel and annul the said lease, license, permit or other authority for all purposes

Retroactive effect of this section.

for which the same may according to the terms thereof be cancelled by notice; and this section shall apply and be deemed to have applied to and in respect of all such leases, licenses, permits or other authorities as aforesaid, whether heretofore or hereafter granted or issued, and whether the default has already occurred or shall hereafter occur, and whether the notice aforesaid has heretofore been given or shall hereafter be given.

Signature and service of notice.

(2) In any such case as described in the preceding subsection the notice shall be deemed to be and to have been sufficient if signed by the Minister, or by any officer of the Department of the Interior by the direction and with the authority of the Minister; and moreover the notice shall be deemed to be and to have been duly given and served upon or delivered to the lessee, licensee or grantee, agent, executor or representative or to his assignee as aforesaid, if and when posted prepaid or franked to his last known address.

Limitation of time for actions claiming relief against cancellation.

2. No action, suit or other proceeding, either at law or in equity, shall lie or be instituted, prosecuted or maintained against His Majesty or against the Minister of the Interior, or the Attorney General, or any officer of the Government of Canada, claiming any relief or declaration against or in respect of the cancellation or forfeiture of any such lease, license, permit or other authority by means of any such notice as aforesaid, unless the same was or shall have been instituted within one year from the date of the giving of the said notice.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y².

An Act respecting Notices of Cancellation of Leases of Dominion Lands.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40985 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y².

An Act respecting Notices of Cancellation of Leases of Dominion Lands.

1908, c. 20.

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

Written notice of cancellation to be deemed effective from date on which it was given.

1. (1) Where by the terms of any lease, license, permit or other authority granted, before the date of the passing of this Act, by His Majesty, or by the Minister of the Interior on behalf of the Government of Canada, entitling the lessee, licensee or grantee for any term or period thereby stipulated to possess or occupy any Dominion Lands, or to work or win any mines or minerals therein, or to cut and take any wood or timber growing thereon, it is in effect provided that in case of default in payment of the rent or royalty thereby reserved or for the breach or non-performance of any covenant, proviso, condition or stipulation therein contained and to be observed or performed by the lessee, licensee or grantee, the Minister of the Interior may, either immediately or after the expiration of any period thereby prescribed, by written notice to the lessee, licensee or grantee, cancel such lease, license, permit or other authority, if, at any time after the default occurred and the power of cancellation became exerciseable, any written or printed notice was heretofore given before the date of the passing of this Act by or on behalf of and with the authority of the Minister to the lessee, licensee or grantee, or to his assignee, agent, executor, administrator or representative, whereby it was in terms or in effect stated that for or in respect of such default the said lease, license, permit or other authority was cancelled, or had been cancelled, or would be cancelled, or whereby an intention of the Minister was expressed or implied to treat the said lease, license, permit or other authority as no longer subsisting, such notice shall be and be deemed to

have been effective from the date of giving the same to cancel and annul the said lease, license, permit or other authority for all purposes for which the same may according to the terms thereof be cancelled by notice.

Signature and service of notice.

(2) In any such case as described in the preceding subsection the notice shall be deemed to be and to have been sufficient if signed by the Minister, or by any officer of the Department of the Interior by the direction and with the authority of the Minister; and moreover the notice shall be deemed to be and to have been duly given and served upon or delivered to the lessee, licensee or grantee, agent, executor or representative or to his assignee as aforesaid, if posted prepaid or franked to his last known address.

Limitation of time for actions claiming relief against cancellation.

2. No action, suit or other proceeding, either at law or in equity, shall lie or be instituted, prosecuted or maintained against His Majesty or against the Minister of the Interior, or the Attorney General, or any officer of the Government of Canada, claiming any relief or declaration against or in respect of the cancellation or forfeiture of any such lease, license, permit or other authority by means of any such notice as aforesaid, unless the same was or shall have been instituted within one year from the date of the giving of the said notice.

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

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

List of cancellations to be laid before Parliament.

4. Within the first fifteen days of each session of Parliament, the Minister of the Interior shall cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament a list of all such leases, licenses, permits or other authorities cancelled during the twelve months next preceding that session, or since the date of the beginning of the then last session.

Rights saved.

5. This Act shall not affect any rights under any judgment rendered before the date of the passing of this Act, or under any action, suit or other proceeding instituted before the first day of May, 1922.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z².

An Act for the relief of D'Eyncourt Marshall Ostrom.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 16th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. FOWLER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34409 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z².

An Act for the relief of D'Eyncourt Marshall Ostrom.

Preamble.

WHEREAS D'Eyncourt Marshall Ostrom, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, commercial traveller, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirty-first day of May, A.D. 1910, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Ida Florence Reynolds; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marraige dissolved.

1. The said marriage between D'Eyncourt Marshall Ostrom and Ida Florence Reynolds, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said D'Eyncourt Marshall Ostrom may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ida Florence Reynolds had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z².

An Act for the relief of D'Eyncourt Marshall Ostrom.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35509 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z[2].

An Act for the relief of D'Eyncourt Marshall Ostrom.

Preamble.

WHEREAS D'Eyncourt Marshall Ostrom, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, commercial traveller, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirty-first day of May, A.D. 1910, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Ida Florence Reynolds; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between D'Eyncourt Marshall Ostrom and Ida Florence Reynolds, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said D'Eyncourt Marshall Ostrom may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ida Florence Reynolds had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of George Herbert Stanley Campbell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 16th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40504 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of George Herbert Stanley Campbell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Herbert Stanley Campbell, of the township of Portland, in the county of Frontenac in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1910, at the village of Harrowsmith, in the said township and province, he was lawfully married to Annie Eleanor Kennedy, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Herbert Stanley Campbell and Annie Eleanor Kennedy, his 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 Herbert Stanley Campbell may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Eleanor Kennedy had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A[3].

An Act for the relief of George Herbert Stanley Campbell.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40519 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of George Herbert Stanley Campbell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Herbert Stanley Campbell, of the township of Portland, in the county of Frontenac in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1910, at the village of Harrowsmith, in the said township and province, he was lawfully married to Annie Eleanor Kennedy, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Herbert Stanley Campbell and Annie Eleanor Kennedy, his 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 Herbert Stanley Campbell may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Eleanor Kennedy had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B[3].

An Act for the relief of Deliah Jane Mills.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 16th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34391 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B3.

An Act for the relief of Deliah Jane Mills

Preamble.

WHEREAS Deliah Jane Mills, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Basil Mills, of the said city, mechanic, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1907, at the township of Reach, in the county of Ontario, in the province of Ontario, she then being Deliah Jane Cook, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Basil Mills was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Deliah Jane Cook and Basil Mills, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Deliah Jane Cook may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Basil Mills had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B[3].

An Act for the relief of Deliah Jane Mills.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35491 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B3.

An Act for the relief of Deliah Jane Mills

Preamble.

WHEREAS Deliah Jane Mills, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Basil Mills, of the said city, mechanic, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1907, at the township of Reach, in the county of Ontario, in the province of Ontario, she then being Deliah Jane Cook, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Basil Mills was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Deliah Jane Cook and Basil Mills, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Deliah Jane Cook may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Basil Mills had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Robert James Owen.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BARNARD.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34372 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Robert James Owen.

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

Marriage dissolved. **1.** The said marriage between Robert James Owen and Bertha Elizabeth Peters, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again. **2.** The said Robert James Owen may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertha Elizabeth Peters had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[3].

An Act for the relief of Robert James Owen.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35472 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Robert James Owen.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert James Owen and Bertha Elizabeth Peters, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Robert James Owen may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertha Elizabeth Peters had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Gibson Mackie Tod.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34379 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Gibson Mackie Tod.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gibson Mackie Tod and Clarinda Mabel Ryan, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gibson Mackie Tod may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clarinda Mabel Ryan had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Gibson Mackie Tod.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35479 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Gibson Mackie Tod.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gibson Mackie Tod and Clarinda Mabel Ryan, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gibson Mackie Tod may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clarinda Mabel Ryan had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E[3].

An Act for the relief of Agnes Mary Flynn Donoghue.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. FISHER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34420 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E3.

An Act for the relief of Agnes Mary Flynn Donoghue.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Agnes Mary Flynn Donoghue, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Francis James Donoghue, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of June, A.D. 1898, at the said city, she then being Agnes Mary Flynn, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Francis James Donoghue was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Agnes Mary Flynn and Francis James Donoghue, her 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 Mary Flynn may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francis James Donoghue had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E[3].

An Act for the relief of Agnes Mary Flynn Donoghue.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35520 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E3.

An Act for the relief of Agnes Mary Flynn Donoghue.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Agnes Mary Flynn Donoghue, presently residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Francis James Donoghue, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-first day of June, A.D. 1898, at the said city, she then being Agnes Mary Flynn, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Francis James Donoghue was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Agnes Mary Flynn and Francis James Donoghue, her 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 Mary Flynn may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francis James Donoghue had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F[3].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Thompson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34398 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F3.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Thompson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Thompson, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, telegraph operator, wife of George Lewis Thompson, of the village of Hornepayne, in the district of Algoma, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifteenth day of March, A.D. 1911, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Margaret Coulter, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Lewis Thompson was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Coulter and George Lewis Thompson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Coulter may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Lewis Thompson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F[3].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Thompson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35498 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F3.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Thompson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Thompson, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, telegraph operator, wife of George Lewis Thompson, of the village of Hornepayne, in the district of Algoma, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifteenth day of March, A.D. 1911, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Margaret Coulter, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said George Lewis Thompson was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Coulter and George Lewis Thompson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Coulter may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Lewis Thompson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G³.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Calvin Bell.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34441 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G3.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Calvin Bell.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Daniel Calvin Bell and Sadie Copeland, his 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 Calvin Bell may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sadie Copeland had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G[3].

An Act for the relief of Daniel Calvin Bell.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35541 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G3.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Calvin Bell.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Daniel Calvin Bell and Sadie Copeland, his 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 Calvin Bell may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sadie Copeland had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Stanley Davidson Morning.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
36845 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H3.

An Act for the relief of Stanley Davidson Morning.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Stanley Davidson Morning and Edith Susannah Artt, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Stanley Davidson Morning may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edith Susannah Artt had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Stanley Davidson Morning.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
37174 1922

13

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H3.

An Act for the relief of Stanley Davidson Morning.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Stanley Davidson Morning and Edith Susannah Artt, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Stanley Davidson Morning may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edith Susannah Artt had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I³.

An Act for the relief of Johnston Nixon.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34444 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Johnston Nixon.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Johnston Nixon and Irene Elizabeth Briggs, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Johnston Nixon may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irene Elizabeth Briggs had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Johnston Nixon.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35544 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Johnston Nixon.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Johnston Nixon and Irene Elizabeth Briggs, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Johnston Nixon may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irene Elizabeth Briggs had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J[3].

An Act for the relief of William Andrew Hawkins.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34424 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J3.

An Act for the relief of William Andrew Hawkins.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Andrew Hawkins, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, Customs clerk, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1909, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Minnie Whisker; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Andrew Hawkins and Minnie Whisker, his 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 Andrew Hawkins may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Minnie Whisker had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J3.

An Act for the relief of William Andrew Hawkins.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35524 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J3.

An Act for the relief of William Andrew Hawkins.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Andrew Hawkins, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, Customs clerk, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1909, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Minnie Whisker; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Andrew Hawkins and Minnie Whisker, his 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 Andrew Hawkins may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Minnie Whisker had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of James Malone.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
36847 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of James Malone.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Malone, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, engrosser, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirty-first day of August, A.D. 1914, at the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, he was lawfully married to Agatha Veronica Catharine O'Connell; that she was then of the said city of Halifax, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Malone and Agatha Veronica Catharine O'Connell, his 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 Malone may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Agatha Veronica Catharine O'Connell had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of James Malone.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
37176 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of James Malone.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Malone, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, engrosser, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirty-first day of August, A.D. 1914, at the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, he was lawfully married to Agatha Veronica Catharine O'Connell; that she was then of the said city of Halifax, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Malone and Agatha Veronica Catharine O'Connell, his 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 Malone may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Agatha Veronica Catharine O'Connell had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Elizabeth Wickson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34428 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Elizabeth Wickson.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie Elizabeth Douglas and Carl Jennings Wickson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marjorie Elizabeth Douglas may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Carl Jennings Wickson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Elizabeth Wickson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35528 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Elizabeth Wickson.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie Elizabeth Douglas and Carl Jennings Wickson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marjorie Elizabeth Douglas may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Carl Jennings Wickson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[3].

An Act for the relief of James Hosie.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROWSE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34387 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of James Hosie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Hosie, of the town of Brampton, in the province of Ontario, baker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of May, A.D. 1915, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Isabella Leitch, widow of the late John Leitch in his lifetime of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Hosie and Isabella Leitch, his 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 Hosie may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isabella Leitch had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of James Hosie.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35487 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of James Hosie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Hosie, of the town of Brampton, in the province of Ontario, baker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-fourth day of May, A.D. 1915, at the said town, he was lawfully married to Isabella Leitch, widow of the late John Leitch in his lifetime of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Hosie and Isabella Leitch, his 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 Hosie may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isabella Leitch had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N^{3}.

An Act respecting a Patent of Simon W. Farber.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BELCOURT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40301 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N[3].

An Act respecting a Patent of Simon W. Farber.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Simon W. Farber, of the city of Brooklyn, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, has by his petition represented that he is the owner of a certain patent granted under the *Patent Act*, numbered 181996 and dated the fifth day of February, 1918, for certain new and useful improvements in electric lamps; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., 1906, c. 69; 1921, c. 44.

Extension of time for importation into Canada.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act* or in the said patent, the said patent shall not be void by reason of the importation of the invention covered by the said patent into Canada during the period between the tenth day of January, 1922, and one year from the date of the passing of this Act.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N[3].

An Act respecting a Patent of Simon W. Farber.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40363 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N3.

An Act respecting a Patent of Simon W. Farber.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Simon W. Farber, of the city of Brooklyn, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, has by his petition represented that he is the owner of a certain patent granted under the *Patent Act*, numbered 181996 and dated the fifth day of February, 1918, for certain new and useful improvements in electric lamps; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., 1906, c. 69; 1921, c. 44.

Extension of time for importation into Canada.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act* or in the said patent, the said patent shall not be void by reason of the importation of the invention covered by the said patent into Canada during the period between the tenth day of January, 1922, and the date of the passing of this Act.

Rights saved.

2. If any person has in Canada since the tenth day of January, 1922, and before the date of the coming into force of this Act, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell any of the said improvements, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell such improvement in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Mary Ila Cameron.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34355 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O3.

An Act for the relief of Mary Ila Cameron.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Ila Cameron, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Harvey Seaton Cameron, formerly of the said city, printer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventh day of June, A.D. 1905, at the town of Pictou, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Mary Ila Code, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harvey Seaton Cameron, was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Ila Code and Harvey Seaton Cameron, her 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 Ila Code may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harvey Seaton Cameron had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Mary Ila Cameron.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35455 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Mary Ila Cameron.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Ila Cameron, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Harvey Seaton Cameron, formerly of the said city, printer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventh day of June, A.D. 1905, at the town of Pictou, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Mary Ila Code, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harvey Seaton Cameron, was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Ila Code and Harvey Seaton Cameron, her 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 Ila Code may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harvey Seaton Cameron had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P3.

An Act to amend The Explosives Act.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BOYER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
41380 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P3.

An Act to amend The Explosives Act.

1914, c. 31.

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

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

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

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

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Frank Hamilton Bawden.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROWSE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34364 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q3.

An Act for the relief of Frank Hamilton Bawden.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frank Hamilton Bawden and Annie Laura Stenton, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frank Hamilton Bawden may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Laura Stenton had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Frank Hamilton Bawden.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35464 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Frank Hamilton Bawden.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frank Hamilton Bawden and Annie Laura Stenton, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frank Hamilton Bawden may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Laura Stenton had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Harry Alexander Smith.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROWSE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34435 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R3.

An Act for the relief of Harry Alexander Smith

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harry Alexander Smith and Eva Matthews, his 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 Alexander Smith may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eva Matthews had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Harry Alexander Smith.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35535 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R3.

An Act for the relief of Harry Alexander Smith

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harry Alexander Smith and Eva Matthews, his 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 Alexander Smith may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eva Matthews had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Allen Richard Morgan.

Read for a first time, Thursday, 18th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROWSE.

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

34399

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S3.

An Act for the relief of Allen Richard Morgan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Allen Richard Morgan, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, clerk, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the sixth day of May, A.D. 1918, at the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, he was lawfully married to Christina Fraser Coutts; that she was then of the said city of Aberdeen, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Allen Richard Morgan and Christina Fraser Coutts, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Allen Richard Morgan may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Christina Fraser Coutts had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Allen Richard Morgan.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35499 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S3.

An Act for the relief of Allen Richard Morgan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Allen Richard Morgan, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, clerk, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the sixth day of May, A.D. 1918, at the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, he was lawfully married to Christina Fraser Coutts; that she was then of the said city of Aberdeen, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Allen Richard Morgan and Christina Fraser Coutts, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Allen Richard Morgan may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Christina Fraser Coutts had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T[3].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Emma Blachford.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROWSE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34383 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T3.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Emma Blachford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Emma Blachford, presently residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, wife of Albert Charles Blachford, of the said city, journalist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of December, A.D. 1908, at the said city, she then being Mildred Emma Walsh, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Albert Charles Blachford was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mildred Emma Walsh and Albert Charles Blachford, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mildred Emma Walsh may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert Charles Blachford had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T[3].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Emma Blachford.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35483 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T3.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Emma Blachford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Emma Blachford, presently residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, wife of Albert Charles Blachford, of the said city, journalist, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of December, A.D. 1908, at the said city, she then being Mildred Emma Walsh, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Albert Charles Blachford was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mildred Emma Walsh and Albert Charles Blachford, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mildred Emma Walsh may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert Charles Blachford had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U[3].

An Act to incorporate Canadian Casualty Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th May, 1922.

Honourable Mr. WATSON.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
41044 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U3.

An Act to incorporate Canadian Casualty Company.

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

Incorporation.

1. Samuel Martin Roberts, financier, John S. Walker, manufacturer, Richard William Dickson, contractor, Edward Johnston Williams, physician, Marcel Hyacinthe Lebel, physician, Daniel McLaughlin, gentleman, all of the city of Montreal in the province of Quebec, Albert Brousseau, contractor, Ludger Brien, trader, both of the town of Montreal North in the province of Quebec, and Robert Herbert Roberts, inspector of education, of the city of Calgary in the province of Alberta, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of "Canadian Casualty Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

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

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, which may be increased to one million dollars.

Amount to be subscribed.

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

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be at the city of Montreal in the province of Quebec.

Classes of insurance.

6. The Company may make contracts of any of the following classes of insurance:—

(a) Fire insurance.
(b) Accident insurance.
(c) Automobile insurance.
(d) Burglary insurance.
(e) Sickness insurance.
(f) Guarantee insurance.

Commencing business.

Accident and sickness insurance.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence the business of accident and sickness insurance until at least one hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bona fide* subscribed and at least fifty thousand dollars paid thereon.

Automobile insurance.

(2) The Company shall not commence the business of automobile insurance until the subscribed capital has been increased to the sum of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and until the paid capital, together with the surplus, has been increased to the sum of at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

Guarantee insurance.

(3) The Company shall not commence the business of guarantee insurance until the subscribed capital has been increased to the sum of at least two hundred thousand dollars and until the paid capital, together with the surplus, has been increased to the sum of at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Other classes of insurance.

(4) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the subscribed capital has been increased to the sum of at least three hundred thousand dollars and until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the surplus, has been increased by an amount or amounts dependent upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for burglary insurance the said increase shall be not less than twenty thousand dollars and for fire insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars.

Increase of paid capital.

Fire insurance. Increases of amounts paid on capital stock.

(5) The Company shall, at or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a license for the transaction of fire insurance, increase the amount paid on its capital stock by the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and during each of the succeeding four years an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of its said capital stock until the total paid capital, together with the surplus, exceeds the total amount from time to time required by the preceding subsections of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(6) In this section the word "Surplus" means excess of assets over liabilities including in the said liabilities the amount paid on account of capital stock and the amount of the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata*

for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

Application of Insurance Act.

1917, c. 29.

8. Except as otherwise provided by this Act the Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities and shall be subject to all liabilities and provisions set out in *The Insurance Act, 1917*, so far as they may be applicable to the Company.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U3.

An Act to incorporate National Casualty Company.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
41053 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U3.

An Act to incorporate National Casualty Company

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

Incorporation.

1. Samuel Martin Roberts, financier, John S. Walker, manufacturer, Richard William Dickson, contractor, Edward Johnston Williams, physician, Marcel Hyacinthe Lebel, physician, Daniel McLaughlin, gentleman, all of the city of Montreal in the province of Quebec, Albert Brousseau, contractor, Ludger Brien, trader, both of the town of Montreal North in the province of Quebec, and Robert Herbert Roberts, inspector of education, of the city of Calgary in the province of Alberta, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of "National Casualty Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

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

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, which may be increased to one million dollars.

Amount to be subscribed.

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

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be at the city of Montreal in the province of Quebec.

Classes of insurance.

6. The Company may make contracts of any of the following classes of insurance:—

(a) Fire insurance.
(b) Accident insurance.
(c) Automobile insurance.
(d) Burglary insurance.
(e) Sickness insurance.
(f) Guarantee insurance.

Commencing business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence the business of accident and sickness insurance until at least one hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bona fide* subscribed and at least fifty thousand dollars paid thereon.

Accident and sickness insurance.

Automobile insurance.

(2) The Company shall not commence the business of automobile insurance until the subscribed capital has been increased to the sum of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and until the paid capital, together with the surplus, has been increased to the sum of at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

Guarantee insurance.

(3) The Company shall not commence the business of guarantee insurance until the subscribed capital has been increased to the sum of at least two hundred thousand dollars and until the paid capital, together with the surplus, has been increased to the sum of at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Other classes of insurance.

(4) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the subscribed capital has been increased to the sum of at least three hundred thousand dollars and until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the surplus, has been increased by an amount or amounts dependent upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for burglary insurance the said increase shall be not less than twenty thousand dollars and for fire insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars.

Increase of paid capital.

Fire insurance. Increases of amounts paid on capital stock.

(5) The Company shall, at or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a license for the transaction of fire insurance, increase the amount paid on its capital stock by the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and during each of the succeeding four years an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of its said capital stock until the total paid capital, together with the surplus, exceeds the total amount from time to time required by the preceding subsections of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(6) In this section the word "Surplus" means excess of assets over liabilities including in the said liabilities the amount paid on account of capital stock and the amount of the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata*

for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

Application of Insurance Act.

1917, c. 29.

8. Except as otherwise provided by this Act the Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities and shall be subject to all liabilities and provisions set out in *The Insurance Act, 1917*, so far as they may be applicable to the Company.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V3.

An Act for the relief of Roy Wilbert Shaver.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34406 1922

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V3.

An Act for the relief of Roy Wilbert Shaver.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Roy Wilbert Shaver, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, motorman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the sixth day of November, A.D. 1915, at the city of Hamilton, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Annie Gertrude Mahon; that she was then of the said city of Hamilton, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Roy Wilbert Shaver and Annie Gertrude Mahon, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Roy Wilbert Shaver may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Gertrude Mahon had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V3.

An Act for the relief of Roy Wilbert Shaver.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 9th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35506 1922

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V3.

An Act for the relief of Roy Wilbert Shaver.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Roy Wilbert Shaver, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, motorman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the sixth day of November, A.D. 1915, at the city of Hamilton, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Annie Gertrude Mahon; that she was then of the said city of Hamilton, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Roy Wilbert Shaver and Annie Gertrude Mahon, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Roy Wilbert Shaver may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Gertrude Mahon had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of James Henry Boyd.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 6th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BARNARD.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34442 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of James Henry Boyd.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Henry Boyd, of the town of Listowel, in the province of Ontario, locomotive engineer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-eighth day of April, A.D. 1900, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, he was lawfully married to Jennie Althea Golding, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Henry Boyd and Jennie Althea Golding, his 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 Henry Boyd may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jennie Althea Golding had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of James Henry Boyd.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 9th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35542 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of James Henry Boyd.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Henry Boyd, of the town of Listowel, in the province of Ontario, locomotive engineer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-eighth day of April, A.D. 1900, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, he was lawfully married to Jennie Althea Golding, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Henry Boyd and Jennie Althea Golding, his 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 Henry Boyd may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jennie Althea Golding had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X[3].

An Act for the relief of Frank Clifford Gennery.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35250 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X3.

An Act for the relief of Frank Clifford Gennery.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frank Clifford Gennery, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, draughtsman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the first day of March, A.D. 1916, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Irene Kathrine Piccini Wotley; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that at the time of their said marriage she refused, and ever since that day has continually refused to have and has resisted having sexual intercourse with him and to bear children unto him; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of their marriage; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Frank Clifford Gennery and Irene Kathrine Piccini Wotley, 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 Frank Clifford Gennery may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irene Kathrine Piccini Wotley had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X[3].

An Act for the relief of Frank Clifford Gennery.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 13th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35547 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X3.

An Act for the relief of Frank Clifford Gennery.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frank Clifford Gennery, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, draughtsman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the first day of March, A.D. 1916, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Irene Kathrine Piccini Wotley; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that at the time of their said marriage she refused, and ever since that day has continually refused to have and has resisted having sexual intercourse with him and to bear children unto him; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of their marriage; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Frank Clifford Gennery and Irene Kathrine Piccini Wotley, 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 Frank Clifford Gennery may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irene Kathrine Piccini Wotley had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y³.

An Act for the relief of Sarah Brackinreid.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. DE VEBER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
36832 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y3.

An Act for the relief of Sarah Brackinreid.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sarah Brackinreid, presently residing at the village of Niagara-on-the-Lake, in the province of Ontario, wife of Thomas William Brackinreid, of the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventeenth day of April, A.D. 1912, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Sarah Allen, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Thomas William Brackinreid was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sarah Allen and Thomas William Brackinreid, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sarah Allen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas William Brackinreid had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[3].

An Act for the relief of Sarah Brackinreid.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 13th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35553 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y3.

An Act for the relief of Sarah Brackinreid.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sarah Brackinreid, presently residing at the village of Niagara-on-the-Lake, in the province of Ontario, wife of Thomas William Brackinreid, of the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventeenth day of April, A.D. 1912, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Sarah Allen, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Thomas William Brackinreid was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sarah Allen and Thomas William Brackinreid, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sarah Allen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas William Brackinreid had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z³.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Catherine Touchbourne.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34434 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z3.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Catherine Touchbourne.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Catherine Touchbourne, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Robert Harold Touchbourne, of the village of Eden, in the province of Manitoba, bank manager, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourteenth day of June, A.D. 1911, at the said city, she then being Mildred Catherine Sinclair, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Robert Harold Touchbourne was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mildred Catherine Sinclair and Robert Harold Touchbourne, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mildred Catherine Sinclair may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Harold Touchbourne had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z[3].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Catherine Touchbourne.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 13th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35534 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z³.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Catherine Touchbourne.

Preamble

WHEREAS Mildred Catherine Touchbourne, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Robert Harold Touchbourne, of the village of Eden, in the province of Manitoba, bank manager, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourteenth day of June, A.D. 1911, at the said city, she then being Mildred Catherine Sinclair, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Robert Harold Touchbourne was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mildred Catherine Sinclair and Robert Harold Touchbourne, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mildred Catherine Sinclair may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Harold Touchbourne had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A[4].

An Act respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. SMITH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40708 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A4.

An Act respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.

1907, c. 85.
1908, c. 104.
1910, c. 94.
1915, c. 41.
1915, c. 42.
1916, cc. 1, 29.

WHEREAS The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

New branch line authorized.

1. The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", may lay out, construct, maintain and operate an extension of the Grande Prairie branch of its existing line of railway from mileage fifty, at or near Grande Prairie, by the most feasible route and in a general westerly direction, a distance of fifty miles, more or less, to a point in township seventy-one or seventy-two, range eight, west of the sixth meridian, all in the province of Alberta.

Limitation of time for construction.

2. The Company may within two years from the date of the passing of this Act commence to construct the line of railway authorized by section one of this Act, and may within five years of the said date, complete the said line of railway; and, if within the said periods respectively, the said line is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament, shall cease and be null and void as respects so much thereof as then remains uncompleted.

Issue of securities.

3. The Company may issue bonds, debentures, or other securities to the amount of forty thousand dollars per mile, constructed or under contract to be constructed, of the line of railway authorized by this Act.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A4.

An Act respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 15th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40775 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A4.

An Act respecting The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.

1907, c. 85.
1908, c. 104.
1910, c. 94.
1915, c. 41.
1915, c. 42.
1916, cc. 1, 29.

WHEREAS The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

New branch line authorized.

1. The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", may lay out, construct, maintain and operate an extension of the Grande Prairie branch of its existing line of railway from mileage fifty, at or near Grande Prairie, by the most feasible route and in a general westerly direction, a distance of fifty miles, more or less, to a point in township seventy-one or seventy-two, range eight, west of the sixth meridian, all in the province of Alberta.

Limitation of time for construction.

2. The Company may within two years from the date of the passing of this Act commence to construct the line of railway authorized by section one of this Act, and may within five years of the said date, complete the said line of railway; and, if within the said periods respectively, the said line is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament, shall cease and be null and void as respects so much thereof as then remains uncompleted.

Issue of securities.

3. The Company may issue bonds, debentures, or other securities to the amount of forty thousand dollars per mile, constructed or under contract to be constructed, of the line of railway authorized by this Act.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B[4].

An Act respecting a Patent of Daniel Herbert Schweyer.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PARDEE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40667 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B4.

An Act respecting a Patent of Daniel Herbert Schweyer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Daniel Herbert Schweyer, residing at Easton in the county of Northampton and state of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, has by his petition represented that he is the inventor of certain new and useful improvements in train-controlling apparatus for which United States Letters Patent, Number 1342873, were granted to him on the eighth day of June, 1920; and whereas he did not within the time provided by section eight of the *Patent Act* make application for patent for the said invention in Canada; and whereas he has prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 69.

Extension of time for granting patent in Canada.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act*, if an application is made, before the expiration of the two months next after the passing of this Act, to the Commissioner of Patents for the grant and issue to the said Daniel Herbert Schweyer of a patent for the same invention as is covered by the said United States Letters Patent, Number 1342873, the Commissioner of Patents may grant and issue to the said Daniel Herbert Schweyer a patent for that invention, and any patent so granted and issued shall be of as full force and effect as if it had been granted and issued upon an application fyled before the eighth day of June, 1921: Provided that any patent so granted and issued shall, notwithstanding anything in the *Patent Act* or in this Act contained, cease and determine on the eighth day of June, 1939.

Duration of patent so granted.

Rights saved.

2. If any person has in Canada, since the eighth day of June, 1921, and before the sixth day of May, 1922, commenced the manufacture, use or sale of the said invention, such person may continue to manufacture, use and sell such invention in as full and ample manner as if this Act had not been passed.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B[4].

An Act respecting a Patent of Daniel Herbert Schweyer.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40679 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B4.

An Act respecting a Patent of Daniel Herbert Schweyer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Daniel Herbert Schweyer, residing at Easton in the county of Northampton and state of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, has by his petition represented that he is the inventor of certain new and useful improvements in train-controlling apparatus for which United States Letters Patent, Number 1342873, were granted to him on the eighth day of June, 1920; and whereas he did not within the time provided by section eight of the *Patent Act* make application for patent for the said invention in Canada; and whereas he has prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 69.

Extension of time for granting patent in Canada.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act*, if an application is made, before the expiration of the two months next after the passing of this Act, to the Commissioner of Patents for the grant and issue to the said Daniel Herbert Schweyer of a patent for the same invention as is covered by the said United States Letters Patent, Number 1342873, the Commissioner of Patents may grant and issue to the said Daniel Herbert Schweyer a patent for that invention, and any patent so granted and issued shall be of as full force and effect as if it had been granted and issued upon an application fyled before the eighth day of June, 1921: Provided that any patent so granted and issued shall, notwithstanding anything in the *Patent Act* or in this Act contained, cease and determine on the eighth day of June, 1939.

Duration of patent so granted.

Rights saved.

2. If any person has in Canada, since the eighth day of June, 1921, and before the sixth day of May, 1922, commenced the manufacture, use or sale of the said invention, such person may continue to manufacture, use and sell such invention in as full and ample manner as if this Act had not been passed.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Frederick McClelland Aiken.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34385 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Frederick McClelland Aiken.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick McClelland Aiken, of the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of November, A.D. 1892, at the town of Edmore, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Lillian Lucy Sanderson; that she was then of the said town of Edmore, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in the United States of America and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frederick McClelland Aiken and Lillian Lucy Sanderson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever,

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frederick McClelland Aiken may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Lucy Sanderson had not been solemnized,

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Frederick McClelland Aiken.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 14th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35485 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Frederick McClelland Aiken.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick McClelland Aiken, of the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of November, A.D. 1892, at the town of Edmore, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Lillian Lucy Sanderson; that she was then of the said town of Edmore, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in the United States of America and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frederick McClelland Aiken and Lillian Lucy Sanderson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever,

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frederick McClelland Aiken may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Lucy Sanderson had not been solemnized,

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D[4].

An Act respecting certain Patents of the Holophane Glass Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 8th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BELCOURT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40251 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D4.

An Act respecting certain Patents of the Holophane Glass Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Holophane Glass Company, a corporation duly created under the laws of the State of New Jersey and having its principal offices at 342 Madison Avenue, in the borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, in the State of New York, has by its petition represented that it is the owner by assignment of certain patents granted under the *Patent Act*, which patents are respectively numbered and dated as follows, namely 125628, 10th May, 1910, for certain new and useful improvements in prismatic and diffusion shades for artificial lights, 128872, 25th October, 1910, for certain new and useful improvements in pressed or molded ribbed glassware, 185321, 2nd July, 1918, for certain new and useful improvements in illuminating appliances, 187650, 26th November, 1918, for certain new and useful improvements in illuminating appliances, 190863, 10th June, 1919, for certain new and useful improvements in illuminating appliances; and whereas by its petition the said Company has prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., 1906, c. 69. 1921, c. 44.

Extension of times for construction or manufacture in Canada, and for importation into Canada.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act* or in the said patents, no one of the said patents shall be void by reason of failure to construct or manufacture in Canada during the period between the tenth day of January, 1922, and two years from the date of the passing of this Act, the invention covered by that patent, or by reason of importation of that invention into Canada during that period.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D[4].

An Act respecting certain Patents of the Holophane Glass Company.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
40263 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D4.

An Act respecting certain Patents of the Holophane Glass Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Holophane Glass Company, a corporation duly created under the laws of the State of New Jersey and having its principal offices at 342 Madison Avenue, in the borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, in the State of New York, has by its petition represented that it is the owner by assignment of certain patents granted under the *Patent Act*, which patents are respectively numbered and dated as follows, namely 125628, 10th May, 1910, for certain new and useful improvements in prismatic and diffusion shades for artificial lights, 128872, 25th October, 1910, for certain new and useful improvements in pressed or molded ribbed glassware, 185321, 2nd July, 1918, for certain new and useful improvements in illuminating appliances, 187650, 26th November, 1918, for certain new and useful improvements in illuminating appliances, 190863, 10th June, 1919, for certain new and useful improvements in illuminating appliances; and whereas by its petition the said Company has prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., 1906, c. 69. 1921, c. 44.

Extension of times for construction or manufacture in Canada, and for importation into Canada.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Patent Act* or in the said patents, no one of the said patents shall be void by reason of failure to construct or manufacture in Canada during the period between the tenth day of January, 1922, and six months from the date of the passing of this Act, the invention covered by that patent, or by reason of importation of that invention into Canada during that period.

Rights saved.

2. If any person has in Canada since the tenth day of January, 1922, and before the date of the coming into force

of this Act, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell any of the said improvements, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell such improvement in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E4.

An Act for the relief of Eva Florence Heavens.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. RATZ.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34358 1922

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E4.

An Act for the relief of Eva Florence Heavens.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva Florence Heavens, presently residing at the town of Oshawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of William George Heavens, of the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of August, A.D. 1913, at the said town of Oshawa, she then being Eva Florence Wood, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William George Heavens, was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eva Florence Wood and William George Heavens, her 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 Florence Wood may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William George Heavens had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL E4.

An Act for the relief of Eva Florence Heavens.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35458 1922

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E4.

An Act for the relief of Eva Florence Heavens.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva Florence Heavens, presently residing at the town of Oshawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of William George Heavens, of the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-fifth day of August, A.D. 1913, at the said town of Oshawa, she then being Eva Florence Wood, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William George Heavens, was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eva Florence Wood and William George Heavens, her 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 Florence Wood may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William George Heavens had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F4.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Lilian Jewitt.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35254 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F4.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Lilian Jewitt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Lilian Jewitt, presently residing at the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, England, wife of Ernest Joseph Jewitt, of the village of Portsmouth, in the province of Ontario, locomotive engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of December, A.D. 1914, at the said city of Bath, she then being Dorothy Lilian Fear, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Ernest Joseph Jewitt was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefor His Majesty, by and 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 Lilian Fear and Ernest Joseph Jewitt, her 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 Lilian Fear may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ernest Joseph Jewitt had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL F4.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Lilian Jewitt.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35551 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F4.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Lilian Jewitt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Lilian Jewitt, presently residing at the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, England, wife of Ernest Joseph Jewitt, of the village of Portsmouth, in the province of Ontario, locomotive engineer, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the nineteenth day of December, A.D. 1914, at the said city of Bath, she then being Dorothy Lilian Fear, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Ernest Joseph Jewitt was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefor His Majesty, by and 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 Lilian Fear and Ernest Joseph Jewitt, her 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 Lilian Fear may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ernest Joseph Jewitt had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G4.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Mae Larivey.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
36836 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G4.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Mae Larivey.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gladys Mae Consaul and Claude William Wilfred Larivey, her 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 Mae Consaul may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Claude William Wilfred Larivey had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G4.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Mae Larivey.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
37165 1922

1st , 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G4.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Mae Larivey.

Preamble.

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

Marr age disso ved.

1. The said marriage between Gladys Mae Consaul and Claude William Wilfred Larivey, her 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 Mae Consaul may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Claude William Wilfred Larivey had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[4].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Caroline Hilton.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
37023 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H4.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Caroline Hilton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Caroline Hilton, presently residing at the city of St. Catharines, in the province of Ontario, wife of D'Arcy Fowlis Hilton, presently of the city of Detroit, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-eighth day of January, A.D. 1914, at the said city of Saint Catharines, she then being Gladys Caroline Woodruff, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said D'Arcy Fowlis Hilton was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said aultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gladys Caroline Woodruff and D'Arcy Fowlis Hilton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gladys Caroline Woodruff may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said D'Arcy Fowlis Hilton had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[4].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Caroline Hilton.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
37186 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H4.

An Act for the relief of Gladys Caroline Hilton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Caroline Hilton, presently residing at the city of St. Catharines, in the province of Ontario, wife of D'Arcy Fowlis Hilton, presently of the city of Detroit, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-eighth day of January, A.D. 1914, at the said city of Saint Catharines, she then being Gladys Caroline Woodruff, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said D'Arcy Fowlis Hilton was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said aultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gladys Caroline Woodruff and D'Arcy Fowlis Hilton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gladys Caroline Woodruff may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said D'Arcy Fowlis Hilton had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I[4].

An Act for the relief of Eva McRae.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
42129 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I4.

An Act for the relief of Eva McRae.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva McRae, presently residing at the village of Waubaushene, in the county of Simcoe, in the province of Ontario, wife of Allan Haddon Spurgeon McRae, of the city of Kingston, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-ninth day of October, A.D. 1893, at the city of Woodstock, in the said province, she then being Eva Hayden, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Allan Haddon Spurgeon McRae, was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eva Hayden and Allan Haddon Spurgeon McRae, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eva Hayden may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Allan Haddon Spurgeon McRae had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I[4].

An Act for the relief of Eva McRae.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
42131 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I4.

An Act for the relief of Eva McRae.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva McRae, presently residing at the village of Waubaushene, in the county of Simcoe, in the province of Ontario, wife of Allan Haddon Spurgeon McRae, of the city of Kingston, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-ninth day of October, A.D. 1893, at the city of Woodstock, in the said province, she then being Eva Hayden, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Allan Haddon Spurgeon McRae, was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eva Hayden and Allan Haddon Spurgeon McRae, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eva Hayden may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Allan Haddon Spurgeon McRae had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J4.

An Act for the relief of Warren Garfield Young.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34365 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J4.

An Act for the relief of Warren Garfield Young.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Warren Garfield Young, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, assistant foreman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the tenth day of September, A.D. 1902, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Maude Showers; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Warren Garfield Young and Maude Showers, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Warren Garfield Young may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maude Showers had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J4.

An Act for the relief of Warren Garfield Young.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35465 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J4.

An Act for the relief of Warren Garfield Young.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Warren Garfield Young, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, assistant foreman, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the tenth day of September, A.D. 1902, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Maude Showers; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Warren Garfield Young and Maude Showers, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Warren Garfield Young may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maude Showers had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Benjamin Charles Bowman.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34408 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K4.

An Act for the relief of Benjamin Charles Bowman.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Benjamin Charles Bowman and Gertrude Alberta Brown, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Benjamin Charles Bowman may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gertrude Alberta Brown had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Benjamin Charles Bowman.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35508 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K4.

An Act for the relief of Benjamin Charles Bowman.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Benjamin Charles Bowman and Gertrude Alberta Brown, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Benjamin Charles Bowman may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gertrude Alberta Brown had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L4.

An Act for the relief of Ivy Elsie Myron-Smith.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34432 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L4.

An Act for the relief of Ivy Elsie Myron-Smith.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ivy Elsie King and Kenneth Myron-Smith her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ivy Elsie King may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Myron-Smith had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL L4.

An Act for the relief of Ivy Elsie Myron-Smith.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
55532 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L4.

An Act for the relief of Ivy Elsie Myron-Smith.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ivy Elsie King and Kenneth Myron-Smith her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and viod to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ivy Elsie King may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Myron-Smith had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Lillian May Maybee.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34403 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Lillian May Maybee.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lillian May Barnhill and Henry Jacob Maybee, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lillian May Barnhill may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry Jacob Maybee had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Lillian May Maybee.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35503 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Lillian May Maybee.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lillian May Barnhill and Henry Jacob Maybee, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lillian May Barnhill may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry Jacob Maybee had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N⁴.

An Act for the relief of Phoebe Levina Simpson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34382 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N4.

An Act for the relief of Phoebe Levina Simpson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Phoebe Levina Simpson, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Thomas Simpson, formerly of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1912, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Phoebe Levina Hendry, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Thomas Simpson was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Phoebe Levina Hendry and Thomas Simpson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Phoebe Levina Hendry may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Simpson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL N4.

An Act for the relief of Phoebe Levina Simpson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35482 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N4.

An Act for the relief of Phoebe Levina Simpson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Phoebe Levina Simpson, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Thomas Simpson, formerly of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1912, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Phoebe Levina Hendry, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Thomas Simpson was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Phoebe Levina Hendry and Thomas Simpson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Phoebe Levina Hendry may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Simpson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O4.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Preece.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34438 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O4.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Preece.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Preece, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, shoe repairer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-ninth day of January, A.D. 1898, at the parish of St. James's, Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, England, he was lawfully married to Sarah Elizabeth Shaw, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Preece and Sarah Elizabeth Shaw, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Thomas Preece may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sarah Elizabeth Shaw had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL O4.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Preece.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35539 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O4.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Preece.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Preece, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, shoe repairer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-ninth day of January, A.D. 1898, at the parish of St. James's, Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, England, he was lawfully married to Sarah Elizabeth Shaw, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Preece and Sarah Elizabeth Shaw, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again

2. The said Thomas Preece may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sarah Elizabeth Shaw had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Greenhill.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 13th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34360 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Greenhill.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederick Greenhill, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, street car conductor, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the third day of May, A.D. 1909, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Ethel Davis; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frederick Greenhill and Ethel Davis, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frederick Greenhill may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Davis had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Greenhill.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35460 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Greenhill.

Preamble. WHEREAS Frederick Greenhill, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, street car conductor, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the third day of May, A.D. 1909, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Ethel Davis; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved. **1.** The said marriage between Frederick Greenhill and Ethel Davis, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again. **2.** The said Frederick Greenhill may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Davis had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q[4].

An Act for the relief of Hazel May Dillon.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 14th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. TAYLOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34440 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q4.

An Act for the relief of Hazel May Dillon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel May Dillon, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Alexander Dillon, of the village of Hartington, in the said province, miner, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-seventh day of May, A.D. 1914, at the said city, she then being Hazel May Peterson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Alexander Dillon was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel May Peterson and William Alexander Dillon, her 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 May Peterson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Alexander Dillon had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q4.

An Act for the relief of Hazel May Dillon.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35540 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Q4.

An Act for the relief of Hazel May Dillon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel May Dillon, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Alexander Dillon, of the village of Hartington, in the said province, miner, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-seventh day of May, A.D. 1914, at the said city, she then being Hazel May Peterson, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said William Alexander Dillon was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel May Peterson and William Alexander Dillon, her 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 May Peterson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Alexander Dillon had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R4.

An Act for the relief of William Arthur Parish.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 14th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BENNETT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34376 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R4.

An Act for the relief of William Arthur Parish.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Arthur Parish and Caroline Christiana Tuffs, his 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 Arthur Parish may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Caroline Christiana Tuffs had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL R[4].

An Act for the relief of William Arthur Parish.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
33476 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R4.

An Act for the relief of William Arthur Parish.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Arthur Parish and Caroline Christiana Tuffs, his 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 Arthur Parish may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Caroline Christiana Tuffs had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[4].

An Act for the relief of James Hayden.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 14th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROWSE.

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

34366

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S4.

An Act for the relief of James Hayden.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Hayden and Marion Seymour, his 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 Hayden may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marion Seymour had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[4].

An Act for the relief of James Hayden.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35466 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL S4.

An Act for the relief of James Hayden.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Hayden and Marion Seymour, his 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 Hayden may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marion Seymour had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T4.

An Act for the relief of Bertha Plant.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 14th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. TURRIFF.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
36841 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T4.

An Act for the relief of Bertha Plant.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bertha Plant, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harry Plant, formerly of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourteenth day of March, A.D. 1906, in the district of Rochdale, in the counties of Rochdale and Lancaster, England, she then being Bertha Cropper, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harry Plant was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T[4].

An Act for the relief of Bertha Plant.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
37170 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL T4.

An Act for the relief of Bertha Plant.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bertha Plant, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harry Plant, formerly of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fourteenth day of March, A.D. 1906, in the district of Rochdale, in the counties of Rochdale and Lancaster, England, she then being Bertha Cropper, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Harry Plant was then in England, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U4.

An Act for the relief of James Murray Johnston.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 14th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
36840 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U4.

An Act for the relief of James Murray Johnston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Murray Johnston, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, physician, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-third day of November, A.D. 1920, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Mabel Sidey; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Murray Johnston and Mabel Sidey, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said James Murray Johnston may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Sidey had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL U4.

An Act for the relief of James Murray Johnston.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
37169 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U4.

An Act for the relief of James Murray Johnston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Murray Johnston, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, physician, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-third day of November, A.D. 1920, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Mabel Sidey; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Murray Johnston and Mabel Sidey, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said James Murray Johnston may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Sidey had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL V4.

An Act respecting The Great West Bank of Canada.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 14th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. WATSON.

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

42123

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V4.

An Act respecting The Great West Bank of Canada.

1920, c. 102; 1921, c. 84.

WHEREAS The Great West Bank of Canada has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Extension of time for obtaining certificate.

1. Notwithstanding anything in *The Bank Act*, or in chapter one hundred and two of the statutes of 1920 incorporating The Great West Bank of Canada, or in chapter eighty-four of the statutes of 1921, extending the time within which a certificate may issue to the said Bank, the Treasury Board, may, within one year after the first day of July, 1922, give to the said Bank the certificate required by section sixteen of *The Bank Act*.

1913, c. 9.

Effect as to lapse or continuation of powers.

2. In the event of the said Bank not obtaining the said certificate from the Treasury Board within the time aforesaid, the rights, powers and privileges conferred on the said Bank by the said Act of incorporation and by this Act shall thereupon cease and determine, but otherwise shall remain in full force and effect notwithstanding section sixteen of *The Bank Act*.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W4.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Percival Allen.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 14th June, 1922.

Honourable MR. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35252 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W4.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Percival Allen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arthur Percival Allen, of the city of Belleville, in the province of Ontario, coal merchant, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eleventh day of September, A.D. 1906, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Mabel Aleen Vermilyea; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Arthur Percival Allen and Mabel Aleen Vermilyea, his 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 Percival Allen may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Aleen Vermilyea had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W4.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Percival Allen.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35549 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL W4.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Percival Allen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arthur Percival Allen, of the city of Belleville, in the province of Ontario, coal merchant, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the eleventh day of September, A.D. 1906, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Mabel Aleen Vermilyea; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Arthur Percival Allen and Mabel Aleen Vermilyea, his 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 Percival Allen may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Aleen Vermilyea had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Leonard Armstrong.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 14th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34437 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X4.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Leonard Armstrong.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Leonard Armstrong, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, insurance broker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1905, at the town of Tillsonburg, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Mary Victoria Bosworth; that she was then of the said town of Tillsonburg, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that at the time of their said marriage she refused, and ever since that day has continuously refused to have and has resisted having sexual intercourse with him and to bear children unto him; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of their marriage; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling the said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Leonard Armstrong and Mary Victoria Bosworth, 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 Thomas Leonard Armstrong may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Victoria Bosworth had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Leonard Armstrong.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35537 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL X4.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Leonard Armstrong.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Leonard Armstrong, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, insurance broker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1905, at the town of Tillsonburg, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Mary Victoria Bosworth; that she was then of the said town of Tillsonburg, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that at the time of their said marriage she refused, and ever since that day has continuously refused to have and has resisted having sexual intercourse with him and to bear children unto him; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for the annulment of their marriage; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act annulling the said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Leonard Armstrong and Mary Victoria Bosworth, 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 Thomas Leonard Armstrong may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Victoria Bosworth had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y[4].

An Act for the relief of Henry Hardy Leigh.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 14th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34446 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y4

An Act for the relief of Henry Hardy Leigh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry Hardy Leigh, of the town of North Bay, in the province of Ontario, lumber grader, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirteenth day of November, A.D. 1901, at the town of Gravenhurst, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Mary Eliza Courtney; that she was then of the said town Gravenhurst, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry Hardy Leigh and Mary Eliza Courtney, his 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 Hardy Leigh may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Eliza Courtney had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Y4.

An Act for the relief of Henry Hardy Leigh.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35546 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y4

An Act for the relief of Henry Hardy Leigh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry Hardy Leigh, of the town of North Bay, in the province of Ontario, lumber grader, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the thirteenth day of November, A.D. 1901, at the town of Gravenhurst, in the said province, he was lawfully married to Mary Eliza Courtney; that she was then of the said town Gravenhurst, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry Hardy Leigh and Mary Eliza Courtney, his 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 Hardy Leigh may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Eliza Courtney had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁴.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Maud Evelyn Clark Leith.

Read a first time, Thursday, 15th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. WHITE,
(Inkerman).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34395 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z4.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Maud Evelyn Clark Leith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Maud Evelyn Clark Leith, presently residing at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, wife of Evan Douglas Leith, formerly of Hervey Junction, in the county of Portneuf, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-second day of August, A.D. 1911, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Margaret Maud Evelyn Clark, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Evan Douglas Leith was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Maud Evelyn Clark and Evan Douglas Leith, her 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 Maud Evelyn Clark may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Evan Douglas Leith had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z4.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Maud Evelyn Clark Leith.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 20th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35495 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL Z4.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Maud Evelyn Clark Leith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Maud Evelyn Clark Leith, presently residing at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, wife of Evan Douglas Leith, formerly of Hervey Junction, in the county of Portneuf, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-second day of August, A.D. 1911, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Margaret Maud Evelyn Clark, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Evan Douglas Leith was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Maud Evelyn Clark and Evan Douglas Leith, her 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 Maud Evelyn Clark may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Evan Douglas Leith had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Mary Ann Phair.

Read a first time, Thursday, 15th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. BLAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
34354 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Mary Ann Phair.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Ann Phair, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Frank Leslie Phair, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifteenth day of October, A.D. 1895, at the city of Guelph, in the said province, she then being Mary Ann Duke, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Frank Leslie Phair was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Ann Duke and Frank Leslie Phair, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Ann Duke may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Leslie Phair had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Mary Ann Phair.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 20th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35454 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Mary Ann Phair.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Ann Phair, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Frank Leslie Phair, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the fifteenth day of October, A.D. 1895, at the city of Guelph, in the said province, she then being Mary Ann Duke, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Frank Leslie Phair was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Ann Duke and Frank Leslie Phair, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Ann Duke may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Leslie Phair had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B5.

An Act respecting Matches.

Read a first time, Monday, 19th June, 1922.

The Honourable Mr. DANDURAND.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
42946 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B5.

An Act respecting Matches.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Matches Act.*

Definitions.

'Factory."

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Factory" means and includes any building, structure, place or other premises in which the manufacture, or any part of the process of manufacture of matches is carried on, and any such premises in which any chemical substance used in the manufacture of matches is stored during the process of manufacture;

"Inspection."

(b) "Inspector" means and includes any person who is directed by the Minister to perform any duties under this Act or any regulation made thereunder;

"Minister."

(c) "Minister" means the Minister of Finance; or such Minister as the Governor in Council may designate to administer this Act;

'Person."

(d) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, company or corporation;

"Regulations."

(e) "Regulations" means any regulations made by the Governor in Council under the authority of this Act;

"Warehouse."

(f) "Warehouse" means and includes any building, structure, place or other premises in which matches are kept or stored, but does not include any such premises in which matches are kept during transportation, if such transportation is made in a manner authorized by the Railway Act or any regulation or order made thereunder.

Offences. Penalties.

3. Every person shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, who—

Prohibited use of dangerous or unsafe matches.

(a) imports, manufactures, stores, uses, sells or has in his possession any dangerous or unsafe matches: Provided that the Minister may permit the manufacture of any matches for experimental purposes only and not for sale, and that nothing in this section shall prohibit the transportation of matches through Canada in bond, if such transportation is made in a manner authorized by the Railway Act or any regulation or order made thereunder, and that nothing in this section shall prevent the importation of small quantities of matches for personal use and not for sale;

Unsafe and dangerous factory or warehouse.

(b) manufactures or stores matches or any chemical substance intended to be used in the process of manufacturing matches in any factory or warehouse which is dangerous or unsafe: Provided that this prohibition does not extend to the storing of matches in quantities not exceeding an amount to be prescribed by regulation.

Proviso.

Regulations by Gov. in C. describing safe matches and manner of handling, packing, etc.

4. (1) The Governor in Council may make regulation,—

(a) to describe what matches shall be deemed to be safe matches, and to prescribe the composition, quality and character of such matches and to prescribe the method and manner in which such matches shall be manufactured, handled, packed and stored, and any matches which do not conform to such regulations as to composition, quality or character and as to the method and manner in which they are manufactured, handled, packed and stored, shall be deemed to be dangerous or unsafe matches;

Regulations prescribing tests to be applied by inspectors.

(b) to establish and prescribe tests and other examinations which inspectors shall make to determine whether matches conform in all respects to the requirements of the regulations relating to safe matches, and the manner of making such tests and examinations, and to provide for the taking by inspectors of samples of matches required for examination and testing;

Prescribing precautions to be taken to make factories safe and for inspection.

(c) to prescribe the precautions which shall be taken to render factories safe and to regulate the establishment, location, construction and maintenance of such factories and warehouses, and to provide for their regular inspection, and any factory or warehouse for which a certificate of inspection has not been issued shall be deemed to be dangerous or unsafe;

To provide for inquiries into fires.

(d) to provide for inquiries into fires caused by matches;

Prescribe duties of inspectors and other officers.

(e) to prescribe the duties of inspectors and other officers charged with the administration of this Act and regulations;

To permit the toring under egulations.

(f) to permit matches to be stored in limited quantities in premises which have not been inspected as required by the regulations;

To prescribe certificates and permits to be issued.

(g) to prescribe the certificates and permits to be issued pursuant to this Act;

Regulations generally.

(h) to make any other regulations to enable the Minister to administer this Act effectively,

To prescribe penalties.

(i) to prescribe penalties of fine and imprisonment for breach of any of such regulations.

Regulations to be published in Gazette.

(2) All regulations made under this Act shall be published in The Canada Gazette, and upon being so published shall have the same force and effect as if they formed part of this Act.

Minister to appoint officers.

5. The Minister may direct or appoint officers of his Department, or any other person, to carry out the provisions of this Act and of the regulations made thereunder.

Right of entry and search by inspector.

6. Any inspector may, at any time, for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act or any regulation made thereunder, enter any factory, warehouse or other building, or any steamship, vessel or boat, or any carriage, car, truck or other vehicle, or any other premises whatsoever which he suspects of being used for the manufacture, storage or carriage of matches and may also open any package or case containing matches or which he suspects to contain matches found therein.

Certificate of inspector *prima facie* evidence.

7. The certificate of an inspector shall for the purposes of this Act be *prima facie* evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of any facts ascertained by him in the execution of his duty.

Inquiry into fires directed by Minister.

8. The Minister may direct any inquiry into any fire reported to have been caused by matches, and the person authorized by the Minister to conduct such inquiry shall have all the powers and authority of a commissioner appointed under Part I of the Inquiries Act.

R.S. c. 104.

Offences and penalties for obstructing inspector or disobeying his directions.

9. Every person who refuses to permit an inspector to enter upon any property or premises and to inspect, examine or make enquiries in pursuance of his duties, and every person who fails to comply with any order or direction of such inspector properly given in pursuance of the requirements of this Act or any regulation made thereunder, or who, in any manner whatsoever, obstructs any inspector in the execution of his duties under this Act shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

Penalty by summary conviction.

10. Every person who violates any provision of this Act or regulations for which a penalty has not been specially

provided, shall upon summary conviction incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for a first offence, and a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars for each subsequent offence.

Penalty for official disclosing information.

11. Any official employed under this Act who without due authority from the Minister, discloses any information obtained by him pursuant to the administration of this Act, shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and shall not thereafter be eligible for employment in the service of His Majesty.

Act not to affect 1914, c. 12.

12. Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted or construed to repeal or otherwise affect the provisions of *The White Phosphorus Matches Act,* Chap. 12, 4-5 George V.

Act not to derogate from obligations imposed by other existing laws.

13. Nothing in this Act shall relieve any person from the obligation to comply with the requirements of any license law, or other law or by-law of any province or municipality lawfully enacted, with regard to the storage, handling, sale or other dealing with matches, nor from any liability or penalty imposed by such law or by-law for any violation thereof.

Act to come into force by proclamation.

14. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B5.

An Act respecting Matches.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
42950 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL B5.

An Act respecting Matches.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Matches Act, 1922.*

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

'Factory."

(a) "Factory" means and includes any building, structure, place or other premises in which the manufacture, or any part of the process of manufacture of matches is carried on, and any such premises in which any chemical substance used in the manufacture of matches is stored during the process of manufacture;

"Inspection."

(b) "Inspector" means and includes any person who is directed by the Minister to perform any duties under this Act or any regulation made thereunder;

"Minister."

(c) "Minister" means the Minister of Finance; or such Minister as the Governor in Council may designate to administer this Act;

"Person."

(d) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, company or corporation;

"Regulations."

(e) "Regulations" means any regulations made by the Governor in Council under the authority of this Act;

"Warehouse."

(f) "Warehouse" means and includes any building, structure, place or other premises in which matches are kept or stored, but does not include any such premises in which matches are kept during transportation, if such transportation is made in a manner authorized by *The Railway Act, 1919,* or any regulation or order made thereunder.

Offences. Penalties.

3. Every person shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, who—

Prohibited use of dangerous or unsafe matches.

(a) imports, manufactures, stores, uses, sells or has in his possession any dangerous or unsafe matches: Provided that the Minister may permit the manufacture of any matches for experimental purposes only and not for sale, and that nothing in this section shall prohibit the transportation of matches through Canada in bond, if such transportation is made in a manner authorized by *The Railway Act, 1919*, or any regulation or order made thereunder, and that nothing in this section shall prevent the importation of small quantities of matches for personal use and not for sale;

Unsafe and dangerous factory or warehouse.

Proviso.

(b) manufactures or stores matches or any chemical substance intended to be used in the process of manufacturing matches in any factory or warehouse which is dangerous or unsafe: Provided that this prohibition does not extend to the storing of matches in quantities not exceeding an amount to be prescribed by regulation.

Regulations by Gov. in C. prescribing safe matches and manner of handling, packing, etc.

4. (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations,—

(a) to prescribe what matches shall be deemed to be safe matches, and to prescribe the composition, quality and character of such matches and to prescribe the method and manner in which such matches shall be manufactured, handled, packed and stored, and any matches which do not conform to such regulations as to composition, quality or character and as to the method and manner in which they are manufactured, handled, packed and stored, shall be deemed to be dangerous or unsafe matches;

Regulations prescribing tests to be applied by inspectors.

(b) to establish and prescribe tests and other examinations which inspectors shall make to determine whether matches conform in all respects to the requirements of the regulations relating to safe matches, and the manner of making such tests and examinations, and to provide for the taking by inspectors of samples of matches required for examination and testing;

Prescribing precautions to be taken to make factories safe and for inspection.

(c) to prescribe the precautions which shall be taken to render factories safe and to regulate the establishment, location, construction and maintenance of such factories and warehouses, and to provide for their regular inspection, and any factory or warehouse for which a certificate of inspection has not been issued shall be deemed to be dangerous or unsafe;

To provide for inquiries into fires.

(d) to provide for inquiries into fires caused by matches;

Prescribe duties of inspectors and other officers.

(e) to prescribe the duties of inspectors and other officers charged with the administration of this Act and regulations;

To permit storing under regulations.

(f) to permit matches to be stored in limited quantities in premises which have not been inspected as required by the regulations;

To prescribe certificates and permits to be issued.

(g) to prescribe the certificates and permits to be issued pursuant to this Act;

Regulations generally.

(h) to make any other regulations to enable the Minister to administer this Act effectively,

To prescribe penalties.

(i) to prescribe penalties of fine and imprisonment for breach of any of such regulations.

Regulations to be published in Gazette.

(2) All regulations made under this Act shall be published in *The Canada Gazette*, and upon being so published shall have the same force and effect as if they formed part of this Act.

Appointment of officers.

5. Officers may be appointed to carry out the provisions of this Act and of the regulations made thereunder.

Right of entry and search by inspector.

6. Any inspector may, at any time, for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act or any regulation made thereunder, enter any factory, warehouse or other building, or any steamship, vessel or boat, or any carriage, car, truck or other vehicle, or any other premises whatsoever which he suspects of being used for the manufacture, storage or carriage of matches and may also open any package or case containing matches or which he suspects to contain matches found therein.

Certificate of inspector *primâ facie* evidence.

7. The certificate of an inspector shall for the purposes of this Act be *primâ facie* evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of any facts ascertained by him in the execution of his duty.

Inquiry into fires directed by Minister.

8. The Minister may direct that an inquiry shall be held into any fire reported to have been caused by matches, and the person authorized by the Minister to conduct such inquiry shall have all the powers and authority of a commissioner appointed under Part I of the *Inquiries Act*.

R.S. c. 104.

Offences and penalties for obstructing inspector or disobeying his directions.

9. Every person who wilfully refuses to permit an inspector to enter upon any property or premises and to inspect, examine or make enquiries in pursuance of his duties, and every person who fails to comply with any order or direction of such inspector properly given in pursuance of the requirements of this Act or any regulation made thereunder, or who, in any manner whatsoever, obstructs any inspector in the execution of his duties under this Act shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

Penalty by summary conviction.

10. Every person who violates any provision of this Act or regulations for which a penalty has not been specially

provided, shall upon summary conviction incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for a first offence, and a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars for each subsequent offence.

Penalty for official disclosing information.

11. Any official employed under this Act who without due authority from the Minister, discloses any information obtained by him pursuant to the administration of this Act, shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and shall not thereafter be eligible for employment in the service of His Majesty.

Act not to affect 1914, c. 12.

12. Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted or construed to repeal or otherwise affect the provisions of *The White Phosphorus Matches Act*, chapter twelve of the statutes of 1914 (First Session).

Act not to derogate from obligations imposed by other existing laws.

13. Nothing in this Act shall relieve any person from the obligation to comply with the requirements of any license law, or other law or by-law of any province or municipality lawfully enacted, with regard to the storage, handling, sale or other dealing with matches, nor from any liability or penalty imposed by such law or by-law for any violation thereof.

Act to come into force by proclamation.

14. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act respecting a Patent of The Dominion Chain Company, Limited.

Read a first time, Monday, 19th June, 1922.

Honourable Mr. PROUDFOOT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
42777 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act respecting a Patent of The Dominion Chain Company, Limited.

R.S., 1906, c. 69. 1919 (2 Sess.), c. 26. 1921, c. 44.

WHEREAS The Dominion Chain Company, Limited, a corporation duly constituted by letters patent issued on the eleventh day of February, 1913, under *The Companies Act*, and having its principal offices at Niagara Falls, in the province of Ontario, has by its petition represented that it is the owner of certain new and useful improvements in metal working furnaces, for which improvements letters patent, number one hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and fifty-six, were issued on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1919, under the Seal of the Patent Office; and whereas under the provisions of chapter twenty-six of the statutes of 1919 (Second Session), the Commissioner of Patents made an order extending the time for manufacturing in Canada the said patented improvements; and whereas by the provisions of chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1921, the said order remained in effect until the fourth day of June, 1922, and whereas by the said petition it is prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Commissioner may require owner to grant licenses to make, use or sell.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Patent Act*, or in any order made by the Commissioner of Patents under the provisions of chapter twenty-six of the statutes of 1919 (Second Session), or in chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1921, or in the letters patent described in the preamble of this Act, the said letters patent shall be deemed to have become on the fourth day of June, 1922, and to be since then subject to the provisions of section forty-four of *The Patent Act*, instead of being subject to the provisions contained in paragraph *(a)* of section thirty-eight of *The Patent Act*.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act respecting a Patent of The Dominion Chain Company, Limited.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 22nd JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
42788 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act respecting a Patent of The Dominion Chain Company, Limited.

R.S., 1906, c. 69. 1919 (2 Sess.), c. 26. 1921, c. 44.

WHEREAS The Dominion Chain Company, Limited, a corporation duly constituted by letters patent issued on the eleventh day of February, 1913, under *The Companies Act*, and having its principal offices at Niagara Falls, in the province of Ontario, has by its petition represented that it is the owner of certain new and useful improvements in metal working furnaces, for which improvements letters patent, number one hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and fifty-six, were issued on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1919, under the Seal of the Patent Office; and whereas under the provisions of chapter twenty-six of the statutes of 1919 (Second Session), the Commissioner of Patents made an order extending the time for manufacturing in Canada the said patented improvements; and whereas by the provisions of chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1921, the said order remained in effect until the fourth day of June, 1922, and whereas by the said petition it is prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Commissioner may require owner to grant licenses to make, use or sell.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Patent Act*, or in any order made by the Commissioner of Patents under the provisions of chapter twenty-six of the statutes of 1919 (Second Session), or in chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1921, or in the letters patent described in the preamble of this Act, the said letters patent shall be deemed to have become on the fourth day of June, 1922, and to be since then subject to the provisions of section forty-four of *The Patent Act*, instead of being subject to the provisions contained in paragraph *(a)* of section thirty-eight of *The Patent Act*.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL D5.

An Act for the relief of William Park Jefferson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 20th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
36975 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D5.

An Act for the relief of William Park Jefferson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Park Jefferson, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, cutter, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the seventh day of October, A.D. 1903, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Jennie Irvin; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Park Jefferson and Jennie Irvin, his 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 Park Jefferson may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jennie Irvin had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of Eva Maud Ginn.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 20th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
37701 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of Eva Maud Ginn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva Maud Ginn, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Frank Herbert Ginn, merchant, of the said city, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the second day of June, A.D. 1897, at the said city, she then being Eva Maud Cuthbert, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Frank Herbert Ginn was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eva Maud Cuthbert and Frank Herbert Ginn, her 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 Maud Cuthbert may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Herbert Ginn had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F5.

An Act for the relief of Louise Janet Maud Bigford.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 20th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
37184 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F5.

An Act for the relief of Louise Janet Maud Bigford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louise Janet Maud Bigford, presently residing at the village of Cataraqui, in the county of Frontenac, in the province of Ontario, wife of Clifford Bigford, of the city of Peterborough, in the said province, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the twenty-sixth day of February, A.D. 1916, at the town of Smith's Falls, in the said province, she then being Louise Janet Maud Kilminster, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said Clifford Bigford was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Louise Janet Maud Kilminster and Clifford Bigford, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Louise Janet Maud Kilminster may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clifford Bigford had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12–13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL G5.

An Act for the relief of James Dickson Couch.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 20th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
38617 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G5.

An Act for the relief of James Dickson Couch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Dickson Couch, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, manager, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the tenth day of August, A.D. 1910, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Edith Letitia Paxton; that she was then of the said city, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Dickson Couch and Edith Letitia Paxton, his 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 Dickson Couch may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edith Letitia Paxton had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H5.

An Act for the relief of Cecil Grenville Bell.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 20th JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
43103 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL H5.

An Act for the relief of Cecil Grenville Bell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cecil Grenville Bell, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, electrician and mechanic, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he was lawfully married to Florence Louise Storey, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Cecil Grenville Bell and Florence Louise Storey, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Cecil Grenville Bell may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence Louise Storey had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I5.

An Act for the relief of Nykola Pirozyk.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st JUNE, 1922.

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

35456

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[5].

An Act for the relief of Nykola Pirozyk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nykola Pirozyk, of the city of Fort William, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the ninth day of February, A.D. 1913, at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Karolina Flaga, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in the United States of America, and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage she has on divers occasions committed adultery; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage, authorizing him to marry again, and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Nykola Pirozyk and Karolina Flaga, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Nykola Pirozyk may at any time hereafter marry any woman he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Karolina Flaga had not been solemnized.

First Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[5].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Mary Ivor Horning.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st JUNE, 1922.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
35529 1922

1st Session, 14th Parliament, 12-13 George V., 1922

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL J5.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Mary Ivor Horning.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Mary Ivor Horning, presently residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of James Emmerson Horning, of the city of Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, osteopath, has by her petition alleged, in effect, that they were lawfully married on the seventh day of September, A.D. 1909, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Margaret Mary Ivor, spinster; that the legal domicile of the said James Emmerson Horning was then and is now in Canada; that since the said marriage he has on divers occasions committed adultery; that she has not connived at nor condoned the said adultery; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage, authorizing her to marry again, and affording her such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Mary Ivor and James Emmerson Horning, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsover.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Mary Ivor may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Emmerson Horning had not been solemnized.