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Canada. Laws, Statutes, etc.

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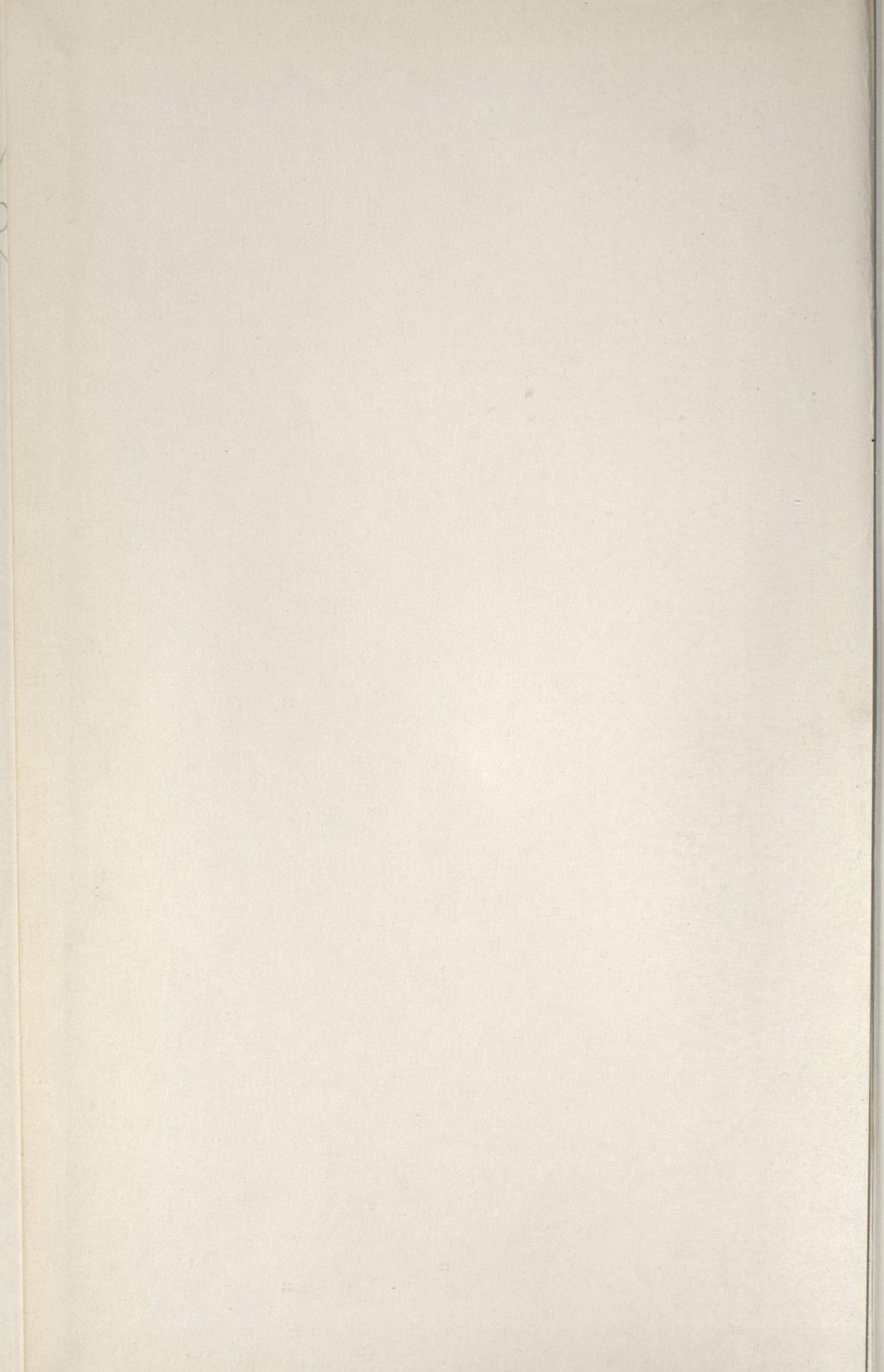
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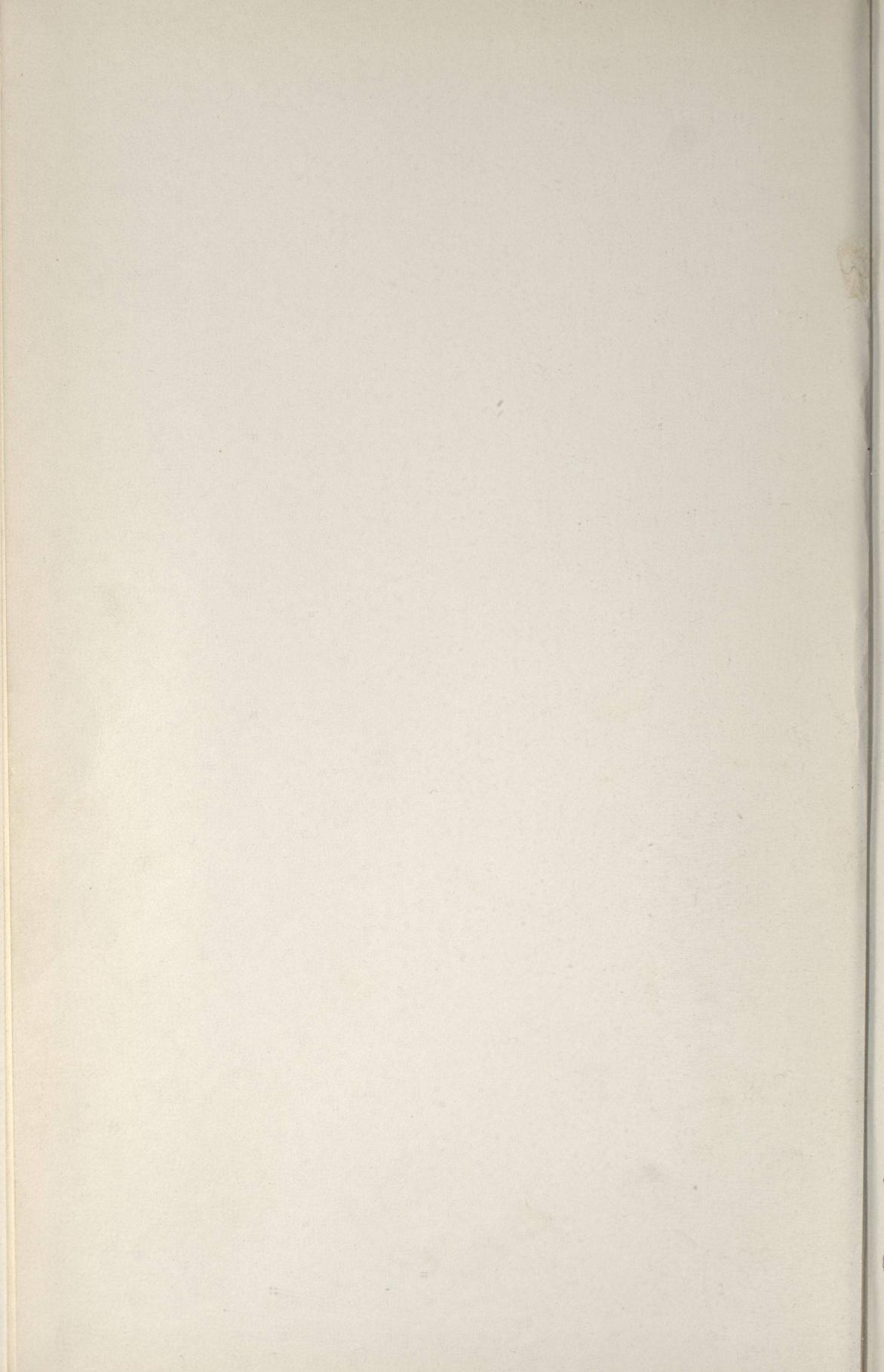
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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁸.

(2)

An Act for the relief of Vera Marguerite Hennigar Isenring.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 3rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

9 DEC 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁸.

An Act for the relief of Vera Marguerite Hennigar Isenring.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vera Marguerite Hennigar Isenring, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of John Lawrence Isenring, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Georges de Beauce, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirteenth day of December, A.D. 1932, at the city of Truro, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Vera Marguerite Hennigar, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Marguerite Hennigar and John Lawrence Isenring, her 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 Marguerite Hennigar may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Lawrence Isenring had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P⁶.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT RESPECTING THE SENATE

Enacted at Ottawa, in the twelfth year of the said King, the 14th day of June, 1911.

The Honourable Sir C. D. Clark, Clerk of the Senate

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P⁸.

An Act for the relief of Sylvia Golbas Lann.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 3rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P⁸.

An Act for the relief of Sylvia Golbas Lann.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sylvia Golbas Lann, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, assistant-book-keeper, wife of Hyman Isaac Lann, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of May, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Sylvia Golbas, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sylvia Golbas and Hyman Isaac Lann, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sylvia Golbas may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hyman Isaac Lann had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q⁸.

An Act for the relief of Lucy Jane Cole Judd.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 3rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q⁸.

An Act for the relief of Lucy Jane Cole Judd.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lucy Jane Cole Judd, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, hairdresser, wife of Charles Wilfrid Judd, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Deschenes, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of October, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being Lucy Jane Cole, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lucy Jane Cole and Charles Wilfrid Judd, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lucy Jane Cole may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Wilfrid Judd had not been solemnized.

THE BANKING ACT, 1934

CHAPTER 11

AN ACT TO AMEND THE BANKING ACT, 1934

1. In section 2 of the Act, the definition of "bank" shall be amended to read as follows: "Bank" means any person or company authorized to receive deposits of money from the public and to issue bank notes or bills of exchange, and includes any person or company acting as a bank, but does not include a person or company acting as a bank only in connection with the business of a mercantile or industrial concern.

2. In section 3 of the Act, the definition of "branch" shall be amended to read as follows: "Branch" means any office or place where a bank carries on its business, and includes any office or place where a bank carries on its business as a branch, but does not include any office or place where a bank carries on its business as a branch only in connection with the business of a mercantile or industrial concern.

3. In section 4 of the Act, the definition of "subsidiary" shall be amended to read as follows: "Subsidiary" means any company in which a bank holds a controlling interest, and includes any company in which a bank holds a controlling interest, but does not include any company in which a bank holds a controlling interest only in connection with the business of a mercantile or industrial concern.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁸.

An Act for the relief of Walter Hardy Willows.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 3rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁸.

An Act for the relief of Walter Hardy Willows.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Walter Hardy Willows, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary-treasurer, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of January, A.D. 1953, at the said city, he and Halina Rozwadowski, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: 5
Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 10

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Walter Hardy Willows and Halina Rozwadowski, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Walter Hardy Willows may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Halina Rozwadowski had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S⁸.

An Act for the relief of
Elizabeth Temple Jamieson Grier.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 3rd. February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S⁸.

An Act for the relief of
Elizabeth Temple Jamieson Grier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Temple Jamieson Grier, residing
at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec,
wife of Eldon Lennox Brockwill Grier, who is domiciled in
Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition
alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of 5
October, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Elizabeth
Temple Jamieson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition
she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then,
their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage 10
and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it
is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Temple Jamieson 15
and Eldon Lennox Brockwill Grier, her 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 Temple Jamieson may at any time 20
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry
if the said marriage with the said Eldon Lennox Brockwill
Grier had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T⁸.

An Act for the relief of Herbert William Bateman-Cooke.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 3rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T⁸.

An Act for the relief of Herbert William Bateman-Cooke.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Herbert William Bateman-Cooke, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, mechanical draughtsman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-third day of May, A.D. 1936, at the city of Birmingham, in the county borough of Birmingham, England, he and Cherry Dorothea Crombleholme, who was then of Handsworth, in England aforesaid, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Herbert William Bateman-Cooke and Cherry Dorothea Crombleholme, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Herbert William Bateman-Cooke may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cherry Dorothea Crombleholme had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U⁸.

An Act for the relief of Rita Ann Rennie Knight.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 3rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U⁸.

An Act for the relief of Rita Ann Rennie Knight.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rita Ann Rennie and Russell Arthur Knight, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rita Ann Rennie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Russell Arthur Knight had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁸.

An Act for the relief of Mavis Josephine Green Jackson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 3rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V⁸.

An Act for the relief of Mavis Josephine Green Jackson.

Preamble.

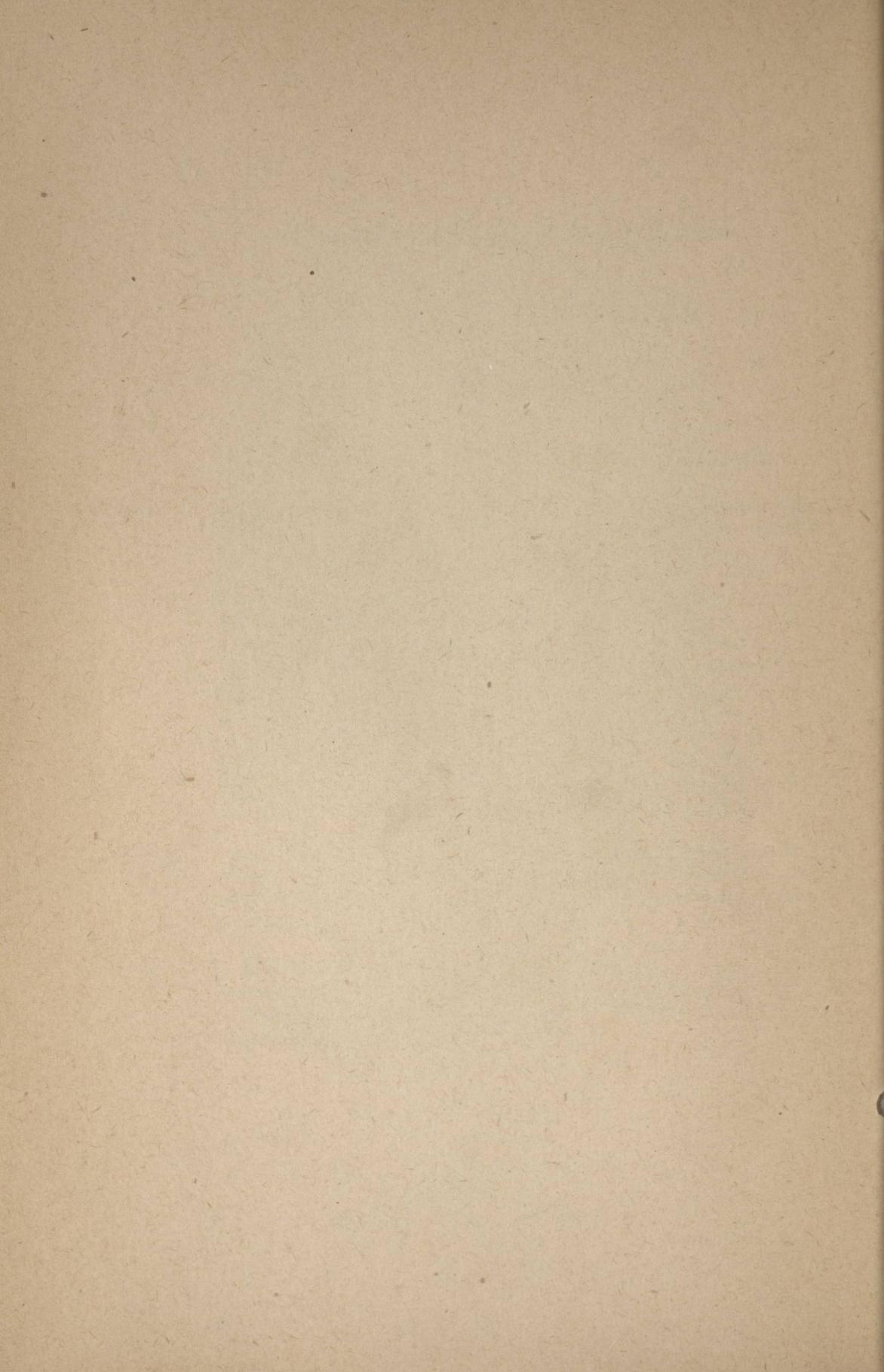
WHEREAS Mavis Josephine Green Jackson, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, wife of Allen Carson Jackson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of June, A.D. 1952, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Mavis Josephine Green, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mavis Josephine Green and Allen Carson Jackson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mavis Josephine Green may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Allen Carson Jackson had not been solemnized. 20



THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁸.

An Act respecting Brazilian Telephone Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th February, 1954.

Honourable Senator CAMPBELL.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁸.

An Act respecting Brazilian Telephone Company.

Preamble.
1914, c. 139;
1923, c. 107.

WHEREAS Brazilian Telephone Company was incorporated by Letters Patent dated the 4th day of February, 1914, under the name of Interurban Company, Limited; And whereas the name of the Company was changed to Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo Telephone Company by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, chapter 139 of the statutes of 1914, and to Brazilian Telephone Company by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, chapter 107 of the statutes of 1923; And whereas Supplementary Letters Patent were issued to the Company on the 2nd day of September, 1952; And whereas the Company desires authority to transfer its head office to the United States of Brazil, where all its assets are located, in order that the Company may make application, pursuant to the corporation law of the United States of Brazil, for a decree by which the Company will adopt Brazilian nationality and become subject to the corporation law of the United States of Brazil: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Head office
may be
transferred.

1. Subject to the laws in force in the United States of Brazil and with such legislative, governmental, municipal or other authority, concession, license or consent as is necessary, the Company may transfer its head office from the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, Canada, to a place in the United States of Brazil, if the Company is authorized to do so, by by-law sanctioned by the unanimous vote of its shareholders at a special general meeting duly called for the purpose.

2. Upon the date of a decree granting Brazilian nationality issued to the Company pursuant to Article VI of Decree-Law No. 2027 of the 26th day of September, 1940 of the United States of Brazil, The Companies Act of Canada shall cease to apply to the Company.

3. Upon the issuance of a decree, as mentioned in section 2, the Company shall file with the Secretary of State of Canada an original counterpart of the decree or a copy thereof certified by an official thereunto authorized by the law of the United States of Brazil.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The purpose of this Bill is (1) to enable Brazilian Telephone Company, which is now subject to the provisions of *The Companies Act* of Canada, to authorize the transfer of its head office to Brazil, where all its assets are located, in order that the Company may make application pursuant to Brazilian corporation law for a decree by which the Company will adopt Brazilian nationality and become subject to the provisions of Brazilian corporation law and (2) to provide that, upon the date of the decree issued to the Company pursuant to Brazilian corporation law, *The Companies Act* of Canada will cease to apply to the Company.

This Bill is desired so that the people of Brazil may be given an opportunity to invest in the Company in order that capital may be raised in the public market and from other sources in Brazil to enable the Company to carry out the expansion of its facilities which is essential to its continued successful development, while at the same time preserving the corporate existence of the Company, its liabilities, its rights and obligations under the contracts and concessions through which it operates as well as the goodwill of its business acquired over the course of many years of operation in Brazil.

Issue of
decree.

2. Upon the date of a decree granting Brazilian nationality issued to the Company pursuant to Article 71 of Decree-Law No. 2627, of the 26th day of September, 1940, of the United States of Brazil, *The Companies Act* of Canada shall cease to apply to the Company.

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Decree to be
filed with
Secretary
of State.

3. Upon the issuance of a decree, as mentioned in section 2, the Company shall file with the Secretary of State of Canada an original counterpart of the decree or a copy thereof certified by an official thereunto authorized by the law of the United States of Brazil.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁸.

An Act for the relief of Henriette Duffy Cote.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁸.

An Act for the relief of Henriette Duffy Cote.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henriette Duffy and Jean Jacques Cote, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Henriette Duffy may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jean Jacques Cote had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y⁸.

An Act for the relief of Jaroslav Jandera.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y⁸.

An Act for the relief of Jaroslav Jandera.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jaroslav Jandera, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, assistant-manager, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of December, A.D. 1946, at the city of Brno, Czechoslovakia, he and Eleonora Lazarska, who was then 5 of the town of Usti nad Orlici, in Czechoslovakia aforesaid, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is 10 expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jaroslav Jandera and 15 Eleonora Lazarska, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jaroslav Jandera may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the 20 said marriage with the said Eleonora Lazarska had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL 28
BILL Z⁸.

An Act for the relief of Robert Alfred Denman Stencil.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁸.

An Act for the relief of Robert Alfred Denman Stencel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Alfred Denman Stencel, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of September, A.D. 1949, at the said city, he and Marie Gilberte Pauline Roy, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Alfred Denman Stencel and Marie Gilberte Pauline Roy, his 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 Alfred Denman Stencel may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Gilberte Pauline Roy had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A⁹.

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Forcier Midock.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A⁹.

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Forcier Midock.

Preamble.

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

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Madeleine Forcier and Peter Midock, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

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Right to marry again.

2. The said Madeleine Forcier may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Peter Midock had not been solemnized.

20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B^y.

As Amended by the Senate of Canada

Printed and Sold by the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

The Honorable the Chairman of the
Committee on Bills

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B⁹.

An Act for the relief of Annie Bray Hodgson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B^o.

An Act for the relief of Annie Bray Hodgson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Bray Hodgson, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, wife of Lorne Fraser Andrew Hodgson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of October, A.D. 1943, at Craigmillar, Scotland, she then being Annie Bray, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Annie Bray and Lorne Fraser Andrew Hodgson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Annie Bray may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lorne Fraser Andrew Hodgson had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C⁹.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Kovescses.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C^o.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Kovescses.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Kovescses, domiciled in Canada and residing at the St. Eustache sur-le-Lac, in the province of Quebec, foundry man, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of March, A.D. 1950, at Chesterfield, in the county of Derbyshire, England, he and Winifred May Evans, who was then of Chesterfield aforesaid, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D⁹.

An Act for the relief of Winifred Margery Taken Dillen.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D^o.

An Act for the relief of Winifred Margery Taken Dillen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Winifred Margery Taken Dillen, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of George Wesley Dillen, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of April, A.D. 1941, at Epsom, in the county of Surrey, England, she then being Winifred Margery Taken, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Winifred Margery Taken and George Wesley Dillen, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Winifred Margery Taken may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Wesley Dillen had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E⁹.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Foster Mills Henderson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E⁹.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Foster Mills Henderson.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hilda Foster Mills and Hugh Campbell Henderson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilda Foster Mills may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hugh Campbell Henderson had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F⁹.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Beatrice Diggon Ferguson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F⁹.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Beatrice Diggon Ferguson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evelyn Beatrice Diggon Ferguson, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, personnel manager, wife of Richard Morton Ferguson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Montreal North, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they 5 were married on the twenty-eighth day of February, A.D. 1938, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Evelyn Beatrice Diggon, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the 10 said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of 15 Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn Beatrice Diggon and Richard Morton Ferguson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evelyn Beatrice Diggon may at any time 20 hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Richard Morton Ferguson had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G^o.

An Act for the relief of Hellon May Dreany English.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G^o.

An Act for the relief of Hellon May Dreany English.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hellon May Dreany English, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Denzil Howard English, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hull, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of November, A.D. 1944, at the said city of Hull, she then being Hellon May Dreany, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hellon May Dreany and Denzil Howard English, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hellon May Dreany may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Denzil Howard English had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H⁹.

An Act for the relief of Ione Larson Morris.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H^o.

An Act for the relief of Ione Larson Morris.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ione Larson Morris, residing at the city of Fort William, in the province of Ontario, supervisor nurse, wife of Royden MacDougall Morris, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of July, A.D. 1926, at the city of Duluth, in the state of Minnesota, one of the United States of America, she then being Ione Larson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ione Larson and Royden MacDougall Morris, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ione Larson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Royden MacDougall Morris had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I^o.

An Act for the relief of Marie Laurette Carmen Gamache
Desmarais.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL 1^o.

An Act for the relief of Marie Laurette Carmen Gamache Desmarais.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Laurette Carmen Gamache Desmarais, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, civil servant, wife of Joseph Charles Desmarais, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hull, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition, alleged that they 5 were married on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1947, at the said city of Ottawa, she then being Marie Laurette Carmen Gamache, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the 10 said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 15

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Laurette Carmen Gamache and Joseph Charles Desmarais, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Laurette Carmen Gamache may at 20 any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Charles Desmarais had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J^o.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Agnes Louise Grant
Walker.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J^o.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Agnes Louise Grant Walker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Agnes Louise Grant Walker, residing at Maple Grove, in the province of Quebec, telephone clerk, wife of John Ross Walker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of August, A.D. 1947, at Chateauguay Heights, in the said province, she then being Dorothy Agnes Louise Grant, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Agnes Louise Grant and John Ross Walker, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorothy Agnes Louise Grant may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Ross Walker had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K⁹.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Maud Nash Wyse.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K⁹.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Maud Nash Wyse.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn Maud Nash and John Oswald Wyse, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evelyn Maud Nash may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Oswald Wyse had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L⁹.

An Act for the relief of Anita Felton Corbeil.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L⁹.

An Act for the relief of Anita Felton Corbeil.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Anita Felton and Noel Corbeil, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Anita Felton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Noel Corbeil had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M^o.

An Act for the relief of Sonia Lippman Cohen.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M^o.

An Act for the relief of Sonia Lippman Cohen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sonia Lippman Cohen, residing at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, wife of Abraham Isaac Cohen, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition 5 alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of May, A.D. 1953, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Sonia Lippman; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have 10 been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sonia Lippman and 15 Abraham Isaac Cohen, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sonia Lippman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said 20 marriage with the said Abraham Isaac Cohen had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Stuart Peniston Rex.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Stuart Peniston Rex.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Stuart Peniston Rex, residing at Juniperhill, Pembroke, Bermuda, interior decorator, wife of Ernest George Henry Rex, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of September, A.D. 1948, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Margaret Stuart Peniston, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Stuart Peniston and Ernest George Henry Rex, her 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 Stuart Peniston may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ernest George Henry Rex had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁹.

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Adair Barker Smith.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O^o.

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Adair Barker Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Phyllis Adair Barker Smith, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Lionel Mackay Smith, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of May, A.D. 1929, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Phyllis Adair Barker, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Phyllis Adair Barker and Lionel Mackay 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 Phyllis Adair Barker may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lionel Mackay Smith had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P^o.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Louise Emmett Lightbody.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P^o.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Louise Emmett Lightbody.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Louise Emmett Lightbody, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Russell Norman Lightbody, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville St. Laurent, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of May, A.D. 1949, at the city of Fredericton, in the province of New Brunswick, she then being Elizabeth Louise Emmett, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Louise Emmett and Russell Norman Lightbody, her 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 Louise Emmett may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Russell Norman Lightbody had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q⁹.

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Victoria Coussement
Rolland.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q^o.

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Victoria Coussement Rolland.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Madeleine Victoria Coussement Rolland, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Lantier Henri Joseph Rolland, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Mont Rolland, in the said province, has by her petition alleged 5 that they were married on the ninth day of May, A.D. 1945, at the city of London, England, she then being Madeleine Victoria Coussement, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and 10 adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 15

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Madeleine Victoria Coussement and Lantier Henri Joseph Rolland, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Madeleine Victoria Coussement may at any 20 time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lantier Henri Joseph Rolland had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁹.

An Act for the relief of Julia Frances Finn Radcliffe.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R^o.

An Act for the relief of Julia Frances Finn Radcliffe.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Julia Frances Finn and George Percival Radcliffe, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Julia Frances Finn may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Percival Radcliffe had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S⁹.

An Act for the relief of Eileen Theresa Burgess Cowan.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S^o.

An Act for the relief of Eileen Theresa Burgess Cowan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eileen Theresa Burgess Cowan, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, typist, wife of George Duncan Cowan, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of March, 5
A.D. 1945, at New Barnet, in the county of Hertford, England, she then being Eileen Theresa Burgess, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved 10
by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eileen Theresa Burgess 15
and George Duncan Cowan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eileen Theresa Burgess may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry 20
if the said marriage with the said George Duncan Cowan had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T⁹.

An Act for the relief of Christina Emmanuel
Papadakis Banks.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T°.

An Act for the relief of Christina Emmanuel
Papadakis Banks.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Christina Emmanuel Papadakis Banks, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Bernard Banks, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of December, A.D. 1946, at the town of West New York, in the state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, she then being Christina Emmanuel Papadakis, a spinster; that on the fourth day of January, A.D. 1949, at the said city of Montreal, they were married again; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriages be dissolved; and whereas the said marriages and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriages between Christina Emmanuel Papadakis and Bernard Banks, her husband, are, respectively, hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Christina Emmanuel Papadakis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriages with the said Bernard Banks had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U⁹.

An Act for the relief of Grace Connolly Houde.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U^o.

An Act for the relief of Grace Connolly Houde.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Grace Connolly and Wilfrid Houde, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Grace Connolly may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Wilfrid Houde had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V^o.

An Act for the relief of Marion Elizabeth Davis Esson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

1st Session, 22nd Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V^o.

An Act for the relief of Marion Elizabeth Davis Esson.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marion Elizabeth Davis and John Esson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marion Elizabeth Davis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Esson had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁹.

An Act for the relief of Morris Goldsmith.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W⁹.

An Act for the relief of Morris Goldsmith.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Morris Goldsmith and Ruth Juliette Robitaille, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Morris Goldsmith may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ruth Juliette Robitaille had not been solemnized.

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The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Privileges

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁹.

An Act for the relief of Edith Marie Treleaven Younkie.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁹.

An Act for the relief of Edith Marie Treleaven Younkie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edith Marie Treleaven Younkie, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Wesley Bingham Younkie, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of September, A.D. 1932, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Edith Marie Treleaven, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edith Marie Treleaven and Wesley Bingham Younkie, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edith Marie Treleaven may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Wesley Bingham Younkie had not been solemnized.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Privileges

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y^o.

An Act for the relief of Irene Dorothy Haselden Munn.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y^o.

An Act for the relief of Irene Dorothy Haselden Munn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Dorothy Haselden Munn, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Kenneth Henry Munn, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of August, A.D. 1947, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Irene Dorothy Haselden, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irene Dorothy Haselden and Kenneth Henry Munn, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Irene Dorothy Haselden may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Henry Munn had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁹.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Hosie Black Kirk.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z^o.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Hosie Black Kirk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Hosie Black Kirk, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of James Henry Kirk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of October, A.D. 1950, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Margaret Hosie Black, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Hosie Black and James Henry Kirk, her 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 Hosie Black may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Henry Kirk had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Irene Bertha Kirkpatrick
Faubert dit Masson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Irene Bertha Kirkpatrick
Faubert dit Masson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Bertha Kirkpatrick Faubert dit Masson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, receptionist, wife of Robert Faubert dit Masson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of February, A.D. 1932, at the said city, she then being Irene Bertha Kirkpatrick, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irene Bertha Kirkpatrick and Robert Faubert dit Masson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Irene Bertha Kirkpatrick may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Faubert dit Masson had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Marie Charlotte Yvonne Gisele
Giguere Larocque

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Marie Charlotte Yvonne Gisele Giguere Larocque.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Charlotte Yvonne Gisele Giguere Larocque, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, student, wife of Amedee Jacques Laurier Larocque, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Montreal West, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of September, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Marie Charlotte Yvonne Gisele Giguere, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Charlotte Yvonne Gisele Giguere and Amedee Jacques Laurier Larocque, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Charlotte Yvonne Gisele Giguere may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Amedee Jacques Laurier Larocque had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Albert Pigeon.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Albert Pigeon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Albert Pigeon, domiciled in Canada and residing at Ile Perrot, in the province of Quebec, brakeman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of April, A.D. 1937, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Alice Hamel, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Albert Pigeon and Alice Hamel, his wife, is hereby dissolved and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Albert Pigeon may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alice Hamel had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹⁰.

An Act to authorize Niagara Gas Transmission Limited to construct, own and operate an extra-provincial pipe line.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 10th February, 1954.

Honourable Senator Connolly.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹⁰.

An Act to authorize Niagara Gas Transmission Limited to construct, own and operate an extra-provincial pipe line.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Niagara Gas Transmission Limited has by petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, 5 enacts as follows:—

Construction and operation of extra-provincial pipe line.

1. Niagara Gas Transmission Limited, a company incorporated by Letters Patent issued under and pursuant to the provisions of *The Companies Act* of the province of Ontario on the 19th day of September, 1950, is authorized 10 to construct, own and operate an extra-provincial pipe line as defined in the *Pipe Lines Act*, chapter 211 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952.

Pipe Lines legislation to apply.

2. The Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred by, and be subject to all the limita- 15 tions, liabilities and provisions of, the *Pipe Lines Act* and any other general legislation relating to pipe lines enacted by Parliament with respect to the transportation of natural and artificial gas and other gaseous or liquid hydrocarbons.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The amendment to the *Pipe Lines Act* which came into force on December 16, 1953, requires a company to be authorized by a Special Act of Parliament before constructing or operating any new extra-provincial pipe line, as defined in the amendment. The purpose of this Bill is to confer such authority upon Niagara Gas Transmission Limited, a company incorporated in 1950 for the purpose of constructing and operating a pipe line for the transportation of natural gas from the international boundary in the Niagara River to the environs of the city of Toronto.

Section 1 of the Bill authorizes the Company to construct, own and operate an extra-provincial pipe line.

Section 2 provides that the Company is to have the powers and be subject to the limitations contained in any general legislation relating to oil or gas pipe lines with the result that in the construction and operation of its proposed pipe line the Company will become subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Transport Commissioners.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Rubens.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 16th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Rubens.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred Rubens, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Cowansville, in the province of Quebec, teacher, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of November, A.D. 1922, at Poona, India, he and Phoebe Barbara Kathleen Fraser, who was then of Poona aforesaid, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alfred Rubens and Phoebe Barbara Kathleen Fraser, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alfred Rubens may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Phoebe Barbara Kathleen Fraser had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Clara Stein Rosenberg.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 16th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Clara Stein Rosenberg.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clara Stein and David Rosenberg, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clara Stein may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said David Rosenberg had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Birdie Gladys Schwarz Bard
Yudelson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 16th February, 1954

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Birdie Gladys Schwarz Bard Yudelson.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Birdie Gladys Schwarz Bard and Bernard Yudelson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Birdie Gladys Schwarz Bard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bernard Yudelson had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Lilli Schwab Barber.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 16th February, 1954.

The Honorable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

1st Session, 22nd Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Lilli Schwab Barber.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lilli Schwab Barber, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, nurse secretary, wife of Herbert Barber, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of March, A.D. 1947, at Windsor Place, in the district of Cardiff, Wales, she then being Lilli Schwab, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lilli Schwab and Herbert Barber, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lilli Schwab may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herbert Barber had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Laura Fanny Hoddinott Peckford.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 16th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Laura Fanny Hoddinott Peckford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Laura Fanny Hoddinott Peckford, residing at the town of Botwood, in the province of Newfoundland, secretary, wife of Bertram Jonathan Peckford, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of June, A.D. 1926, at the said town, she then being Laura Fanny Hoddinott, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Laura Fanny Hoddinott and Bertram Jonathan Peckford, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Laura Fanny Hoddinott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertram Jonathan Peckford had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Michael Samulack.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 16th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Michael Samulack.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Michael Samulack, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, buffer, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of September, A.D. 1942, at the said city, he and Tillie Masna, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Michael Samulack and Tillie Masna, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Michael Samulack may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Tillie Masna had not been solemnized.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹⁰.

An Act respecting The Dominion Fire Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 16th February, 1954.

Honourable Senator CAMPBELL.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹⁰.

An Act respecting The Dominion Fire Insurance Company.

Preamble.

1904, c. 73.
1907, c. 82.
1920, c. 87.
1923, c. 85.
1928, c. 69.
1929, c. 76.

WHEREAS The Dominion Fire Insurance Company, a corporation incorporated by chapter 73 of the statutes of 1904, as amended by chapter 82 of the statutes of 1907, chapter 87 of the statutes of 1920, chapter 85 of the statutes of 1923, chapter 69 of the statutes of 1928, and chapter 76 of the statutes of 1929, has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition; Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Name
changed.

Rights
saved.

1. The name of "The Dominion Fire Insurance Company", hereinafter called "the Company", is hereby changed to "The Dominion Insurance Company", but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Company, nor in any way affect any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing, either by, or in favour of, or against the Company, which, notwithstanding such change in the name of the Company, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The change in name is desired because the volume of other kinds of insurance in addition to fire insurance being written by the company is such that the word "Fire" in the name of the company is no longer indicative of the operations of the company.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Natalie Wýnohradnyk Wolcovitch.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Natalie Wynohradnyk Wolcovitch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Natalie Wynohradnyk Wolcovitch, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Frank Wolcovitch, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of June, 5 A.D. 1949, at the said city, she then being Natalie Wynohradnyk, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is 10 expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Natalie Wynohradnyk 15 and Frank Wolcovitch, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Natalie Wynohradnyk may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry 20 if the said marriage with the said Frank Wolcovitch had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Joan Bechard Tutty Copeland.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Joan Bechard Tutty Copeland.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joan Bechard Tutty and Alan Philip Copeland, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joan Bechard Tutty may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alan Philip Copeland had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Georgette Mertens Herscovitch.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Georgette Mertens Herscovitch.

Preamble,

WHEREAS Georgette Mertens Herscovitch, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales-lady, wife of Samuel Herscovitch, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of 5
September, A.D. 1946, at the city of London, England, she then being Georgette Mertens; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence 10
adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Georgette Mertens and 15
Samuel Herscovitch, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Georgette Mertens may at any time here-
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the 20
said marriage with the said Samuel Herscovitch had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Mary Veronica Carmichael Mosher.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Mary Veronica Carmichael Mosher.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Veronica Carmichael Mosher, residing at the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Paul Philip Mosher, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Dorval, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of November, A.D. 1945, at Greenfield Park, in the said province, she then being Mary Veronica Carmichael, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Veronica Carmichael and Paul Philip Mosher, her 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 Veronica Carmichael may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Paul Philip Mosher had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of George Thomas LeGrow.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of George Thomas LeGrow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Thomas LeGrow, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Gander, in the province of Newfoundland, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of December, A.D. 1936, at the city of St. John's, in the said province, he and Vivian Marguerite Adams, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Thomas LeGrow and Vivian Marguerite Adams, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 5

Right to marry again.

2. The said George Thomas LeGrow may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vivian Marguerite Adams had not been solemnized. 10 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Marie-Reine Roy Laflamme.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Marie-Reine Roy Laflamme.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie-Reine Roy Laflamme, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper, wife of Roger Antonio Rene Laflamme, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of September, A.D. 1947, at the said city, she then being Marie-Reine Roy, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie-Reine Roy and Roger Antonio Rene Laflamme, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie-Reine Roy may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Roger Antonio Rene Laflamme had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Gabrielle Gagne Nantel.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Gabrielle Gagne Nantel.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gabrielle Gagne and Alexander Nantel, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gabrielle Gagne may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander Nantel had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Velma Mackland Giles Boyer.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Velma Mackland Giles Boyer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Velma Mackland Giles Boyer, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Joseph Ernest Marcil Boyer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Pointe Claire, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of May, A.D. 1943, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Velma Mackland Giles, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Velma Mackland Giles and Joseph Ernest Marcil Boyer, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Velma Mackland Giles may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Ernest Marcil Boyer had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Bessie Katz Elman.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Bessie Katz Elman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bessie Katz Elman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, teacher, wife of Philip Elman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of December, A.D. 1938, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, she then being Bessie Katz, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of John Wright Sinclair.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of John Wright Sinclair.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Wright Sinclair, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1943, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, he and Mary Frances Dorothy Brouse, who was then of the said city of Toronto, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Florence Jean Moffatt Tucker
Johnston.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Florence Jean Moffatt Tucker
Johnston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Jean Moffatt Tucker Johnston, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Wilbur Austin Johnston, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of March, A.D. 1928, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Florence Jean Moffatt Tucker, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Jean Moffatt Tucker and Wilbur Austin Johnston, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Jean Moffatt Tucker may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Wilbur Austin Johnston had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Hilda Popper Parker.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Hilda Popper Parker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Hilda Popper Parker, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dress designer, wife of Lindsay Parker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of September, A.D. 1938, at the said city, she then being Margaret Hilda Popper, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Hilda Popper and Lindsay Parker, her 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 Hilda Popper may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lindsay Parker had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Cecil Alfred Ellis.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Cecil Alfred Ellis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cecil Alfred Ellis, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of December, A.D. 1948, at the said city, he and Gisele Giguere, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Cecil Alfred Ellis and Gisele Giguere, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Cecil Alfred Ellis may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gisele Giguere had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Robert Jackson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Robert Jackson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Jackson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, deputy manager, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of September, A.D. 1934, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Mary Barr, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Jackson and Mary Barr, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

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Right to marry again.

2. The said Robert Jackson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Barr had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Marguerite Faure Eden.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z¹⁰.

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Marguerite Faure Eden.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Madeleine Marguerite Faure and George Charles Eden, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Madeleine Marguerite Faure may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Charles Eden had not been solemnized.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹¹.

An Act for the relief of William James Cutler McKillop.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹¹.

An Act for the relief of William James Cutler McKillop.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William James Cutler McKillop, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, transport manager, has by his petition alleged that on the fourteenth day of October, A.D. 1931, at the said city, he and Ruby Alfkida Oletta Paulson, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William James Cutler McKillop and Ruby Alfkida Oletta Paulson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William James Cutler McKillop may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ruby Alfkida Oletta Paulson had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Agnes Mary Kelly Winters.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Agnes Mary Kelly Winters.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Agnes Mary Kelly Winters, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Paul Wickens Winters, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of September, A.D. 1936, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Agnes Mary Kelly, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Agnes Mary Kelly and Paul Wickens Winters, her 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 Kelly may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Paul Wickens Winters had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Florence Elizabeth Hough Topp.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Florence Elizabeth Hough Topp.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Elizabeth Hough Topp, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of Frederick Clayton Topp, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Granby, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married 5 on the twenty-sixth day of October, A.D. 1940, at the said city of Granby, she then being Florence Elizabeth Hough, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have 10 been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Elizabeth Hough 15 and Frederick Clayton Topp, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Elizabeth Hough may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry 20 if the said marriage with the said Frederick Clayton Topp had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Roch Cote.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Roch Cote.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Roch Cote, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of St. Emile de Montcalm, in the province of Quebec, butcher clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of October, A.D. 1948, at the said village, he and Lucille Dupuis, who was then of the said village, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: 5
Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 10

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Roch Cote and Lucille Dupuis, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Roch Cote may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lucille Dupuis had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Domina Emerius Lefebvre.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Domina Emerius Lefebvre.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Domina Emerius Lefebvre, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Longueuil, in the province of Quebec, machine operator, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of April, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he and Marie-Jeanne Jeannette Mercille, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Domina Emerius Lefebvre and Marie-Jeanne Jeannette Mercille, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Domina Emerius Lefebvre may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie-Jeanne Jeannette Mercille had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F¹¹.

An Act respecting Canadian Nurses' Association.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954.

Honourable Senator PATERSON.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

1st Session, 22nd Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F¹¹.

An Act respecting Canadian Nurses' Association.

Preamble.
1947, c. 88

WHEREAS Canadian Nurses' Association, a corporation incorporated by chapter 88 of the statutes of 1947, has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Repeal.

1. Section 6 of chapter 88 of the statutes of 1947 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Association members.

"6. The following associations or their respective successors and assigns shall be association members:

- (a) The Alberta Association of Registered Nurses;
- (b) Registered Nurses' Association of British Columbia;
- (c) The Manitoba Association of Registered Nurses;
- (d) The New Brunswick Association of Registered Nurses;
- (e) Association of Registered Nurses of Newfoundland;
- (f) The Registered Nurses' Association of Nova Scotia;
- (g) Registered Nurses Association of Ontario;
- (h) The Association of Nurses of Prince Edward Island;
- (i) The Association of Nurses of the Province of Quebec;
- (j) The Saskatchewan Registered Nurses' Association."

THE SENATE OF CANADA
BILL C-1
EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The purpose of the Bill is to (a) include as an association member in Canadian Nurses' Association, the Association of Registered Nurses of Newfoundland, which had not become one of the provinces of Canada when Canadian Nurses' Association was incorporated by chapter 88 of the statutes of 1497; and (b) correct the corporate name of The Association of Nurses of Prince Edward Island, the name of this latter body having been changed by Provincial Act since Canadian Nurses' Association was incorporated.

Section 6 of the present Act, being chapter 88 of the statutes of 1947, reads as follows:

"6. The following associations or their respective successors and assigns shall be association members:

- (a) The Alberta Association of Registered Nurses;
- (b) Registered Nurses' Association of British Columbia;
- (c) The Manitoba Association of Registered Nurses;
- (d) The New Brunswick Association of Registered Nurses;
- (e) The Registered Nurses' Association of Nova Scotia;
- (f) Registered Nurses Association of Ontario;
- (g) The Association of Nurses of the Province of Quebec;
- (h) The Registered Nurses' Association of Prince Edward Island; and
- (i) The Saskatchewan Registered Nurses' Association.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹¹.

An Act to incorporate North American Baptists of Canada.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 24th February, 1954.

Honourable Senator STAMBAUGH.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹¹.

An Act to incorporate North American Baptists of Canada.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Incorporation.

1. Walter W. Grosser, of the village of Oak Park, Frank H. Woyke, of the town of Forest Park, Roland E. Ross, of the village of River Forest, all in the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, Duncan Kenneth MacTavish and Ronald Charles Merriam, both of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, solicitors, are hereby incorporated under the name of North American Baptists of Canada, hereinafter called "the Corporation", for the purposes set out in this Act and for the purpose of administering the property, business and other temporal affairs of the Corporation.

Corporate name.

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Directors.

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

Head office.

3. (1) The head office of the Corporation shall be at the city of Ottawa in the province of Ontario or at such other place as may be decided by the Corporation.

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Notice of change.

(2) Notice in writing shall be given to the Secretary of State by the Corporation of any change of the head office and such notice shall be published forthwith in the *Canada Gazette*.

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Objects.

4. The objects of the Corporation shall be,
(a) to promote, maintain, superintend and carry on in accordance with the faith, doctrines, constitution, acts and rulings of the Corporation any or all of the work of that body;

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- (b) to advance and increase the diffusion of the faith of the Corporation in all lawful ways;
- (c) to organize, maintain and carry on churches and missions and to erect and maintain and conduct therein churches, seminaries, schools, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, orphanages and homes for the aged; 5
- (d) to promote the erection and purchase of houses of worship and parsonages;
- (e) to administer the property, business and other temporal affairs of the Corporation; 10
- (f) to establish, support and maintain a publishing house for the purpose of printing and disseminating Gospel literature for the support of the doctrines and faith of the Corporation;
- (g) to promote the spiritual welfare of all the congregations and mission fields of the Corporation. 15

Power to
make by-
laws.

5. The Corporation may from time to time make by-laws, not contrary to law, for
- (a) the administration, management and control of the property, business and other temporal affairs of the Corporation; 20
 - (b) the appointment, functions, duties and remuneration of all officers, agents and servants of the Corporation;
 - (c) the appointment or deposition of an executive committee or any special committees or boards from time to time created for the purposes of the Corporation, and defining the powers of such committees or boards; 25
 - (d) the calling of regular or special meetings of the Corporation or of the executive committee or the board of directors; 30
 - (e) fixing the necessary quorum and the procedure to be followed at all meetings referred to in the preceding paragraph;
 - (f) determining the qualifications of members;
 - (g) defining and applying the principles, doctrine and religious standards of the Corporation; 35
 - (h) generally carrying out the objects and purposes of the Corporation.

Manage-
ment.

6. Subject to and in accordance with the by-laws enacted by the Corporation under section five, an executive committee consisting of such persons as the Corporation may from time to time elect or appoint thereto shall manage all the temporal affairs of the Corporation. 40

Incidental
powers.

7. The Corporation may do all such lawful acts and things as are incidental or as may be conducive to the attainment of its objects. 45

Committees.

8. The Corporation may exercise all its powers by and through an executive committee or through such boards or committees as may from time to time be elected or appointed by the Corporation for the management of its affairs.

Power to acquire and hold property.

9. (1) The Corporation may purchase, take, have, hold, receive, possess, retain and enjoy property, real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal, and any or every estate or interest whatsoever, given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it, or appropriated, purchased or acquired by it in any manner or way whatsoever, to, for or in favour of the uses and purposes of the Corporation, or to for or in favour of any religious, educational, eleemosynary or other institution established or intended to be established by, under the management of, or in connection with the uses or purposes of the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation may also hold such real property or estate therein as is bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts or judgments recovered.

Investment in and disposal of property.

10. Subject always to the terms of any trust relating thereto, the Corporation may also sell, convey, exchange, alienate, mortgage, lease or demise any real property held by the Corporation, whether by way of investment for the uses and purposes of the Corporation or not; and may also from time to time, invest all or any of its funds, or moneys, and all or any funds or moneys vested in or acquired by it for the uses and purposes aforesaid, in and upon any security by way of mortgage, hypothec or charge upon real property; and for the purpose of such investment may take, receive and accept mortgages or assignments thereof, whether made and executed directly to the Corporation or to any corporation, body, company or person in trust for it; and may sell, grant, assign and transfer such mortgages or assignments either wholly or partly.

Obligation to dispose of lands.

11. (1) No parcel of land or interest therein at any time acquired by the Corporation and not required for its actual use or occupation, and not held by way of security, shall be held by the Corporation, or by any trustee on its behalf, for a longer period than ten years after the acquisition thereof, but shall, at or before the expiration of such period, be absolutely sold or disposed of, so that the Corporation shall no longer retain any interest or estate therein except by way of security.

Extension of time.

(2) The Secretary of State may extend the time for the sale or disposal of any such parcel of land, or any estate or interest therein, for a further period or periods not to exceed five years.

Fifteen year
limit.

(3) The whole period during which the Corporation may hold any such parcel of land, or any estate or interest therein, under the foregoing provision of this section, shall not exceed fifteen years from the date of the acquisition thereof, or after it shall have ceased to be required for actual use or occupation by the Corporation. 5

Forfeiture of
property
held beyond
time limit.

(4) Any such parcel of land, or any estate or interest therein, not within the exceptions hereinbefore mentioned, which has been held by the Corporation for a longer period than authorized by the foregoing provisions of this section 10 without being disposed of, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty for the use of Canada.

Statement.

(5) The Corporation shall give the Secretary of State, when required, a full and correct statement of all lands, at the date of such statement, held by the Corporation, or in trust for it, and subject to the provisions of this section. 15

Application
of mortmain
laws.

12. In regard to any real property which, by reason of its situation or otherwise, is subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, a licence in mortmain shall not be necessary for the exercise of the powers granted by this Act; but otherwise the exercise of the said powers shall in any province of Canada be subject to the laws of such province as to the acquisition and holding of lands by religious corporations, in so far as such laws apply to the Corporation. 25

Transfer of
property held
in trust.

13. In so far as authorization by the Parliament of Canada is necessary, any person or corporation, in whose name any property, real or personal, is held, in trust or otherwise, for the uses and purposes of the Corporation, or any such person or corporation to whom any such property 30 devolves, may, subject always to the terms and conditions of any trust relating to such property, transfer such property or any part thereof to the Corporation.

Execution of
documents.

14. Any deed or other instrument relating to real estate vested in the Corporation or to any interest in such real estate shall, if executed within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, be deemed to be duly executed if there is affixed thereto the seal of the Corporation and there is thereon the signature of any two officers of the Corporation duly authorized for such purpose, or of his lawful attorney. 40

Disposition
of property
by gift or
loan.

15. The Corporation may make a gift of or lend any of its property, whether real or personal, for or to assist in the erection or maintenance of any building or buildings deemed necessary for any church, manse, seminary, college, school or hospital or for any other religious, charitable, 45 educational, congregational or social purpose upon such terms and conditions as it may deem expedient.

Borrowing powers.

16. (1) The Corporation may, from time to time, for the purposes of the Corporation

- (a) borrow money upon the credit of the Corporation;
- (b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;
- (c) make, draw, accept, endorse, or become party to promissory notes and bills of exchange and every such note or bill made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by the party thereto, authorized by the by-laws of the Corporation, and countersigned by the proper party thereto, authorized by the by-laws of the Corporation, shall be binding upon the Corporation and shall be presumed to have been made, drawn, accepted or endorsed with proper authority until the contrary is shown, and it shall not be necessary in any case to have the seal of the Corporation affixed to any such note or bill;
- (d) mortgage, hypothecate or pledge any property of the Corporation, real or personal, to secure the repayment of any money borrowed for the purposes of the Corporation;
- (e) issue bonds, debentures or other securities of the Corporation;
- (f) pledge or sell such bonds, debentures or other securities for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient.

Limitation.

(2) Nothing in the preceding subsection shall be construed to authorize the Corporation to issue any note or bill payable to bearer thereof, or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money or as the note or bill of a bank, or to engage in the business of banking or insurance.

Investment of funds.

17. The Corporation may invest and reinvest any of its funds

- (a) in any bonds or debentures of any municipality or public school corporation or district in Canada, or in securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada or of any province thereof;
- (b) in first mortgages or freehold property in Canada and for the purposes of the same may take mortgages or assignments thereof whether such mortgages or assignments be made directly to the Corporation in its own corporate name or to some company or person in trust for it, and may sell and assign the same;
- (c) in any securities in which life insurance companies authorized from time to time by the Parliament of Canada to invest funds subject to the limitation on investments in stocks, bonds and debentures set out in *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act*.

R.S. 1952,
c. 31.

Jurisdiction.

18. The Corporation may exercise its functions throughout Canada.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Lucien L'Esperance, junior.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Lucien L'Esperance, junior.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lucien L'Esperance, junior, domiciled in Canada and residing at Ile Bigras, in the province of Quebec, company president, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of July, A.D. 1949, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Marguerite Journet, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lucien L'Esperance, junior, and Marguerite Journet, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lucien L'Esperance, junior, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marguerite Journet had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Charles Edouard Dubois.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Charles Edouard Dubois.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Edouard Dubois, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, traveller, has by his petition alleged that on the fourteenth day of April, A.D. 1945, at the said city, he and Armande Delisle, who was then of the said city, a widow, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: 5
Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 10

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Edouard Dubois and Armande Delisle, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Charles Edouard Dubois may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Armande Delisle had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

HILL 1st.

An Act for the relief of Charles Edmond Dubois.

WHEREAS Charles Edmond Dubois, domiciled in Quebec and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, doth, by his petition alleged and on the fourteenth day of April, A.D. 1945, in the said city, to and Armande Dubois, who was then of the said city, a widow, was married; and whereas by his petition he has alleged that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage has dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is consistent with the equity of his petition he granted; Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The said marriage between Charles Edmond Dubois and Armande Dubois, his wife, is hereby dissolved and shall be dissolved and shall void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Charles Edmond Dubois may at any time lawfully marry any person whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Armande Dubois had not been dissolved.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Donald Clarke Allen.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Donald Clarke Allen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Donald Clarke Allen, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Montreal West, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of July, A.D. 1948, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Joyce Edith Noseworthy, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Donald Clarke Allen and Joyce Edith Noseworthy, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Donald Clarke Allen may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joyce Edith Noseworthy had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹¹.

An Act for the relief of
Jean Albert Raymond Rasson Desloover.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹¹.

An Act for the relief of
Jean Albert Raymond Rasson Desloover.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Albert Raymond Rasson Desloover, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, electrical engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1927, at the said city, he and Marie Fedora Corona Lacroix, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Albert Raymond Rasson Desloover and Marie Fedora Corona Lacroix, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Albert Raymond Rasson Desloover may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Fedora Corona Lacroix had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL NO.

An Act for the relief of
Jean Albert Raymond Rasmus Dehouver.

WHEREAS Jean Albert Raymond Rasmus Dehouver, a resident in Canada and residing in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, married engineer, has by his written affidavit that on the twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1901, at the said city, he and Marie Fédora Corneil Lacroix, then one then of the said city, a spinster, were married, and whereas by his affidavit he has stated that, because of her infidelity with him, their marriage is dissolved, and whereas the said marriage and infidelity have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted, Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The said marriage between Jean Albert Raymond Rasmus Dehouver and Marie Fédora Corneil Lacroix, his wife, is legal and valid, and shall be considered null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Jean Albert Raymond Rasmus Dehouver may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Fédora Corneil Lacroix had not been dissolved.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Hazel Helena King Featherston.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Hazel Helena King Featherston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel Helena King Featherston, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of George Thomas Featherston, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of August, A.D. 1938, at the said city, she then being Hazel Helena King, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel Helena King and George Thomas Featherston, her 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 Helena King may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Thomas Featherston had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Ruby Dawe Greenslade.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Ruby Dawe Greenslade.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Ruby Dawe Greenslade, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machine operator, wife of Emerson Greenslade, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Long Pond, in the province of Newfoundland, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of April, A.D. 1945, at the village of Hopewell, in the said province of Newfoundland, she then being Jessie Ruby Dawe, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Ruby Dawe and Emerson Greenslade, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jessie Ruby Dawe may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emerson Greenslade had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Romuald Fregeau.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o 11.

An Act for the relief of Romuald Fregeau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Romuald Fregeau, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Levis, in the province of Quebec, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of November, A.D. 1948, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Maria Morneau, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Romuald Fregeau and Maria Morneau, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

marry again.

2. The said Romuald Fregeau may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maria Morneau had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Jean Nelson Williams Blampied.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Jean Nelson Williams Blampied.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Nelson Williams Blampied, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, wife of Horace Fred Blampied, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of July, A.D. 1935, at the said city, she then being Jean Nelson Williams, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Nelson Williams and Horace Fred Blampied, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 5 10

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Nelson Williams may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Horace Fred Blampied had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Horace Gervais.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Horace Gervais.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Horace Gervais, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Michel, in the province of Quebec, railroad foreman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of September, A.D. 1929, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Marie Stella Sansfacon, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Horace Gervais and Marie Stella Sansfacon, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Horace Gervais may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Stella Sansfacon had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Ann Eddie Casselman.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Ann Eddie Casselman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Ann Eddie Casselman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, nurse, wife of Alfred Farlinger Casselman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of 5 June, A.D. 1939, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Margaret Ann Eddie; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence 10 adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Ann Eddie and 15 Alfred Farlinger Casselman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Ann Eddie may at any time here- 20 after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred Farlinger Casselman had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL OF

An Act for the relief of Margaret Ann Eddie Casselman.

WHEREAS Margaret Ann Eddie Casselman, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, nurse, wife of Alfred Paulinger Casselman, who is denigrated in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1904, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, the then being Margaret Ann Eddie, and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery with Miss, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence so satisfactory that it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Margaret Ann Eddie and Alfred Paulinger Casselman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be inoperative null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Margaret Ann Eddie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred Paulinger Casselman had not been celebrated.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Marcel Prud'homme.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th February, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Marcel Prud'homme.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marcel Prud'homme, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, insurance agent, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of March, A.D. 1945, at the said city, he and Edmonde Mandeville, who was then of the town of Mount Royal, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marcel Prud'homme and Edmonde Mandeville, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marcel Prud'homme may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edmonde Mandeville had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S¹¹.

An Act respecting Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th February, 1954.

Honourable Senator BOUFFARD.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S¹¹.

An Act respecting Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited.

Preamble,
1951, c. 92.

WHEREAS Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited, a company incorporated by chapter 92 of the statutes of Canada 1951, has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Repeal.

1. Section 3 of An Act to incorporate Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited, chapter 92 of the statutes of 1951, is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 10

Capital
stock.

“3. (1) The capital stock of the Company shall consist of

- (a) ten million common shares of the par value of one dollar per share, and
- (b) one million preferred shares of the par value of 15 fifty dollars per share.

Preferred
shares
conditions.

- (2) The Company may by by-law
 - (a) provide for the creation of classes of preferred shares with such preferences, privileges or other special rights, restrictions, conditions or limitations whether with regard to dividends, capital or otherwise as in the by-law may be declared, 20

Alteration
of unissued
preferred
shares.

- (b) subdivide, consolidate into shares of larger par value or re-classify any of the unissued preferred shares and may amend, vary, alter or change any of the preferences, privileges, rights, restrictions, conditions or limitations attached to the unissued preferred shares: 25

Validation
of by-law.

Provided that no such by-law shall be valid or acted upon until it has been sanctioned by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the common shareholders of the Company duly called for considering the same nor until such by-law has been approved by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada. 30

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The purpose of the amendment is to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Section 3 of the present Act reads as follows:—

“3. The capital stock of the Company shall consist of five million shares of the par value of one dollar per share.”

(3) The Directors may by resolution prescribe within the limits set forth in any by-law passed under subsection (2) the terms of issue and the precise preferences, privileges, rights, restrictions, conditions or limitations whether with regard to dividends, capital or otherwise, of any class of preferred shares. 5

Preferred
shares
non-voting.

(4) Holders of any class of preferred shares shall not have any voting rights, other than those provided by by-law passed under subsection (2), nor shall they be entitled to receive any notice of or attend any meeting of the common shareholders of the Company except the right to attend and vote at general meetings on any question directly affecting any of the rights or privileges attached to such class of preferred shares, and then there shall be one vote per share, but no change adversely affecting the rights or privileges of any class of preferred shares shall be made unless sanctioned by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the holders of such class of issued and outstanding preferred shares duly called for considering the same, and until the same has been approved by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada. 10 15 20

(5) Ownership of preferred shares shall not qualify any person to be a director of the Company."

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Michele Grignon Ferguson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Michele Grignon Ferguson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Michele Grignon Ferguson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, mining executive, wife of George Andrew Ferguson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of May, A.D. 1942, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Michele Grignon, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Michele Grignon and George Andrew Ferguson, her husband, is hereby dissolved and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Michele Grignon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Andrew Ferguson had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Emile Groulx.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Emile Groulx.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emile Groulx, domiciled in Canada 5
residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec,
labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day
of June, A.D. 1933, at Pointe St. Charles, in the said province,
he and Rose Aimee David, who was then of Pointe St. Char-
les, aforesaid, a spinster, were married; and whereas by 10
his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery
since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the
said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence
adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition
be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of 15
Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Emile Groulx and Rose
Aimee David, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be
henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes what-
soever. 20

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Emile Groulx may at any time hereafter
marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the
said marriage with the said Rose Aimee David had not
been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Doreen Jeannette Yvonne Sarah
Mary Dorothy Sibley Cowans.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Doreen Jeannette Yvonne Sarah
Mary Dorothy Sibley Cowans.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Doreen Jeannette Yvonne Sarah Mary Dorothy Sibley Cowans, residing at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, model, wife of Hugh Allan Cowans, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1947, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Doreen Jeannette Yvonne Sarah Mary Dorothy Sibley; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Doreen Jeannette Yvonne Sarah Mary Dorothy Sibley and Hugh Allan Cowans, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Doreen Jeannette Yvonne Sarah Mary Dorothy Sibley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hugh Allan Cowans had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Spencer Campbell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Spencer Campbell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Muriel Spencer Campbell, residing at the village of Springfield Park, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Kenneth Warren Bancroft Campbell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Montreal South, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of April, A.D. 1945, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Muriel Spencer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Muriel Spencer and Kenneth Warren Bancroft Campbell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Muriel Spencer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Warren Bancroft Campbell had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL NO.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Spencer Campbell.

Enacted **WHEREAS** Muriel Spencer Campbell, residing at the
Manoir de Springfield Park, in the province of Quebec,
widow of Kenneth Warren Bancroft Campbell, who
is deceased in Canada and residing at the town of Montreal
South, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that
she was married on the seventh day of April, A.D. 1914,
at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being
Muriel Spencer's wife, and whereas by her petition she
has proved that, because of his adultery since then, their
marriage has become null and void; and whereas the said marriage and
nullity have been proved by evidence adduced and it is
justified that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Section 1. The said marriage between Muriel Spencer and
Kenneth Warren Bancroft Campbell, her husband, is
null and void, and shall be null and void to
all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Section 2. The said Muriel Spencer may at any time hereafter
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said Kenneth Warren Bancroft Campbell
had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Yetta Frumkin Binder.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Yetta Frumkin Binder.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Yetta Frumkin Binder, residing at the city 5
of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife
of Adolphe Binder, who is domiciled in Canada and residing
at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were
married on the twenty-eighth day of May, A.D. 1950, at the
said city, she then being Yetta Frumkin, a spinster; and 10
whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his
adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas
the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evi-
dence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her
petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with 15
the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons
of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Yetta Frumkin and
Adolphe Binder, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall
be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes 20
whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Yetta Frumkin may at any time hereafter
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said Adolphe Binder had not been
solemnized. 25

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Vera Mary Drummond Stafford.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Vera Mary Drummond Stafford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vera Mary Drummond Stafford, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, supervisor, wife of Frederick Stafford, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1928, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Vera Mary Drummond, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Mary Drummond and Frederick Stafford, her 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 Mary Drummond may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Stafford had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Alice Beatrice Cutler Murdoch.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z¹¹.

An Act for the relief of Alice Beatrice Cutler Murdoch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Beatrice Cutler Murdoch, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, house-keeper, wife of Samuel Alexander Murdoch, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of July, A.D. 1929, at the said city, she then being Alice Beatrice Cutler, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alice Beatrice Cutler and Samuel Alexander Murdoch, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alice Beatrice Cutler may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Samuel Alexander Murdoch had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL 275.

An Act for the relief of Alice Beatrice Carter Murdoch.

WHEREAS Alice Beatrice Carter Murdoch, residing at 11 the city of Montreal, is the widow of Joseph, late deceased, wife of Daniel Alexander Murdoch, who is deceased in Canada and residing in the said city, and her husband and she were married on the fourth day of July, 1884 at the said city, she then being Alice Beatrice Carter, a spinster, and Murdoch by her maiden name, she alleged that because of his adultery since their marriage he abandoned her whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved as evidence adduced, and it is considered that the divorce at her petition is granted. Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The said marriage between Alice Beatrice Carter and Daniel Alexander Murdoch, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and that be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Alice Beatrice Carter may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Daniel Alexander Murdoch had not been dissolved.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹².

An Act for the relief of Maartje Stelling McLachlan.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹².

An Act for the relief of Maartje Stelling McLachlan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maartje Stelling McLachlan, residing at 5
the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, mani-
curist, wife of Hugh Victor McLachlan, who is domiciled in
Canada and residing at the village of Pointe Fortune, in the
said province, has by her petition alleged that they were 10
married on the first day of June, A.D. 1948, at the town of
Hudson, in the said province, she then being Maartje
Stelling, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has
prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their
marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and 15
adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is
expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: There-
fore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maartje Stelling and 20
Hugh Victor McLachlan, her husband, is hereby dissolved,
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Maartje Stelling may at any time hereafter 25
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said Hugh Victor McLachlan had not
been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹².

An Act for the relief of Wilfred Roy Fricker.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹².

An Act for the relief of Wilfred Roy Fricker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilfred Roy Fricker, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, service engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1926, at the Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan, South Wales, Great Britain, he and Evelyn Gertrude Bowerman, who was then of Swansea aforesaid, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wilfred Roy Fricker and Evelyn Gertrude Bowerman, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wilfred Roy Fricker may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Evelyn Gertrude Bowerman had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹².

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Adelaide Jorbahn Rosburg.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹².

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Adelaide Jorbahn Rosburg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Adelaide Jorbahn Rosburg, residing at the town of Waterloo, in the province of Quebec, seamstress, wife of Oscar Arthur Rosburg, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hull, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married 5 on the twenty-seventh day of August, A.D. 1937, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Dorothy Adelaide Jorbahn, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, 10 their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 15

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Adelaide Jorbahn and Oscar Arthur Rosburg, her 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 Adelaide Jorbahn may at any 20 time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Oscar Arthur Rosburg had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹².

An Act for the relief of Joseph Bernard Bertrand.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹².

An Act for the relief of Joseph Bernard Bertrand.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Bernard Bertrand and Marie Lucienne Robitaille, his 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 Bernard Bertrand may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Lucienne Robitaille had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹².

An Act for the relief of Ann McKinnon Archibald Barnes.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹².

An Act for the relief of Ann McKinnon Archibald Barnes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ann McKinnon Archibald Barnes, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, elevator operator, wife of Richard James Barnes, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Greenfield Park, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of January, A.D. 1950, at the said city, she then being Ann McKinnon Archibald, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ann McKinnon Archibald and Richard James Barnes, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ann McKinnon Archibald may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Richard James Barnes had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F¹².

An Act for the relief of Joseph Gerard Arthur Valmore
Tremblay.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F¹².

An Act for the relief of Joseph Gerard Arthur Valmore Tremblay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Gerard Arthur Valmore Tremblay, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Romuald, in the province of Quebec, barber, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1943, at the city of Levis, in the said province, he and Marie Doris Bilodeau, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Gerard Arthur Valmore Tremblay and Marie Doris Bilodeau, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Gerard Arthur Valmore Tremblay may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Doris Bilodeau had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹².

An Act for the relief of Marie Jeannette Lucille Catherine
Clement Cantin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹².

An Act for the relief of Marie Jeannette Lucille Catherine
Clement Cantin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Jeannette Lucille Catherine Clement
Cantin, residing at the village of Ste. Rose West, in the
province of Quebec, wife of Joseph Jean Paul Leo Cantin,
who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of
Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged 5
that they were married on the twenty-third day of Novem-
ber, A.D. 1936, at the said city, she then being Marie
Jeannette Lucille Catherine Clement, a spinster; and
whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his
adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas 10
the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence
adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition
be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, enacts as follows:— 15

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Jeannette Lucille
Catherine Clement and Joseph Jean Paul Leo Cantin, her
husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null
and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Marie Jeannette Lucille Catherine Clement 20
may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might
lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph
Jean Paul Leo Cantin had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹².

An Act for the relief of Pauline Prussick Astrof.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹².

An Act for the relief of Pauline Prussick Astrof.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL 112.

An Act for the relief of Martha Betty Schenck Clarke.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I¹².

An Act for the relief of Martha Betty Schenck Clarke.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Martha Betty Schenck and Lawrence Kenney Clarke, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Martha Betty Schenck may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lawrence Kenney Clarke had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹².

An Act for the relief of Felice D'Abate.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹².

An Act for the relief of Felice D'Abate.

Preamble.]

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Felice D'Abate and Luigina Roncari, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Felice D'Abate may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Luigina Roncari had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹².

An Act for the relief of Olga Korim Falardeau.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹².

An Act for the relief of Olga Korim Falardeau.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Olga Korim and Emile 15 Hermenegilde Guy Falardeau, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Olga Korim may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said 20 marriage with the said Emile Hermenegilde Guy Falardeau had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹².

An Act for the relief of Harold Robertson Mann.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹².

An Act for the relief of Harold Robertson Mann.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harold Robertson Mann, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of December, A.D. 1926, at the said city, he and Irene Christian Esther Hope, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harold Robertson Mann and Irene Christian Esther Hope, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harold Robertson Mann may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irene Christian Esther Hope had not been solemnized.

The Honorable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹².

An Act for the relief of Sophie Rosenberg Rosenberg.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹².

An Act for the relief of Sophie Rosenberg Rosenberg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sophie Rosenberg Rosenberg, residing at the 5
town of Chatham, in the province of New Brunswick,
wife of Mendel Rosenberg, who is domiciled in Canada and
residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec,
has by her petition alleged that they were married on the 10
fifth day of September, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she
then being Sophie Rosenberg, a spinster; and whereas by
her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery
since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the
said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence 15
adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition
be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sophie Rosenberg and
Mendel Rosenberg, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and 20
shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Sophie Rosenberg may at any time hereafter
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said 25
marriage with the said Mendel Rosenberg had not been
solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o.
BILL N^o 12.

An Act for the relief of Frederica Priesel Barrett.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N¹².

An Act for the relief of Frederica Priesel Barrett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederica Priesel Barrett, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Jack Barrett, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of May, A.D. 1953, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, she then being Frederica Priesel, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frederica Priesel and Jack Barrett, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frederica Priesel may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jack Barrett had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹².

An Act for the relief of Jean Bertha Thomson Lanthier.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹².

An Act for the relief of Jean Bertha Thomson Lanthier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Bertha Thomson Lanthier, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office clerk, wife of Laurent Lanthier, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville St. Pierre, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of August, A.D. 1942, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Jean Bertha Thomson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹².

An Act for the relief of Roger Tremblay.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹².

An Act for the relief of Roger Tremblay.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Roger Tremblay and Liliane Poupart, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes 15
whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Roger Tremblay may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Liliane Poupart had not been solemnized. 20

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹².

An Act for the relief of Adelaide Nina Hall Lanktree.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹².

An Act for the relief of Adelaide Nina Hall Lanktree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Adelaide Nina Hall Lanktree, residing at the town of Farnham, in the province of Quebec, teacher, wife of John Gordon Lanktree, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Huntingdon, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1951, at the said town of Farnham, she then being Adelaide Nina Hall, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Adelaide Nina Hall and John Gordon Lanktree, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Adelaide Nina Hall may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Gordon Lanktree had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R¹².

An Act for the relief of Fernande Gilberte Andrea Leclair
Daoust.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R¹².

An Act for the relief of Fernande Gilberte Andrea Leclair
Daoust.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fernande Gilberte Andrea Leclair Daoust, 5
residing at the village of Oka, in the province of Quebec,
wife of Joseph Alphonse Xavier Daoust, who is domiciled
in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said
province, has by her petition alleged that they were married
on the seventh day of May, A.D. 1935, at the said city, 10
she then being Fernande Gilberte Andrea Leclair, a spinster;
and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because
of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved;
and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been
proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the 15
prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and
House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Fernande Gilberte Andrea
Leclair and Joseph Alphonse Xavier Daoust, her husband, 20
is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void
to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Fernande Gilberte Andrea Leclair may at
any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully
marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Alphonse 25
Xavier Daoust had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S¹².

An Act for the relief of Diana Barbara Boone Guinness.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S¹².

An Act for the relief of Diana Barbara Boone Guinness.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Diana Barbara Boone Guinness, residing at 5
the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife
of Anthony Wentworth Guinness, who is domiciled in
Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition
alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of 10
June, A.D. 1938, at the city of Toronto, in the province of
Ontario, she then being Diana Barbara Boone, a spinster;
and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of
his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and
whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved
by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer 15
of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and
with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of
Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Diana Barbara Boone and
Anthony Wentworth Guinness, her husband, is hereby 20
dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents
and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Diana Barbara Boone may at any time
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry
if the said marriage with the said Anthony Wentworth 25
Guinness had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T¹².

An Act for the relief of Clara Sperber Meilen Fink.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T¹².

An Act for the relief of Clara Sperber Meilen Fink.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clara Sperber Meilen and Simon Fink, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clara Sperber Meilen may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Simon Fink had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U¹².

An Act for the relief of Maria Assunta Pilozzi Raspa.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U¹².

An Act for the relief of Maria Assunta Pilozzi Raspa.

Preamble.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V¹².

An Act for the relief of Robert James Cooper.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V¹².

An Act for the relief of Robert James Cooper.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert James Cooper, domiciled in Canada 5
and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of
Quebec, milkman, has by his petition alleged that on the
seventeenth day of April, A.D. 1948, at the town of
Bordeaux, in the said province, he and Elsie May Monk,
who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; 10
and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of
her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and
whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved
by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of
his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 15
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 Cooper and
Elsie May Monk, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be
henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes 20
whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Robert James Cooper may at any time
hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry
if the said marriage with the said Elsie May Monk had not
been solemnized. 25

First Session, Twenty Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W¹².

An Act for the relief of Diana Frances Nash Milmine.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W¹².

An Act for the relief of Diana Frances Nash Milmine.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Diana Frances Nash Milmine, residing at 5
the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, steno-
grapher, wife of Allan Terrence Milmine, who is domiciled
in Canada and residing at the village of Valcartier, in the
said province, has by her petition alleged that they were 10
married on the eighteenth day of May, A.D. 1946, at the
said city, she then being Diana Frances Nash, a spinster;
and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because
of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and
whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved
by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of 15
her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with
the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons
of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Diana Frances Nash and
Allan Terrence Milmine, her husband, is hereby dissolved, 20
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and pur-
poses whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Diana Frances Nash may at any time here-
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if
the said marriage with the said Allan Terrence Milmine 25
had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X¹².

An Act for the relief of Ross Willis Garrow.

Read a first time, Thursday, 4th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X¹².

An Act for the relief of Ross Willis Garrow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ross Willis Garrow, domiciled in Canada 5
and residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of
Quebec, contractor, has by his petition alleged that on the
twenty-third day of July, A.D. 1949, at the said city, he
and Margaret Frances Clare Heselton, who was then of the
said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his 10
petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since
then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said
marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence ad-
duced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition
be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice 15
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ross Willis Garrow and
Margaret Frances Clare Heselton, his wife, is hereby dis-
solved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents 20
and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Ross Willis Garrow may at any time hereafter
marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the
said marriage with the said Margaret Frances Clare Heselton
had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y¹².

An Act for the relief of Gerald Emile La Grave.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y¹².

An Act for the relief of Gerald Emile La Grave.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gerald Emile La Grave, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, foreman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of August, A.D. 1932, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, he and Audrey Esther Maude Wilson, who was then of the said city of Ottawa, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gerald Emile La Grave and Audrey Esther Maude Wilson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gerald Emile La Grave may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Audrey Esther Maude Wilson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z¹².

An Act for the relief of Rita Boucher Dufort.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z¹².

An Act for the relief of Rita Boucher Dufort.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rita Boucher Dufort, residing at the city of 5
Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of
Roland Dufort, who is domiciled in Canada and residing
at the city of Lachine, in the said province, has by her
petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-
fourth day of September, A.D. 1949, at the said city of 10
Montreal, she then being Rita Boucher, a spinster; and
whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of
his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and
whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved
by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer 15
of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and
with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of
Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rita Boucher and Roland
Dufort, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be 20
henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Rita Boucher may at any time hereafter
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said Roland Dufort had not been solemn- 25
ized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹³.

An Act for the relief of Lucy Halga Saunders Gibson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹³.

An Act for the relief of Lucy Halga Saunders Gibson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lucy Halga Saunders Gibson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wash-room attendant, wife of Roy Borden Gibson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth 5 day of January, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Lucy Halga Saunders, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence 10 adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lucy Halga Saunders 15 and Roy Borden Gibson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lucy Halga Saunders may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry 20 if the said marriage with the said Roy Borden Gibson had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹³.

An Act for the relief of Antonie Lutz Jedrzejewski.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹³.

An Act for the relief of Antonie Lutz Jedrzejewski.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹³.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Clarke Thompson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹³.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Clarke Thompson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Clarke Thompson, residing at the city 5
of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of
Morin Lloyd Thompson, who is domiciled in Canada and
residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has
by her petition alleged that they were married on the
twenty-fifth day of August, A.D. 1944, at the city of 10
Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being
Jessie Clarke, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she
has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their
marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and
adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is 15
expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted:
Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Clarke and Morin 20
Lloyd 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 Jessie Clarke may at any time hereafter
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said 25
marriage with the said Morin Lloyd Thompson had not
been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹³.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Coughtry Paquette.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹³.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Coughtry Paquette.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Coughtry Paquette, residing at the 5
city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, proof
reader, wife of Victor Paquette, who is domiciled in Canada
and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged
that they were married on the seventh day of December,
A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Dorothy 10
Coughtry, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has
prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their mar-
riage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and
adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is
expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: 15
Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Coughtry and
Victor Paquette, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and 20
shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Dorothy Coughtry may at any time here-
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if
the said marriage with the said Victor Paquette had not 25
been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹³.

An Act for the relief of Isabel Ruth Smith Newey.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹³.

An Act for the relief of Isabel Ruth Smith Newey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabel Ruth Smith Newey, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Ronald William Newey, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of October, A.D. 1938, at the said city, she then being Isabel Ruth Smith, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Isabel Ruth Smith and Ronald William Newey, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Isabel Ruth Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ronald William Newey had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F13.

An Act for the relief of Eugene Clifford Carbonneau.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F¹³.

An Act for the relief of Eugene Clifford Carbonneau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eugene Clifford Carbonneau, domiciled in 5
Canada and residing at the village of Rock Island, in
the province of Quebec, machinist, has by his petition
alleged that on the second day of July, A.D. 1941, at the
said village, he and Mary Margaret Bliss, who was then of
the town of Stanstead, in the said province, a spinster, 10
were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed
that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be
dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have
been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that
the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her 15
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eugene Clifford Carbon-
neau and Mary Margaret Bliss, his wife, is hereby dissolved,
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and 20
purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Eugene Clifford Carbonneau may at any
time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully
marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Margaret
Bliss had not been solemnized. 25

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹³.

An Act for the relief of Jean Antoine Francois Armand.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹³.

An Act for the relief of Jean Antoine Francois Armand.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Antoine Francois Armand, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, photographer, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of August, A.D. 1943, at the said city, he and Eliane Hamel, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Antoine Francois Armand and Eliane Hamel, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Antoine Francois Armand may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eliane Hamel had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹³.

An Act for the relief of Maria Clara Anita Cauchon Quirion.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹³.

An Act for the relief of Maria Clara Anita Cauchon Quirion.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maria Clara Anita Cauchon Quirion, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, restaurant owner, wife of Joseph Conrad Lionel Quirion, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of St. Georges de Beauce, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of August, A.D. 1940, at the city of Quebec, in the said province, she then being Maria Clara Anita Cauchon, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

5

10

15

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maria Clara Anita Cauchon and Joseph Conrad Lionel Quirion, her 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 Clara Anita Cauchon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Conrad Lionel Quirion had not been solemnized.

20

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I¹³.

An Act to amend the National Harbours Board Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd March, 1954.

Honourable Senator W. ROSS MACDONALD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

BILL I¹³.

An Act to amend the National Harbours Board Act.

R.S., c. 187.

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

1. (1) Section 2 of the *National Harbours Board Act*, chapter 187 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, is amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph (e) thereof, the following paragraph: 5

"Owner."

"(ea) "owner" includes, in the case of a vessel, the agent, charterer or master of the vessel, and, in the case of goods, the agent, sender, consignee or bailee of the goods, as well as the carrier of such goods to, upon, over or from any property under the administration or jurisdiction of the Board;" 10

(2) Paragraph (g) of section 2 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 15

"Vessel."

"(g) "vessel" includes any ship, boat, barge, raft, dredge, floating elevator, scow, seaplane on the water or other floating craft."

2. Subsection (11) of section 3 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 20

Temporary incapacity or delegation to other duties.

"(11) Where any member, by reason of any temporary incapacity or temporary delegation to other duties by the Governor in Council, is unable at any time to perform the duties of his office, the Governor in Council may appoint a temporary substitute member upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council prescribes." 25

3. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 4 thereof, the following section:

Police constables.

"4A. (1) The powers conferred on the Board under subsection (1) of section 4 include the power to appoint police 30

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Many of the amendments here proposed effect no substantive change but are designed merely to clarify the existing legal position or to eliminate provisions which have been rendered superfluous by other Acts. Where, however, some substantive alteration has been made or where the alteration (though not substantive) involves any considerable departure from the original terminology, appropriate references appear hereunder.

Clause 1 (1)—s. 2 (ea):—New. The prime purpose is to enable the Board charges made under other provisions of the Act (see clause 6(2)) to be imposed directly upon carriers and bailees of goods as contrasted with the actual owners thereof; in many instances the carriers or the bailees are the only persons with whom the Board has any direct dealings. An ancillary purpose is to eliminate the necessity for use, elsewhere in the Act, of cumbersome phrases such as “agents, owners, masters or consignees, etc.” of goods or vessels.

Clause 1(2)—s. 2(g):—The underlined phrase is inserted merely for purposes of clarification.

Clause 2—s. 3 (11):—The change indicated here is to cover the situation where a Board member is temporarily delegated by the Governor in Council to other duties. This did occur during the last war and was at that time covered by Order in Council under the *War Measures Act*.

Clause 3—s. 4A:—New. The purpose of the new section is to eliminate the current necessity for swearing in Harbour Police as special constables of some municipal or provincial police force or of the R.C.M.P. The status created would be analogous to that established by the *Railway Act* as regards Railway Constables.

constables for the enforcement of this Act and the by-laws and of the laws of Canada or any province in so far as the enforcement of such laws relates to the protection of property of Her Majesty or to the protection of persons present upon, or property situated upon, premises under the administration of the Board, and for that purpose every such police constable is deemed to be a peace officer within the meaning of the *Criminal Code* and to possess jurisdiction as such upon property under the administration of the Board and in any place not more than fifty miles distant from property under the administration of the Board.

Powers of
police
constable.

(2) A police constable appointed under subsection (1) may take any person charged with any act or omission punishable by fine or imprisonment under this Act or any law referred to in subsection (1) before any court possessing jurisdiction in such cases over any area within which any property under the administration of the Board is located, whether or not the person was taken or the act or omission occurred or is alleged to have occurred within such area, and the court shall deal with such person as though he had been taken and as though the act or omission had occurred within the area of the court's jurisdiction."

4. Subsection (1) of section 5 of the said Act is repealed.

5. (1) Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 12 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(c) where the estimated cost of the work does not exceed fifteen thousand dollars."

(2) Subsection (2) of section 12 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Awarding of
contracts.

"(2) Whenever tenders are required by subsection (1) to be called, the Board shall, after having given to the tenderers reasonable notice of the time and place of the opening of the tenders, open them in public, and may within a reasonable time thereafter award the contract.

Approval of
Governor in
Council.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), no contract for the execution of any work shall be awarded by the Board, without the approval of the Governor in Council, for an amount in excess of fifteen thousand dollars, unless

(a) tenders are called by the Board by public advertisement for the execution of the work, and not less than two such tenders are received by the Board;

(b) the person to whom the contract is to be awarded is the person who submitted the lower or lowest such tender; and

(c) the amount of the contract as indicated by the tender of the person to whom the contract is to be awarded does not exceed fifty thousand dollars."

Clause 4—s. 5(1):—The present subsection reads:—

“5. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the *Civil Service Act*, the *Civil Service Superannuation Act* or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada, a civil servant who, at the time of his appointment or employment under or pursuant to the provisions of this Act, is a contributor under the provisions of the *Civil Service Superannuation Act*, continues to be a contributor under the said Act; his service under this Act shall be counted as service in the civil service for the purposes of the *Civil Service Superannuation Act* and he, his widow and children or other dependants, if any, are eligible to receive the respective allowances or gratuities provided by the said Act; and in the event of his being retired from his office or position under this Act for any reason other than that of misconduct, he is eligible for re-appointment in the civil service or to receive the same benefits under the *Civil Service Superannuation Act* as if his office or position had been abolished.”

This provision has become superfluous by reason of the *Public Service Superannuation Act*.

Clause 5(1)—s. 12(1)(c):—The relevant provisions of the present Act are:—

“Whenever any works are to be executed under the direction of the Board, the Board shall call tenders by public advertisement for the execution of such works, except in cases

.....
.....
(c) where the estimated cost of the work is less than ten thousand dollars.”

The amendment thus raises the limit of “non-tender” contracts from the former \$10,000.00 (fixed in 1936) to \$15,000.00. The change has been made because of the marked rise in construction costs, which have rendered the former figure almost obsolete for practical purposes. This amendment follows the general policy approved by Parliament in the 1951 amendment to the *Public Works Act*, Statutes of 1951 (2nd Sess.), c. 33, s. 1.

Clause 5(2)—s. 12(2):—The present subsection reads:—

“(2) Whenever, in the case of any works, tenders are required by this Act to be called, the Board shall after having given the tenderers reasonable notice of the time and place of the opening of the tenders open them in public and thereafter submit them to the Minister who shall submit them to the Governor in Council and the contract for the work shall be awarded under the authority of the Governor in Council.”

The provisions with regard to approval of the Governor in Council now appear in the new subsection (3) as proposed by paragraph 3 of this clause 5. The balance of the changes are merely revisions in terminology for the sake of clarification.

Clause 5(3)—s. 12(3):—New. The purpose of this provision is to bring Board practice in respect of the award of contracts into conformity with that already established as regards Government departments by the contract regulations made under authority of the *Financial Administration Act*. In particular:—

(a) under the present Act, contracts could, in cases of pressing emergency, be let for any amount without approval of the Governor in Council. The amendment would require such approval if the amount exceeds \$15,000.00;

6. (1) Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 13 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Use of
harbours and
facilities.

“(b) the use of the harbours, harbour property or other property under the administration of the Board by vessels and aircraft and the owners thereof, the leasing or allotment of any harbour property or other property under the administration of the Board, and the purchase or sale by the Board, subject to such limitations and conditions as the by-laws may prescribe, of any property other than real property;” 5 10

(2) Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of the said section 13 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Harbour
tolls.

“(e) the imposition and collection of tolls on vessels or aircraft entering, using or leaving any of the harbours; on passengers; on cargoes; on goods or cargoes of any kind brought into or taken from any of the harbours or any property under the administration of the Board, or landed, shipped, transshipped or stored at any of the harbours or on any property under the administration of the Board or moved across property under the administration of the Board; for the use of any property under the administration of the Board or for any service performed by the Board; and the stipulation of the terms and conditions (including any affecting the civil liability of the Board in the event of negligence on the part of any officer or employee of the Board) upon which such use may be made or service performed;” 15 20 25

Dangerous
substances.

(ea) the transportation, handling or storing upon any property under the administration of the Board or any private property within any harbour under the jurisdiction of the Board of explosives or other substances that, in the opinion of the Board, constitute or are likely to constitute a danger or hazard to life or property;” 30 35

(b) on the other hand, under the present Act, the Board could not award a contract for more than \$15,000.00 without approval of the Governor in Council (except in emergency cases) even although the Board had made a public call for tenders, had received two or more tenders, and was proposing to accept the lowest. The amendment would raise the figure from the above-mentioned \$15,000.00 to \$50,000.00 in such special circumstances.

As already stated, both the above amendments would conform to the practice already established in respect of Government departments.

Clause 6(1)—s. 13 (1) (b):—The Governor in Council is already empowered, under the Act, to make by-laws for the management of property under Board administration, for the leasing or allotment of such property, for numerous other specified purposes and, in general, for the doing of anything relevant to the Board's functions under the Act. As a matter of clarification the amendment includes an express reference to the capacity of the Governor in Council to make by-laws governing the sale and purchase by the Board of property other than land. The sale and purchase of land are already specifically covered by other provisions of the Act.

Clause 6(2)—s. 13(1)(e):—The present paragraph empowers the Governor in Council to make by-laws for:

“(e) the imposition and collection of rates and tolls on vessels or aircraft entering, using or leaving any of the harbours; on passengers; on cargoes; on goods or cargo of any kind landed, shipped, transhipped or stored in any of the harbours or moved over harbour tracks, and for the use of any wharf, building, plant, property or facility under the jurisdiction of the Board and for any service performed by the Board;”

Such by-laws made under the Act as relate to Board charges are, in substance, simply a statement of the contractual conditions between the Board and any party desiring the particular Board services or the use of the property. It is therefore proposed that the Act should place beyond doubt that, in cases of that type, the Board may contract itself out of liability for negligence. In a number of instances—such as the granting of permission to bring explosives into a harbour or the acceptance of highly perishable goods in storage—the revenue does not justify the risk incurred by the Board unless the Board (like any private operator in the same circumstances) possesses the capacity of restricting the liability which could conceivably arise through the negligence of some minor Board employee. It is, indeed, considered that the desired capacity to restrict liability already exists but the amendment would place the matter beyond dispute.

Clause 6(2)—s. 13(1)(ea):—New. The Board was intended to exercise a general supervision over all harbours under its jurisdiction, including even private property

(3) The said section 13 is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after subsection (2) thereof, the following subsections:

By-law may be made binding on Her Majesty. Copy of by-law as evidence.

"(3) Any by-law may be made binding upon Her Majesty in right of Canada or any province. 5

(4) A copy of any by-law certified by the Secretary of the Board under the seal of the Board shall be admitted as conclusive evidence of the provisions of such by-law in any court in Canada."

7. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 15 of the said Act 10 are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Board may commute tolls.

"15. (1) The Board may, with the approval of the Minister, commute, reduce or waive any tolls fixed by by-law on such terms and conditions as the Board deems expedient.

Tolls may be recovered as a debt.

(2) The tolls imposed by by-law upon any goods may, 15 unless the by-law otherwise provides, be recovered by the Board as a debt due by the owner of such goods, and no goods shall be removed from any harbour or any other property under the administration of the Board until all tolls imposed upon such goods have been paid or security 20 for payment accepted by the Board."

8. Section 16 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Seizure of vessels.

"16. (1) The Board may, as provided in section 18, seize any vessel within the territorial waters of Canada in 25 any case where, in the opinion of the Board,

(a) any amount is owing to the Board in respect of such vessel for tolls;

(b) property under the administration of the Board has been damaged through the fault or negligence of the 30 owner of the vessel or a member of the crew thereof acting in the course of his employment or under the orders of a superior officer;

(c) obstruction has been made or offered in respect of the performance of any duty or function of the Board 35 or its officers or employees through the fault or negligence of the owner of the vessel or of a member of the crew thereof acting in the course of his employment or under the orders of a superior officer, as a result of which obstruction damage or other loss has been sustained 40 by the Board;

(d) the owner of the vessel has committed an offence under this Act or the by-laws, punishable upon summary conviction by a penalty payable under section 21 to the Board;

within those harbours if such supervision were necessary for the protection of lives or property. There is, however, some question as to whether the Act in its present form is sufficiently broad to permit the exercise of the latter form of supervision in all cases. It is therefore proposed to embody an express provision that the Governor in Council may make by-laws governing the handling, storing, etc., (even on private property) of explosives or dangerous goods within any harbour under Board jurisdiction.

Clause 6(3)—s. 13(3):—New. The Board operates to a large extent as a quasi-commercial corporation and must submit separate annual reports to Parliament on its financial operations. There is, consequently, proposed an amendment which will enable by-laws (and thus the charges thereunder) to be made binding upon other agencies or departments of the Crown, whether in right of Canada or of any province.

Clause 6(3)—s. 13(4):—New. There would be an express provision for acceptance by the courts of a copy of any by-law (certified by the Secretary of the Board) as full evidence of such by-law. This is merely a matter of convenience and is a common provision in statutes of this type.

Clause 7—s. 15(1):—The present subsection reads:—

“15. (1) The Board may levy such rates and tolls as are fixed by by-law and may, with the approval of the Minister, commute any rates or tolls so fixed on such terms and conditions and for such sums of money as the Board deems expedient.”

It was intended by the original statute that, in certain circumstances, the Board could, subject to the approval of its Minister, reduce or waive Board charges or convert such charges into a lump sum. Since there is some question as to whether the present power to “commute” charges should be strictly interpreted as covering all the above contingencies, it is proposed that the relevant provisions should be broadened to cover explicitly commutations, reductions and waivers.

Clause 7—s. 15(2):—The present subsection reads:—

“(2) The rates and tolls on goods landed or transhipped in or shipped from any harbour under the jurisdiction of the Board shall be paid by the consignee, shipper, owner or agent of such goods, and goods shall not be removed from the harbour until such rates or tolls are fully paid or security for payment accepted by the Board.”

The only substantive alteration here is to extend the operation of the section (formerly restricted to harbours) to any other property under Board administration as, for example, the grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne, Ontario. Other changes are merely revisions in terminology.

Clause 8—s. (16):—The present section 16 reads:—

“16. (1) The Board may, in the manner hereinafter set forth, seize and detain any vessel within the limits of the territorial waters of Canada in the following cases:

- (a) whenever any sum is due in respect of the vessel for rates or tolls or for commuted rates or tolls and is unpaid;
- (b) whenever the master, owner or person in charge of the vessel has violated or has failed to observe any provision of this Act, or any by-law in force under this Act, and has rendered himself liable to any penalty;

(e) judgment against the vessel or the owner thereof has been obtained in any case described in paragraph (a), (b) or (c); or

(f) conviction of the owner of the vessel has been obtained, in any case described in paragraph (d), and a penalty imposed payable under section 21 to the Board.

Detention of vessels seized.

(2) In any case described in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of subsection (1) the Board may detain any vessel seized pursuant to subsection (1) until the amount owing to the Board has been received by it or, if liability is denied, until security satisfactory to the Board has been deposited with it.

Detention and sale of vessel in certain cases.

(3) In any case described in paragraph (e) or (f) of subsection (1), the Board may detain the vessel until the amount owing to the Board has been paid and, in any such case, if the amount so owing is not paid within thirty days after the date of the judgment or the conviction the Board may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for an order authorizing the sale of the vessel, and upon the making of the order the Board may sell the vessel upon such terms and conditions and for such price as to the Board seems proper, and to the extent that the amount realized from the sale exceeds the amount owing to the Board together with all expenses incurred by the Board in connection with the sale, the Board shall remit the amount so realized to the former owner of the vessel.

Board to have a lien.

(4) In any case mentioned in subsection (1), whether or not the vessel has actually been seized or detained, the Board has at all times a lien upon the vessel and upon the proceeds of any sale or other disposition thereof for the amount owing to the Board, which lien has priority over all other rights, interests, claims and demands whatsoever, excepting only claims for wages of seamen under the *Canada Shipping Act.*

Rights exercisable by Board.

(5) The rights of the Board under subsections (2), (3) and (4) are exercisable by the Board whether or not title to or possession of the vessel is, at the time of the exercise of any such right, in the same person as the person who held such title or possession at the time when, in the opinion of the Board, the amount owing to the Board first became due.

Amounts owing to the Board.

(6) For the purposes of subsections (2), (4) and (5), the amount owing to the Board in respect of any case described in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of subsection (1) is the amount fixed by the Board as owing to it together with all expenses incurred by the Board in searching for, following, seizing and detaining the vessel, and for the purposes of subsections (3), (4) and (5) the amount owing to the Board in respect of any case described in paragraph (e) or (f) of subsection (1) is the amount of the judgment and

- (c) whenever any injury has been done by the vessel or by the fault or neglect of the crew, while acting as the crew or under order of their superior officers, to any works or property under the administration, management and control of the Board; or
- (d) whenever any obstruction whatever has been offered or made to the operations of the Board by any vessel or by the fault or neglect of the crew, while acting as the crew or under order of their superior officers.
- (2) In a case coming within paragraphs (c) or (d) of subsection (1), the vessel may be seized and detained until the injury so done has been repaired and until all damages thereby directly or indirectly caused to the Board (including the expense of following, searching for, discovery and seizing of such vessel) have been paid to or security for such payment accepted by the Board; and for the amount of all such injury, damages, expenses and costs, the Board has a preferential lien upon the vessel and upon the proceeds thereof until payment has been made or adequate security has been given for such damages, whether direct or indirect, and for the amount of all such injury, damages, expenses and costs as may be awarded in any suit resulting therefrom, and the owner, charterer, master or agent of such vessel is also liable to the Board for all such injury, damages, expenses and costs.
- (3) The Board has a lien upon any vessel and upon the proceeds thereof in preference to all other claims and demands whatsoever (saving and excepting the claims for wages of seamen, under the provisions of the *Canada Shipping Act*) for the payment of any rates, tolls or penalties due and payable with respect to such vessel or in respect of the acts of the master, owner or person in charge thereof.
- (4) Such vessel may be seized and sold under any writ or warrant of execution or of distress issued by any court of competent jurisdiction upon the judgment or conviction at the suit of the Board against the vessel, the master, owner or person in charge thereof.
- (5) Such vessel may be so seized and detained, or so seized and sold, while in the possession or charge of any person whatever, whether in charge or possession of or the property of the person who was owner when such rates, tolls or penalties accrued, or in charge or possession of or the property of any other person."

It will be observed that no substantive change has been made although the phraseology has been completely revised in order to place beyond doubt what is considered to be the existing legal position.

costs, or the amount of the penalty incurred and costs, as the case may be, together with all expenses incurred by the Board in searching for, following, seizing and detaining the vessel.

Other remedies available to Board.

(7) Whether or not all or any of the rights of the Board under this section are exercised by the Board, the Board may, in any case described in subsection (1), proceed against the owner of the vessel in any court of competent jurisdiction for the amount owing to the Board (or for the balance thereof in the event of any sale contemplated by subsection (3)) and may also exercise against the owner of the vessel any other right or remedy available to the Board at law.”

9. Section 17 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Board to have a general lien.

“17. (1) The Board has a general lien in preference to all other rights, interests, claims and demands whatsoever upon all goods in its possession for the payment of any debt owing to the Board by the person in whom title to such goods is vested, whether or not the debt was incurred in respect of those goods.

Seizure and detention of goods.

(2) The Board may, as provided in section 18, seize and detain any goods in any case where, in the opinion of the Board,

(a) the goods are subject to the general lien referred to in subsection (1);

(b) any amount is due to the Board for tolls in respect of such goods and has not been paid, whether or not title to the goods is, at the time of the seizure, vested in the person by whom the tolls were incurred;

(c) any penalty has been incurred by reason of any violation of this Act or the by-laws by the owner of the goods, whether or not such violation occurred in respect of those goods and whether or not title thereto is, at the time of the seizure, vested in the person by whom the penalty was incurred; or

(d) the goods are perishable goods or goods in respect of which the amount of tolls accruing thereon is, in the opinion of the Board, likely to become greater than the amount that could be realized by the sale of such goods; and any goods so seized and detained shall, throughout the period of detention up to a maximum of thirty days, incur Board tolls in the same manner and to the same extent as if voluntarily left or stored with the Board by the owner of the goods during such period.”

10. Section 20 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Sale of goods seized.

“20. (1) The Board may sell, with or without advertisement or call for tenders, as the Board deems expedient, the whole or any part of any goods seized or detained pursuant to section 17,

Clause 9—s. 17(1):—The present section 17 reads:—

- “17. (1) The Board may in the manner hereinafter set forth seize and detain any goods in case,
- (a) any sum is due for rates or tolls in respect of such goods and is unpaid,
 - (b) such goods are, in the opinion of the Board, perishable goods, or are goods in respect of which the amount of rates or tolls accruing thereon is, in the opinion of the Board, likely to become greater than the amount which could be realized by the sale of such goods, or
 - (c) any provision of this Act or any by-law in force under this Act has been violated or has not been observed in respect of such goods and a penalty has thereby been incurred.”

At present the Board has a lien on goods in its possession for Board charges incurred *in respect of those particular goods*. This has been found unsatisfactory in practice when applied, for instance, to the large scale warehousing operations conducted by the Board. It is thus proposed that the Board should have a general lien which would be enforceable against any goods of a debtor to the Board, whether or not the debt was incurred in respect of those specific goods.

Clause 9—s. 17(2):—New. The purpose of this subsection is, first, to provide for seizure and detention of goods subject to the general lien referred to in subsection (1) of this proposed section 17, and, secondly, to restrict (to a maximum of thirty days) the period during which Board tolls shall continue to accrue on goods seized. In the absence of the second addition above-mentioned, the period of accrual of charges could be interpreted as unrestricted.

Clause 10—s. 20(1):—The present subsection reads:—

- “20. (1) The Board may sell at public auction or by private tender the whole or any part of the goods seized and detained under the provisions of section 17,
- (a) at any time after the date of the seizure thereof in respect of goods of the nature or kind referred to in paragraph (b) of section 17, or
 - (b) at any time after the expiration of one month from the date of such seizure in respect of any other goods,
- and out of the proceeds arising from such sale retain the sums due in respect of such goods and the charges and expenses of such seizure, detention and sale.”

The proposed new subsection has been revised to conform with amendments indicated by clause 9.

(a) at any time after the date of such seizure, in respect of goods of the kind described by paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 17; or

(b) at any time after the expiration of thirty days from the date of such seizure, in respect of any other goods; and out of the proceeds of any such sale the Board may retain any debt, tolls, penalty or other amount referred to in section 17, together with all expenses incurred by the Board in connection with the seizure, detention and sale, and shall pay the surplus, if any, to the former owner of the goods. 5

Other remedies.

(2) Whether or not all or any of the rights of the Board under section 18 and under subsection (1) of this section are exercised by the Board, the Board may, in any case described in section 17, proceed against the owner of the goods in any court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of any debt, tolls, penalty or other amount referred to in section 17 (or for the balance thereof in the event of any sale contemplated by subsection (1) of this section) and may also exercise against the owner of the goods any other right or remedy available to the Board at law." 15 20

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

Offences and penalties.

"**22.** Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the by-laws is guilty of an offence and, except as otherwise provided in the by-laws, is liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding sixty days or to both such penalty and imprisonment." 25

12. Section 26 of the said Act is repealed. 30

13. Section 34 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Audit.

"**34.** The accounts and financial transactions of the Board shall be audited by the Auditor General."

Ss. (3) of s. 10 of c. 42 of statutes of 1936.

14. Subsection (3) of section 10 of *The National Harbours Board Act, 1936*, chapter 42 of the statutes of 1936, is repealed. 35

Clause 10—s. 20(2):—The present subsection reads:—

“(2) The Board shall pay or deliver the surplus, if any, or such of the goods as remain unsold, to the person entitled thereto and recover the deficiency, if any, by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.”

The disposal of any surplus is now covered by the proposed new section 20(1). As regards any deficiency the Board's right to sue for charges (notwithstanding Board seizure of the goods) is expressly preserved. Otherwise there might arise an implication that seizure by the Board precluded the Board from exercising other rights or remedies for the recovery of the debt.

Clause 11—s. 22:—The present section reads:—

“22. All penalties incurred under this Act, or under any by-law made in pursuance thereof, may be recovered in a summary manner under the provisions of the *Criminal Code* relating to summary convictions.”

Under the present Act a violation of a by-law constitutes an offence whereas a violation of the Act proper does not. It is proposed to eliminate that anomaly by stipulating that any violation of the Act shall constitute an offence and by specifying penalties where not otherwise provided.

Clause 12—s. 26:—The present section 26 reads:—

“26. The Board shall submit to the Minister an annual budget showing, for each harbour under its jurisdiction and for each work or property transferred to it for administration, management and control, the estimated revenue, by sources, and the estimated expenditures for operation, management and control, for interest on outstanding bonds, debentures and other indebtedness, for capital expenditures and for the retirement of maturing indebtedness, and showing also the amounts to be added to the reserve fund and expenditures to be made therefrom; such budget shall be submitted by the Minister to the Governor in Council.”

The effect of this repeal would be to make the Board automatically subject to those “budget provisions” of the *Financial Administration Act* relating to Crown Corporations, and thus establish greater uniformity in “inter-departmental” Governmental financial procedure.

Clause 13—s. 34:—The present section 34 reads:—

“34. All revenues of and expenditures by the Board are subject to the audit of the Auditor General in the same manner as public revenues and expenditures.”

Under the *Financial Administration Act* the audit provisions are somewhat more explicit in the case of Crown Corporations than in that of departments. The effect of the proposed amendment would be to make clearly applicable to the Board those audit provisions of the *Financial Administration Act* which pertain to Crown Corporations.

Clause 14:—section 10(3) of *The National Harbours Board Act, 1936*—which does not appear in the Revised Statutes, 1952, but was not repealed thereby—reads as follows:—

“(3) Any property now held by any of the Corporations in the name of such Corporation may continue so to be held until the same shall be transferred by such Corporation or the Board to His Majesty, and for the purposes of this subsection, notwithstanding section thirty-nine hereof, the Corporation concerned shall be deemed to continue to exist.”

The Corporations referred to are the various Harbour Corporations which were superseded by the National Harbours Board. Since other provisions of the Act already provide that all property under Board administration is vested in the Crown, this subsection (3) is superfluous for all practical purposes.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹³.

An Act respecting Eastern Telephone and Telegraph
Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd March, 1954.

Honourable Senator ISNOR.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹³.

An Act respecting Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Preamble.
1917, c. 76;
1930-31, c. 79.

WHEREAS Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company, hereinafter called "the Company", was duly incorporated by chapter 76 of the statutes of 1917 with an authorized capital stock of ten million dollars divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; whereas by chapter 79 in the statutes of 1930-1931 the said Act of incorporation was amended by conferring on the said Company the power to reduce its authorized capital stock by by-law subject to the terms and conditions therein contained; whereas pursuant to the said authority the authorized capital stock of the Company was reduced to seventy-five thousand dollars divided into shares of one hundred dollars each by by-law No. 2 of the by-laws of your petitioner duly enacted on the 1st day of September, 1931, and sanctioned by the unanimous vote of all the shareholders of your petitioner cast at a special general meeting of the shareholders of your petitioner duly called for considering the same, and held on the 1st day of September, 1931, and confirmed by the Secretary of State of Canada on the 16th day of December, 1931; whereas the Company pursuant to its statutory powers is a party to a contract executed on the 27th day of November, 1953, with Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the construction and maintenance of a transatlantic telephone cable system for service between Canada and the United Kingdom and between the United States and the United Kingdom, the execution of which contract by Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation was approved on November 26, 1953, by order of the Governor in Council, and which contract will require the Company to make substantial investments and expendi-

tures for the construction, ownership and maintenance of portions of the cable system within Canada; and whereas the Company has presented a petition praying that the said incorporating Act and the said amending Act be further amended to authorize the Company to increase its capital stock and to be further empowered as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Capital
stock.

1. Notwithstanding anything in chapter 76 of the statutes of 1917 and chapter 79 of the statutes of 1930-31, the capital stock of Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company shall be five million dollars divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be issued in whole or in part in such manner as the directors determine: Provided that the Company shall not make any public issue or sale of its capital stock or any part thereof without first obtaining the approval of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada of the amount, terms and conditions of such public issue or sale.

Proviso.

Number of
directors.

2. Section 5 of chapter 76 of the statutes of 1917 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

“**5.** (1) The number of the directors shall be not less than five nor more than nine, one or more of whom may be paid directors.

Quorum.

(2) A quorum at any meeting of the directors shall consist of such number of directors as may be required by the by-laws of the Company, said number in no event to be less than one-third of the directors.”

30

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. For the reasons outlined in the preamble to the Bill, the Company will require the additional capital authorized under this section.

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

"5. The number of directors shall be not less than five nor more than nine, one or more of whom may be paid directors, and a majority of whom shall be a quorum."

It is felt that to require a majority of the directors to be present before a meeting can be properly constituted will cause inconvenience and difficulty in holding regular meetings of the directors and for this reason it is considered to be in the interests of the Company to reduce to one-third the number of directors required to constitute a quorum.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹³.

An Act to amend the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd March, 1954.

Honourable Senator W. ROSS MACDONALD.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹³.

An Act to amend the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

R.S., c. 201. HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Definitions.

1. Section 2 of the *Opium and Narcotic Drug Act*, chapter 201 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, is amended by deleting the word “and” at the end of paragraph (m) thereof, and by adding thereto, immediately after the said paragraph (m), the following paragraph: 5

“Traffic” or “Trafficking”.

“(mm) “traffic” or “trafficking” means the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale, giving, administering, transportation, delivery or distribution by any person of a drug or any substance represented or held out by such person to be a drug, or the making of any offer in respect thereof, but does not include 10

(i) the importation or exportation of any drug by or on behalf of any person who has a licence therefor under section 3, or 15

(ii) the manufacture, sale, giving, administering transportation, delivery or distribution of a drug, or the making of any offer in respect thereof, by or on behalf of any person who has a licence therefor under section 3, or by or on behalf of a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon or retail druggist for a medicinal purpose; and” 20

Licences.

2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 3 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 25

“(a) issue licences for the import, export, sale, manufacture, production or distribution at a stated place of any drug, and the cultivation, gathering or production at a stated place of opium poppy (*Papaver Somniferum*) or *Cannabis Sativa*.” 30

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The purposes of this Bill are:—

- (1) to make provision for—
 - (a) the offence of trafficking in narcotic drugs, and
 - (b) the offence of being in possession of narcotic drugs for the purpose of trafficking, with increased penalties therefor, and a statutory presumption of guilt upon proof of possession, rebuttable by the accused, and,
- (2) to authorize oral prescriptions for certain medicinal preparations containing narcotic medication.

The amendments to effect these purposes have necessitated a number of consequential changes which will, in the Explanatory Notes, be so described. Further changes have been made to remove certain existing anomalies.

1. *Section 2 (mm).* New. This defines trafficking to include the importation, exportation, transportation, manufacturing, selling, etc., of any drug or a substance represented or held out to be a drug but excludes therefrom such transactions legally conducted by licensed persons, physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons or retail druggists.

2. *Section 3 (1) (a).* This amendment provides authority to issue a licence for the cultivation of the opium poppy or cannabis sativa. Section 4 prohibits such cultivation except under licence, but the Act as presently existing in making provision for the issue of licences for other purposes does not make provision for the issue of such a licence. The present section 3 (1) (a) reads as follows:

“3. (1) With the approval of the Governor in Council, the Minister may
(a) issue licences for the import, export, sale, manufacture, production and distribution at a stated place of any drug;”

Offences and penalties.

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

Possession.

“4. (1) Every person, except

(a) a person who has a licence therefor under section 3, 5
(b) a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon or retail druggist who is in possession of any drug for a medicinal purpose,

(c) a person who obtains the drug for a medicinal purpose from, or pursuant to a prescription of, a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon, 10

(d) a person authorized by the Minister or the regulations to be in possession of the drug, or

(e) a person who is acting for any person mentioned in subparagraph (a), (b), (c) or (d),

who has in his possession any drug is guilty of an offence 15 and is liable

(f) upon summary conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not more than eighteen months, or

(g) upon conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for 20 a term of not less than six months and not more than seven years,

Court not to impose less than minimum penalty.

and notwithstanding anything in the *Criminal Code* or in any other statute or law, the Court has no power to impose less than the minimum penalty prescribed in this subsection. 25

Cultivation, etc., of opium poppy.

(2) Every person, except a person who has a licence therefor under section 3 or a person who is acting for such a person, who cultivates, gathers or produces any opium poppy (*Papaver Somniferum*) or *Cannabis Sativa* is guilty of an offence and is liable 30

(a) upon summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months; or

(b) upon conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.

Trafficking.

(3) Every person 35

(a) who traffics in any drug or any substance represented or held out by such person to be a drug, or

(b) who has in his possession any drug for the purpose of trafficking,

is guilty of an offence and is liable, upon conviction on 40 indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years and, in addition, at the discretion of the judge, to be whipped.

3. *Section 4.* The whole of section 4 has been revised to make more specific provision for, and to clarify, certain offences and remove certain anomalies presently existing. Monetary penalties have been removed together with the discretionary power of whipping except for trafficking or possession for trafficking. Minimum penalties, except in the case of illegal possession, have likewise been removed. Experience has shown that present 4 (1) (a) and (b) are unnecessary. Section 4 now reads as follows:

- "4. (1) Every person who
- (a) imports into or exports from Canada any drug, or not being a common carrier, takes or carries, or causes to be taken or carried from any place in Canada to any other place in Canada, any drug without first obtaining a licence therefor from the Minister;
 - (b) imports into or exports from Canada any drug at any port or place in Canada that has not been named by the Minister as a port or place into or from which any drug may be imported or exported;
 - (c) exports any raw opium or any drug that is not packed and marked in such manner as may be prescribed by the Minister;
 - (d) has in his possession any drug save and except under the authority of a licence from the Minister first had and obtained, or other lawful authority;
 - (e) unlawfully sells, gives away or administers any drug to any minor;
 - (f) manufactures, sells, gives away, delivers or distributes or makes any offer in respect of any drug, or any substance represented or held out by such person to be a drug, to any person without first obtaining a licence from the Minister; or without other lawful authority; or
 - (g) cultivates, gathers or produces any opium poppy (*Papaver Somniferum*) or Cannabis Sativa, except under the authority of a licence from the Minister first had and obtained;
- is guilty of an offence, and is liable
- (i) upon indictment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than six months, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, and, in addition, at the discretion of the judge, to be whipped, or
 - (ii) upon summary conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding eighteen months and not less than six months, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the *Criminal Code*, or of any other statute or law, the court shall have no power to impose less than the minimum penalties therein prescribed, and shall, in all cases of conviction, impose both fine and imprisonment; and any person who commits an offence under paragraph (e) of this section shall be proceeded against by indictment, and not summarily."

(1) Section 4 (1) (d) which deals with the illicit possession of a drug, is revised to exclude therefrom more specifically than is presently done persons in legal possession of a drug.

(2) Section 4 (1) (g) is revised. No material change except that the penalty is modified.

(3) New in part. It replaces present paragraphs (e) and (f) of subsection (1) of section 4, which deal with the illegal sale or distribution of drugs. In place thereof it creates the specific offence of trafficking in a drug and it also creates the new offence of being in possession of a drug for the purpose of trafficking. No distinction is presently possible between illegal possession of a drug by an addict for his own use and possession of a drug by a trafficker for the purpose of trafficking. The majority of offences involve possession and of these a great many involve trafficking in some form or other, but for reasons of difficulty of proof, possession only can be charged.

Procedure in
prosecution
for possession
for
trafficking.

(4) In any prosecution for an offence under paragraph (b) of subsection (3), the court shall, unless the accused pleads guilty to the charge, first make a finding as to whether or not the accused was in possession of the drug; if the court finds that he was not in possession of the drug, the court shall acquit him; if the court finds that the accused was in possession of the drug, the court shall give the accused an opportunity of establishing that he was not in possession of the drug for the purpose of trafficking, and if the accused establishes that he was not in possession of the drug for the purpose of trafficking, he shall be acquitted of the offence as charged but shall, if the court finds that the accused was guilty of an offence under subsection (1), be convicted under that subsection and sentenced accordingly; and if the accused fails to establish that he was not in possession of the drug for the purpose of trafficking he shall be convicted of the offence as charged and sentenced accordingly.”

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

Licensed
person not to
supply drug.

“5. (1) Subject to subsection (2), no person who has a licence under section 3 to deal in any drug shall supply a drug to any person.

Exceptions.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a person who has a licence under section 3 to deal in any drug may, upon receiving a written order therefor dated and signed by a person who has a licence under section 3 to deal in the drug, a retail druggist, physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon or a person authorized by the regulations to purchase or be in possession of the drug, whose signature is known to the person receiving the order or, if unknown, then verified before the order is filled, supply a drug to such person.

Retail
druggist
not to supply
drugs.

(3) Subject to the regulations, no retail druggist shall supply a drug to any person except upon receiving a written order or prescription therefor dated and signed by a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon whose signature is known to the druggist or, if unknown, then verified before the prescription is filled.

Exceptions.

(4) No retail druggist shall use an order or prescription to supply a drug on more than one occasion.

Retail
druggist not
to use order
or prescrip-
tion more
than once.
Offence and
penalty.

(5) Every person who violates a provision of this section is guilty of an offence and is liable upon summary conviction to a fine of not less than two hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months or to both fine and imprisonment.”

The creation of the specific offence of trafficking, as well as of the new offence of being in possession of a drug for the purpose of trafficking, is considered to provide a more realistic and effective means of dealing with the problem of drug trafficking. Provision is made for heavier penalties than are presently contained in the Act upon a conviction for either of such offences.

(4) New. This sets forth the detailed procedure to be followed in a prosecution for an offence under subsection (3) of section 4. It is considered that where a person is charged with possession for the purpose of trafficking and is found to be in illegal possession of a drug he should be required to satisfy the court of the purpose of his possession if he wishes to escape conviction of the more serious offence. This is in accordance with the philosophy of the present Act that a person in possession of a drug is required to explain it (see s. 15).

4. Section 5. Section 5 is revised to remove certain anomalies in the case of transactions between authorized persons and to make provision for oral prescriptions under regulations. For clarity the section is divided into five subsections. Section 5 now reads as follows:

"5. Except as provided in section 8 every person licensed under this Act to deal in any drug, who gives, sells or furnishes any drug to any person, other than a duly authorized and practising physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist, or to a bona fide wholesale druggist, or to a retail druggist, or who gives, sells or furnishes any drug to any such physician, veterinary surgeon, dentist, wholesale or retail druggist, without a written order therefor, signed and dated; and any retail druggist who gives, sells or furnishes any drug to any person, except upon a written order or prescription signed and dated by a physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist whose signature is known to the said druggist or if unknown duly verified before such order or prescription is filled, or who uses any prescription to sell any drug on more than one occasion, is guilty of an offence, and is liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

(1) This imposes the overall prohibition on dealing in drugs.

(2) This provides as an exception to the overall prohibition that a licensed person may deal in drugs with authorized persons, such as druggists, physicians, dentists or veterinary surgeons upon receiving a signed written order from such persons.

(3) This requires a retail druggist to dispense a drug only upon a written order or prescription or as may be provided by regulations. The regulations will authorize oral prescriptions for medicinal preparations containing minor narcotic medication.

(4) This prohibits repeat prescriptions. No material changes.

(5) This provides penalties for violation of the provisions of the section. No material changes.

Section 13
does not
apply to a
physician,
etc.

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

“**7.** Section 13 does not apply to a physician, veterinary surgeon, dentist, or retail druggist.

6. Subsection (1) of section 8 is amended by repealing 5 all the words preceding paragraph (a) thereof and by substituting therefor the following:

“**8.** (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 4, 5 and 6,”

7. Section 15 of the said Act is repealed and the following 10 substituted therefor:

Onus of proof
on charge of
offence under
section 4.

“**15.** In any prosecution for an offence under section 4, it is not necessary for the prosecuting authority to establish that the accused did not have a licence under section 3 or was not otherwise authorized to do the act complained of, 15 and if the accused pleads or alleges that he had such licence or other authority the proof thereof lies upon the accused.”

8. Section 17 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Occupier,
etc., deemed
to be in pos-
session when
drugs found
on premises.

“**17.** (1) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1) 20 or paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 4, any person who occupies, controls, or is in possession of any building, room, vessel, vehicle, enclosure or place in or upon which any drug is found shall be deemed to be in possession thereof unless he proves that the drug was there without 25 his authority, knowledge or consent.

Onus of proof
that goods
mentioned in
section 11
were lawfully
possessed on
occupier when
found on
premises.

(2) Any person who occupies, controls, or is in possession of any building, room, vessel, vehicle, enclosure or place in or upon which any article mentioned in section 11 is found shall, if charged with having such article in possession 30 without lawful authority, be deemed to have been so in possession, unless he proves that the article was there without his authority, knowledge or consent or that he was lawfully entitled to the possession thereof.”

9. Subsection (1) of section 23 of the said Act is repealed 35 and the following substituted therefor:

Regulations.

“**23.** (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations 40 (a) for the seizure of any article or thing that there is reason to believe is liable to forfeiture under this Act; (b) for the use, purchase, sale or possession of any drug for medicinal or scientific purposes; (c) for the revocation of licences;

5. Section 7. This removes certain anomalies contained in section 7 of the Act and makes consequential changes to the section. Section 7 now reads as follows:

"7. The provisions of paragraphs (a), other than those relating to importation into or exportation from Canada of any drug, (d) and (f) of subsection (1) of section 4 and of section 13 do not apply to a physician, veterinary surgeon, dentist, or retail druggist who does not manufacture any drug; but every physician, veterinary surgeon, dentist and retail druggist, shall make to the Minister, as and when required, a declaration in the prescribed form, stating that he is engaged in the sale or distribution of opium, morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts or derivatives, or otherwise, as the case may be."

6. Section 8(1). Consequential changes. The relevant part of section 8(1) now reads as follows:

"8. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of subsection (1) of section 4 and of sections 5, 6 and 7,"

7. Section 15. Consequential changes. Section 15 now reads as follows:

"15. Where any person is charged with an offence under paragraph (a), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of subsection (1) of section 4, it is not necessary for the prosecuting authority to establish that the accused had not a licence from the Minister or was not otherwise authorized to commit the act complained of, and if the accused pleads or alleges that he had such licence or other authority the burden of proof thereof shall be upon the person so charged."

8. Section 17. Consequential changes. Section 17 now reads as follows:

"17. Without limiting the generality of paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 4, any person who occupies, controls or is in possession of any building, room, vessel, vehicle, enclosure or place, in or upon which any drug or any article mentioned in section 11 is found, shall, if charged with having such drug or article in possession without lawful authority, be deemed to have been so in possession unless he prove that the drug or article was there without his authority, knowledge or consent, or that he was lawfully entitled to the possession thereof."

9. Section 23(1). Section 23, which is the regulation making section, is revised to set forth more particularly the authority of the Governor in Council to make regulations, including those for oral prescriptions. Section 23(1) now reads as follows:

"23. (1) The Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as are deemed necessary or expedient for carrying out the intention of this Act; for the seizure of any opium pipe or other article or drug that there is reason to believe is liable to forfeiture under this Act; for the use or sale of any drug for scientific purposes, and for the revocation of licences."

- (d) prescribing the form of prescriptions and specifying the drugs that may be sold by a retail druggist on the oral prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon;
- (e) directing the steps to be taken by a retail druggist before filling an oral prescription; and
- (f) for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act.”

Except in cases tried before two justices, no appeals in cases taken under section 4(1).

10. Section 25 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 10

“**25.** Except in cases tried before two justices of the peace, sections 749 to 760 and subsection (2) of section 769 of the *Criminal Code*, chapter 36 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, do not apply to any conviction, order or proceedings in respect of any offence under subsection (1) or (2) of section 4 of this Act.” 15

Application of *Identification of Criminals Act*.

11. Section 27 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

“**27.** The *Identification of Criminals Act* applies to any person in lawful custody charged with, or under conviction of, an offence under subsection (1) or (2) of section 4, where the proceedings are by way of summary conviction.” 20

10. Section 25. Consequential changes. Section 25 now reads as follows:

“25. Except in cases tried before two justices of the peace, sections 749 to 760, inclusive, and subsection (2) of section 769 of the *Criminal Code* do not apply to any conviction, order, or proceedings in respect of any offence under paragraphs (a), (d), (e) and (f) of subsection (1) of section 4 of this Act.”

11. Section 27. Consequential changes. Section 27 now reads as follows:

“27. The provisions of the *Identification of Criminals Act* apply to any person in lawful custody charged with, or under conviction of, an offence under paragraph (a), (d), (e) or (f) of subsection (1) of section 4, where the proceedings are by way of summary conviction.”

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹³.

An Act to incorporate Baloise Fire Insurance Company
of Canada, Limited.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 24th March, 1954.

Honourable Senator VIEN.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹³.

An Act to incorporate Baloise Fire Insurance Company of Canada, Limited.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 5

Incorporation.

1. Arthur Hamilton Johnstone, insurance executive, George Muir, industrialist, and William Edward Smith, chartered accountant, all of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of "Baloise Fire Insurance Company of Canada, Limited", and in French, "La Baloise, Compagnie d'Assurance contre l'Incendie au Canada", hereinafter called 10

Corporate name.

"the Company". 15

Provisional directors.

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

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. 20

Subscription before general meeting.

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

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec. 25

4. The Company may substitute, amend and make additions to the list of classes of insurance of insurance for all or any of the following classes of insurance:

- (1) fire insurance;
- (2) accident insurance;
- (3) general insurance;
- (4) automobile insurance;
- (5) marine insurance;
- (6) life insurance;
- (7) health insurance;
- (8) dental insurance;
- (9) hospital and medical insurance;
- (10) liability insurance;
- (11) burglary insurance;
- (12) theft insurance;
- (13) theft by vehicle insurance;
- (14) inland transportation insurance;
- (15) fire and theft insurance;
- (16) burglary insurance;
- (17) general property insurance;
- (18) fire and theft insurance;
- (19) theft by vehicle insurance;
- (20) theft by vehicle insurance;
- (21) theft by vehicle insurance;
- (22) theft by vehicle insurance;
- (23) theft by vehicle insurance;
- (24) theft by vehicle insurance;
- (25) theft by vehicle insurance;
- (26) theft by vehicle insurance;
- (27) theft by vehicle insurance;
- (28) theft by vehicle insurance;
- (29) theft by vehicle insurance;
- (30) theft by vehicle insurance;

(1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until it has received from the Registrar of Insurance at least five hundred thousand dollars of paid-up capital and at least one hundred thousand dollars of surplus. It may then commence the business of the insurance specified in the schedule to this section. In addition to the capital and surplus required by this section, the Company shall maintain a reserve fund for the purpose of meeting the claims of policyholders. The reserve fund shall be maintained in such a manner as to ensure the solvency of the Company. The Company shall also maintain a reserve fund for the purpose of meeting the claims of policyholders. The reserve fund shall be maintained in such a manner as to ensure the solvency of the Company.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the above classes of insurance until it has received from the Registrar of Insurance at least five hundred thousand dollars of paid-up capital and at least one hundred thousand dollars of surplus. It may then commence the business of the insurance specified in the schedule to this section. In addition to the capital and surplus required by this section, the Company shall maintain a reserve fund for the purpose of meeting the claims of policyholders. The reserve fund shall be maintained in such a manner as to ensure the solvency of the Company.

Class of insurance

Section 10

Section 11

Classes of
insurance
authorized.

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

(a) fire insurance;	
(b) accident insurance;	5
(c) aircraft insurance;	
(d) automobile insurance;	
(e) boiler insurance;	
(f) credit insurance;	
(g) earthquake insurance;	10
(h) explosion insurance;	
(i) falling aircraft insurance;	
(j) forgery insurance;	
(k) guarantee insurance;	
(l) hail insurance;	15
(m) impact by vehicles insurance;	
(n) inland transportation insurance;	
(o) live stock insurance;	
(p) machinery insurance;	
(q) marine insurance;	20
(r) personal property insurance;	
(s) plate glass insurance;	
(t) real property insurance;	
(u) sickness insurance;	
(v) sprinkler leakage insurance;	25
(w) theft insurance;	
(x) water damage insurance;	
(y) weather insurance;	
(z) windstorm insurance.	

Subscription
and payment
of capital
before
commencing
business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business 30
of insurance until at least five hundred thousand dollars of
its capital stock has been bona fide subscribed and at least
that amount paid thereon. It may then transact the
business of fire insurance, accident insurance, automobile
insurance, guarantee insurance, inland transportation in- 35
surance, personal property insurance, theft insurance, and,
in addition thereto, civil commotion insurance, earthquake
insurance, limited or inherent explosion insurance, falling
aircraft insurance, impact by vehicles insurance, limited
hail insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, water damage 40
insurance, weather insurance and windstorm insurance,
limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured
under a policy of fire insurance of the Company.

Additional
amounts for
certain
classes of
business.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other
classes of business authorized by section 6 of this Act 45
until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the

surplus, has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for aircraft insurance, the said increase shall not be less than forty thousand dollars; for boiler insurance, excluding machinery, not less than 5 forty thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for earthquake insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for explosion insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for falling aircraft insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for forgery insurance, 10 not less than forty thousand dollars; for hail insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars; for impact by vehicles insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for live stock insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for machinery insurance, not less than forty thousand dollars; for marine 15 insurance, not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for real property insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for sickness insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for sprinkler leakage insurance, not less 20 than ten thousand dollars; for water damage insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for weather insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for windstorm insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars.

Periodic
increase of
paid capital
and surplus.

(3) The Company shall, during the five years next after 25 the date of its being registered for the transaction of fire insurance, increase its paid capital and surplus so that at the end of the first year it will be at least fifteen thousand dollars more than is required under the foregoing subsections of this section, and at the end of the second year at least thirty 30 thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the third year at least forty-five thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fourth year at least sixty thousand dollars more than so required, and at the end of the fifth year at least seventy-five thousand dollars 35 more than so required.

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

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section the Company may transact all or any of the classes of insurance business authorized by section 6 of this Act when the paid capital amounts to at least five hundred 40 thousand dollars and the paid capital together with the surplus amounts to at least one million dollars.

“Surplus”
defined.

(5) In this section the word “surplus” means the excess of assets over liabilities, including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned prem- 45 iums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

10 11. (1) The Company may, by agreement in writing or otherwise, assign or transfer all or any part of the rights and property within Canada, and may assume the obligations and liabilities within Canada of "Baillie's Life Insurance Company Limited", having its head office at No. 50 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, and its branches and agencies, and in respect of such obligations and liabilities all such rights and property acquired as and not performed to the rights and property acquired as and not performed and discharged by the Baillie's.

(2) No agreement between the Company and La Baillie's for the assignment and discharge of such obligations and liabilities shall be deemed to be approved by the Treasury Board of Canada.

12. This Act shall come into force on a date to be fixed by the Governor in Council in a notice in the Canada Gazette.

13. The Companies and British Insurance Companies Act shall apply to the Company.

Enacted at Ottawa this 15th day of June 1908.

Acquisition of rights and property, and assumption of obligations, of "La Baloise".

8. (1) The Company may acquire by agreement to insure or otherwise the whole or any part of the rights and property within Canada, and may assume the obligations and liabilities within Canada of "Baloise Fire Insurance Company Limited", having its head office at No. 46 Elisabethenstrasse, Basle, Switzerland, hereinafter called "La Baloise", and in the event of such acquisition and assumption the Company shall perform and discharge all such duties, obligations and liabilities of La Baloise in respect to the rights and property acquired as are not performed and discharged by La Baloise. 5 10

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

Date of coming into force.

9. This Act shall come into force on a date to be specified by the Superintendent of Insurance in a notice in the *Canada Gazette*. 15

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

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

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹³.

An Act for the relief of Elsie Elizabeth Belford Grant.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹³.

An Act for the relief of Elsie Elizabeth Belford Grant.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elsie Elizabeth Belford Grant, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper, wife of James Alexander Grant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of May, A.D. 1935, at the city of Plattsburg, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Elsie Elizabeth Belford, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elsie Elizabeth Belford and James Alexander Grant, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elsie Elizabeth Belford may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Alexander Grant had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N¹³.

An Act for the relief of Jean Monette.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N¹³.

An Act for the relief of Jean Monette.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Monette, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Pointe aux Trembles, in the province of Quebec, instrument mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1947, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Florence Lanthier, who was then of the said town, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Monette and Florence Lanthier, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Monette may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence Lanthier had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹³.

An Act for the relief of Pearl Mary Brown Pratt.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹³.

An Act for the relief of Pearl Mary Brown Pratt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pearl Mary Brown Pratt, residing at the town of Montreal North, in the province of Quebec, wife of George Wilbert Pratt, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of September, A.D. 1923, at the said city, she then being Pearl Mary Brown, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pearl Mary Brown and George Wilbert Pratt, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pearl Mary Brown may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Wilbert Pratt had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹³.

An Act for the relief of Annie Holman James.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹³.

An Act for the relief of Annie Holman James.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Holman James, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, examiner, wife of Allan James, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of November, A.D. 1935, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Annie Holman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

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

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Right to marry again.

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

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹³.

An Act for the relief of Marie Paule Lemay Mondello.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹³.

An Act for the relief of Marie Paule Lemay Mondello.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Paule Lemay and Armand Mondello, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Paule Lemay may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Armand Mondello had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R¹³.

An Act for the relief of Marilyn Lesley Simpson Lavallee.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R¹³.

An Act for the relief of Marilyn Lesley Simpson Lavallee.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marilyn Lesley Simpson Lavallee, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Robert Augustine Lavallee, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1953, at Springhill, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Marilyn Lesley Simpson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marilyn Lesley Simpson and Robert Augustine Lavallee, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marilyn Lesley Simpson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Augustine Lavallee had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S¹³.

An Act for the relief of Edith Lorraine McBurney Robinson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S¹³.

An Act for the relief of Edith Lorraine McBurney Robinson.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edith Lorraine McBurney and Allan Reginald Robinson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edith Lorraine McBurney may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Allan Reginald Robinson had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T¹³.

An Act for the relief of Aline Gosselin du Berger.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T¹³.

An Act for the relief of Aline Gosselin du Berger.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Aline Gosselin and Joseph Paul Georges du Berger, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Aline Gosselin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Paul Georges du Berger had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U¹³.

An Act for the relief of Eileen Lucy Tollett
Power-Williams.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U¹³.

An Act for the relief of Eileen Lucy Tollett
Power-Williams.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eileen Lucy Tollett and William Edward Power-Williams, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eileen Lucy Tollett may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Edward Power-Williams had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V¹³.

An Act for the relief of William Pappas.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V¹³.

An Act for the relief of William Pappas.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Pappas, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, steamfitter, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of August, A.D. 1941, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, he and Regina Sylvia Lafond, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted; Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Pappas and Regina Sylvia Lafond, his 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 Pappas may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Regina Sylvia Lafond had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W¹³.

An Act for the relief of Claire Labelle Cousineau.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W¹³.

An Act for the relief of Claire Labelle Cousineau.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Claire Labelle and Roger Cousineau, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

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

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X¹³.

An Act for the relief of
Denise Marie Helene Laporte Woodhouse.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X¹³.

An Act for the relief of
Denise Marie Helene Laporte Woodhouse.

Preamble.

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

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Denise Marie Helene
Laporte and Arthur William Woodhouse, her husband, is
hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all
intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Denise Marie Helene Laporte may at any
time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully
marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur William
Woodhouse had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y¹³.

An Act for the relief of Lois Helena Kearns Higham.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y¹³.

An Act for the relief of Lois Helena Kearns Higham.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lois Helena Kearns and 15 Herbert Higham, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lois Helena Kearns may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the 20 said marriage with the said Herbert Higham had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z¹³.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Rita Wade Moulden.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z¹³.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Rita Wade Moulden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Rita Wade Moulden, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, order clerk, wife of Ronald William Moulden, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of 5 April, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Dorothy Rita Wade, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and 10 adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Rita Wade and 15 Ronald William Moulden, her 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 Rita Wade may at any time here- after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the 20 said marriage with the said Ronald William Moulden had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Albert Thornton.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Albert Thornton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Albert Thornton, domiciled in Canada and residing at St. Eustache-sur-le-Lac, in the province of Quebec, estimator, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of May, A.D. 1940, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Ivy May Patterson Mercer, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Albert Thornton and Ivy May Patterson Mercer, his 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 Thornton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ivy May Patterson Mercer had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Koidula Laigma Hagel.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Koidula Laigma Hagel.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Koidula Laigma and Hermann Hagel, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Koidula Laigma may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hermann Hagel had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Yvette Lafontaine Tatos.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Yvette Lafontaine Tatos.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Yvette Lafontaine and Julius Georges Tatos, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Yvette Lafontaine may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Julius Georges Tatos had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Freda Becker Blumenthal.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Freda Becker Blumenthal.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Freda Becker and Arthur Blumenthal, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Freda Becker may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Blumenthal had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Monica Elizabeth Benoit Mullin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Monica Elizabeth Benoit Mullin.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Monica Elizabeth Benoit 15 and John Arthur Mullin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Monica Elizabeth Benoit may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry 20 if the said marriage with the said John Arthur Mullin had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Felix Andre Landry.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Felix Andre Landry.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Felix Andre Landry, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, barber, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of February, A.D. 1931, at the said city, he and Lucienne Gingras, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Felix Andre Landry and Lucienne Gingras, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Felix Andre Landry may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lucienne Gingras had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Marie-Claire Parisien Barbeau.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Marie-Claire Parisien Barbeau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie-Claire Parisien Barbeau, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Roger Barbeau, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Montée Saint-Hubert, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of March, A.D. 1944, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Marie-Claire Parisien, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie-Claire Parisien and Roger Barbeau, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie-Claire Parisien may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Roger Barbeau had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of
Marie Muriel Gladys Lena Soubre Dubour.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of
Marie Muriel Gladys Lena Soubre Dubour.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Muriel Gladys Lena Soubre Dubour, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Joseph Roger Dubour, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth 5 day of June, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Marie Muriel Gladys Lena Soubre, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence 10 adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Muriel Gladys Lena 15 Soubre and Joseph Roger Dubour, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Muriel Gladys Lena Soubre may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might law- 20 fully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Roger Dubour had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Joan Millicent Kemp Tessier.

Read a first time, Thursday, 25th March, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Joan Millicent Kemp Tessier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joan Millicent Kemp Tessier, residing at the town of Rowledge, in the county of Surrey, England, wife of Rowland Ernest Tessier, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married 5 on the twenty-seventh day of June, A.D. 1942, at the parish of Rowledge, in the county of Southampton, England, she then being Joan Millicent Kemp, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said 10 marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 15

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joan Millicent Kemp and Rowland Ernest Tessier, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joan Millicent Kemp may at any time here- 20 after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rowland Ernest Tessier had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Mary Joy Thomson Asselin.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

1st Session, 22nd Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Mary Joy Thomson Asselin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Joy Thomson Asselin, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Edmund Tobin Asselin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1946, at Hudson, in the said province, she then being Mary Joy Thomson, a widow; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Joy Thomson and Edmund Tobin Asselin, her 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 Joy Thomson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edmund Tobin Asselin had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Ronald Arthur Leslie.

Read a first time, Wednesday 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Ronald Arthur Leslie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ronald Arthur Leslie, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of October, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Madeleine Marin, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: 5
Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 10

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ronald Arthur Leslie and Madeleine Marin, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ronald Arthur Leslie may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Madeleine Marin had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Lucienne Saint-Laurent Calve.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Lucienne Saint-Laurent Calve.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lucienne Saint-Laurent Calve, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Charles-Henri Calve, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of October, A.D. 1928, at the said city, she then being Lucienne Saint-Laurent, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lucienne Saint-Laurent and Charles-Henri Calve, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lucienne Saint-Laurent may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles-Henri Calve had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of
Roberta Barbara Shvemar Feigelman.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of
Roberta Barbara Shvemar Feigelman.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Roberta Barbara Shvemar and Joel Jerome Feigelman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Roberta Barbara Shvemar may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joel Jerome Feigelman had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Pearl Marie Neil Lane.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Pearl Marie Neil Lane.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pearl Marie Neil and Ronald Edward Lane, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pearl Marie Neil may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ronald Edward Lane had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Marjorie May Price Amory.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Marjorie May Price Amory.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjorie May Price Amory, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper, wife of William John Howard Amory, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth 5 day of October, A.D. 1944, at the city of Birmingham, England, she then being Marjorie May Price, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved 10 by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie May Price and 15 William John Howard Amory, her 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 May Price may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry 20 if the said marriage with the said William John Howard Amory had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of
Marie Jeannette Laure Lafreniere Lucas.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of
Marie Jeannette Laure Lafreniere Lucas.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Jeannette Laure Lafreniere Lucas, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, singer, wife of William Clayton Lucas, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-
second day of December, A.D. 1945, at the said city, 5
she then being Marie Jeannette Laure Lafreniere, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by
evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her 10
petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Jeannette Laure 15
Lafreniere and William Clayton Lucas, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Jeannette Laure Lafreniere may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully 20
marry if the said marriage with the said William Clayton Lucas had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Frances Goldberg Glegg.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Frances Goldberg Glegg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Goldberg Glegg, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Ronald Edward Glegg, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of October, A.D. 5 1946, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Frances Goldberg, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence 10 adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frances Goldberg and 15 Ronald Edward Glegg, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frances Goldberg may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said 20 marriage with the said Ronald Edward Glegg had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Thelma Nellie McKeage Patrick.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Thelma Nellie McKeage Patrick.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thelma Nellie McKeage Patrick, residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, student, wife of Donald Howard Frazer Patrick, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of September, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Thelma Nellie McKeage, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thelma Nellie McKeage and Donald Howard Frazer Patrick, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Thelma Nellie McKeage may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Donald Howard Frazer Patrick had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Roy Julien.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Roy Julien.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Madeleine Roy Julien, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Maurice Julien, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of March, 5 A.D. 1949, at the said city, she then being Madeleine Roy, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient 10 that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Madeleine Roy and Maurice Julien, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall 15 be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Madeleine Roy may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maurice Julien had not been 20 solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Louis Tothe.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Louis Tothe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louis Tothe, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, marker, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of May, A.D. 1945, at the said city, he and Doris Vera Goddard, who was then of the said city, a spinster, 5 were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her 10 Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Louis Tothe and Doris Vera Goddard, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes 15 whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Louis Tothe may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Doris Vera Goddard had not been solemnized. 20

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Delphis Guillaume Delorme.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Delphis Guillaume Delorme.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Delphis Guillaume Delorme, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Pointe aux Trembles, in the province of Quebec, taxi owner, has by his petition alleged that on the thirteenth day of August, A.D. 1931, at the said town, he and Antoinette Seguin, who was then of the said town, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Delphis Guillaume Delorme and Antoinette Seguin, his 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 Delphis Guillaume Delorme may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Antoinette Seguin had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Nicolas Joseph Ladislav Barath.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Nicolas Joseph Ladislas Barath.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nicolas Joseph Ladislas Barath, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, upholsterer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of November, A.D. 1949, at Salles les Sources, France, he and Elisabeth Fodroczy, 5 who was then of Salles les Sources aforesaid, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that 10 the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Nicolas Joseph Ladislas Barath and Elisabeth Fodroczy, his wife, is hereby dissolved, 15 and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Nicolas Joseph Ladislas Barath may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elisabeth Fodroczy 20 had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Ferencz Gyula Babinszki.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Ferencz Gyula Babinszki.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ferencz Gyula Babinszki, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, electrician, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of March, A.D. 1950, at the city of Regensburg, Germany, he and Marianne Christine Frank, who was then of the Köfering, in Germany aforesaid, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ferencz Gyula Babinszki and Marianne Christine Frank, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ferencz Gyula Babinszki may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marianne Christine Frank had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Alexandra Duff Sheppard.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Alexandra Duff Sheppard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Beatrice Alexandra Duff Sheppard, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, coremaker, wife of William St. Clair Sheppard, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of May, A.D. 1931, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Beatrice Alexandra Duff, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Beatrice Alexandra Duff and William St. Clair Sheppard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Beatrice Alexandra Duff may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William St. Clair Sheppard had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Remi Charbonneau.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Remi Charbonneau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Remi Charbonneau, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of July, A.D. 1939, at the said city, he and Carmen Lacombe, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Remi Charbonneau and Carmen Lacombe, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Remi Charbonneau may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Carmen Lacombe had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Florence Pippy Hayward.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z¹⁴.

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Florence Pippy Hayward.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kathleen Florence Pippy Hayward, residing at the town of Gander, in the province of Newfoundland, wife of Ellis Raymond Hayward, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. John's, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married 5 on the fourteenth day of October, A.D. 1933, at Brigus, in the said province, she then being Kathleen Florence Pippy, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be 10 dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Kathleen Florence Pippy 15 and Ellis Raymond Hayward, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Kathleen Florence Pippy may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry 20 if the said marriage with the said Ellis Raymond Hayward had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Fred Skiffington.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Fred Skiffington.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Fred Skiffington, domiciled in Canada and residing at Clarenville, in the province of Newfoundland, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of April, A.D. 1936, at Northern Bay, in the said province, he and Mary Kate Oliver, who was then of Northern Bay 5 aforesaid, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition 10 be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Fred Skiffington and Mary Kate Oliver, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be hence- 15 forth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Fred Skiffington may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Kate Oliver had not been solemnized. 20

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹⁵.

An Act to amend the International Rapids Power
Development Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 4th May, 1954.

Honourable Senator W. ROSS MACDONALD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

1st Session, 22nd Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B¹⁵.

An Act to amend the International Rapids Power
Development Act.

R.S., c. 157.

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

1. Paragraph (b) of section 4 of the *International Rapids Power Development Act*, chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 5

“(b) the provisions of the *St. Lawrence Development Act, 1952 (No. 2)* of the Province of Ontario respecting the expropriation or taking of lands or property for the works have effect as if enacted in this Act.” 10

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Section 4 of the *International Rapids Power Development Act* reads as follows.

- "4. For the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining the works to be undertaken pursuant to the agreement set out in the Schedule,
- (a) the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario shall have the powers and capacities of a natural person as if it were incorporated by Letters Patent under the Great Seal for that purpose; and
 - (b) the provisions of the *Power Commission Act* of the Province of Ontario with respect to the expropriation or taking of lands or property apply *mutatis mutandis* to the expropriation or taking of lands or properties for the works, and have effect as if enacted in this Act in relation thereto."

Since the *International Rapids Power Development Act* was given Royal assent on December 21st, 1951, the Legislature of Ontario passed the *St. Lawrence Development Act 1952 (No. 2)* which makes specific provision regarding the expropriation of lands or properties for the power project in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River.

The purpose of this Bill is to delete the reference to the *Power Commission Act* of Ontario from paragraph (b) of section 4 of the *International Rapids Power Development Act* and to replace it by a reference to the *St. Lawrence Development Act 1952 (No. 2)* of the Province of Ontario.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹⁵.

An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 4th May, 1954.

Honourable Senator W. ROSS MACDONALD

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O. A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

90677

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C¹⁵.

An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act.

R.S., c. 33,
1952-53, c. 23.

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

1952-53, c. 23.

1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 10 of the *Citizenship Act*, chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

“(a) he has attained the age of twenty-one years, or he is the spouse of and resides in Canada with a Canadian citizen;”

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2. Subsection (3) of section 44 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

“(3) Naturalization proceedings that were commenced under the *Naturalization Act* but not completed before the 1st day of January, 1947, may be continued as proceedings for a grant of a certificate of citizenship under this Act and, for this purpose, an application for naturalization under the *Naturalization Act* and regulations shall be deemed to have the same effect as an application for the grant of a certificate of citizenship under this Act.”

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Continuation
of proceedings
commenced
under the
Naturalization Act.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL NO.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. *Section 10(1) (a).*

This amendment does away with the declaration of intention. The provision substituted therefor merely sets out more clearly an existing requirement. The declaration of intention which unduly complicates the citizenship procedure is costly and cumbersome.

2. *Section 44(3).*

Reference to the declaration of intention has been deleted from this section as the result of the amendment to section 10(1) (a).

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Francis Walsh.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 12th May, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Francis Walsh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Francis Walsh, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, merchant, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of May, A.D. 1948, at the city of Falkirk, in the county of Stirling, Scotland, he and Irene Isherwood, who was then of the city of Glasgow, in Scotland aforesaid, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Francis Walsh and Irene Isherwood, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Francis Walsh may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irene Isherwood had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Anne Darke Marshall.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 12th May, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Anne Darke Marshall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Anne Darke Marshall, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, machine operator, wife of Leslie William John Marshall, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of July, A.D. 1946, at the town of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in the said province, she then being Hilda Anne Darke, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hilda Anne Darke and Leslie William John Marshall, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilda Anne Darke may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leslie William John Marshall had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F15.

An Act for the relief of Claude Raphael Sacchitelle.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 12th May, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Claude Raphael Sacchitelle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Claude Raphael Sacchitelle, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of September, A.D. 1949, at the city of Brandon, in the province of Manitoba, he and Eleanor Mary Smith, who was then of Shilo, in the said province of Manitoba, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Claude Raphael Sacchitelle and Eleanor Mary Smith, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

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Right to marry again.

2. The said Claude Raphael Sacchitelle may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eleanor Mary Smith had not been solemnized.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of
Isabel Mary Peebles Brown Macartney-Filgate.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 12th May, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of
Isabel Mary Peebles Brown Macartney-Filgate.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabel Mary Peebles Brown Macartney-Filgate, residing at the city of London, England, wife of Terence Desmond Leo Townley Macartney-Filgate, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of January, A.D. 1949, at Wolvercote, in the county Borough of Oxford, England, she then being Isabel Mary Peebles Brown, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Isabel Mary Peebles Brown and Terence Desmond Leo Townley Macartney-Filgate, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Isabel Mary Peebles Brown may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Terence Desmond Leo Townley Macartney-Filgate had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Wilfrid Lavoie.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 12th May, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Wilfrid Lavoie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilfrid Lavoie, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of October, A.D. 1913, at the town of St. Gabriel, in the said province, he and Adelia Larrivee, who was then of the town of St. François Xavier des Hauteurs, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wilfrid Lavoie and Adelia Larrivee, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wilfrid Lavoie may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Adelia Larrivee had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edgar Emilien Landry.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 12th May, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edgar Emilien Landry.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Edgar Emilien Landry, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, construction superintendent, has by his petition alleged that on the fifth day of September, A.D. 1936, at the town of St. Andrews East, in the said province, he and Marie Marguerite Yvonne Carmelle Charbonneau, who was then of the said town, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Edgar Emilien Landry and Marie Marguerite Yvonne Carmelle Charbonneau, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Edgar Emilien Landry may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Marguerite Yvonne Carmelle Charbonneau had not been solemnized.

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Victor Gerard Fontaine.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 12th May, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Victor Gerard Fontaine.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Victor Gerard Fontaine, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, maitre d'hotel, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of July, A.D. 1943, at the said city, he and Mary Emma Cecilia Bertrand, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Victor Gerard Fontaine and Mary Emma Cecilia Bertrand, his 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 Victor Gerard Fontaine may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Emma Cecilia Bertrand had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Jeanne Robert Hotte.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 12th May, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Jeanne Robert Hotte.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jeanne Robert and Raoul Hotte, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jeanne Robert may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Raoul Hotte had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Heneault Champagne.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 12th May, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Heneault Champagne.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Heneault Champagne, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec; advertising executive, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of August, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Madeleine Boisvert, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Heneault Champagne and Madeleine Boisvert, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

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

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Leopold Ruel.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 12th May, 1954.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M¹⁵.

An Act for the relief of Leopold Ruel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Leopold Ruel, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, fireman, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of May, A.D. 1931, at the said city, he and Malvina Leger, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leopold Ruel and Malvina Leger, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 15

Right to marry again.

2. The said Leopold Ruel may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Malvina Leger had not been solemnized.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^o 15.

An Act to incorporate Canadian Slovak League.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th May, 1954.

Honourable Senator CONNOLLY.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N¹⁵.

An Act to incorporate Canadian Slovak League.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that they may be incorporated as a fraternal benefit society under the name of Canadian Slovak League, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Andrew Kucera, section foreman, George Rondos, rooming house operator, Anna Reznik, housewife; all of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba; Andrew Potocky, checker, Joseph Siksa, pipe-fitter, Edward Bukovy, lift-operator, Michael Cano, train inspector; all of the city of Fort William, in the province of Ontario; John Lucas, bus operator, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario; John Lukachko, laborer, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario; Steve Jesenak, foundryman, of the city of Oshawa, in the province of Ontario; Frank Kvetan, department manager, Paul Blaho, caretaker, Hermine Kralovich, housewife, Andrew Matusky, mason; all of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, together with such persons as become members of the society hereby incorporated, are incorporated under the name of Canadian Slovak League, hereinafter called "the Society".

Corporate name.

Head office.

2. The head office of the Society shall be at the city of Fort William, in the province of Ontario.

Fraternal benefit society.

3. The Society shall be a fraternal benefit society, carrying on its benefit and insurance work solely for the protection of its members, their families and beneficiaries and not for profit.

Objects of
the Society.

4. (1) The Society may,
- (a) organize, establish and carry on local branches of the Society, which may be composed of adults and others;
 - (b) promote, on the basis of Christian and democratic principles, good citizenship and loyalty to the free institutions of Canada, by educating and instructing the members of the Society in the history, constitution and government of Canada; 5
 - (c) propagate and develop among the members of the Society a spirit of mutual co-operation, assistance and friendship; 10
 - (d) promote and cultivate among the members of the Society sports, hygienic, cultural and dramatic activities, as a means of better understanding and relationship among the members and the Canadian people generally, and with a view of perpetuating their own native cultural heritage and enriching the cultural heritage of Canada; 15
 - (e) establish and maintain homes for old, poor and infirm persons and establish orphanages and otherwise take care of and maintain the orphans of deceased members. 20
- (2) The Society may establish, maintain and administer,
- (a) a mortuary insurance fund for providing death, endowment and other benefits within the powers in that behalf conferred on fraternal benefit societies under the *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act*; 25
 - (b) a personal accident and sickness insurance fund for providing benefits in the event of the death of, or injury to, a member by accident, and for providing indemnity during the incapacity of a member arising out of accident or sickness; 30
 - (c) a juvenile insurance fund for providing death or endowment benefits in respect of any child, or any child under the guardianship, of any member. 35
- (3) The Society may secure for its members such other advantages and establish, maintain and administer such other fund or funds as may be provided by the by-laws of the Society and as may be necessary to the attainment of the foregoing objects and, generally, to act as a fraternal, charitable and benevolent society. 40

Members.

5. Only persons deemed by the Society to be loyal to the free institutions of Canada and to the Christian and democratic traditions of the Slovak nation, or the wife or husband of a person already a member, shall be admitted as members of the Society: Provided that all persons, who are members in good standing of the Letters Patent Association hereinafter referred to at the date on which an agreement such as provided for in section 14 hereof becomes effective, shall be eligible to be admitted as members of the Society. 45

Proviso.

Convention
of the
Society.

6. (1) The Society shall be governed by the Convention which shall constitute the final legislative and governing body of the Society.

(2) The Convention shall consist of

(a) the members of the Central Assembly;

(b) delegates representing the various branches and appointed or elected in accordance with the by-laws of the Society.

5

Management.

7. (1) The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a board of directors which shall be known as the Central 10 Assembly and which shall consist of the President, the Vice President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Recording Secretary, the Elder Junior Branch and five auditors or overseers.

(2) The members of the Central Assembly shall be elected 15 by the Convention and shall hold office until their successors are elected.

Temporary
directors.

8. The persons named in section 1 of this Act shall constitute the Central Assembly of the Society until their successors are elected pursuant to the provisions of this 20 Act and the constitution and by-laws of the Society.

Constitution
and by-laws.

9. The Society may from time to time make, amend and repeal by-laws and regulations for governing the election of officers, directors and trustees and defining their duties and powers, the holding of meetings, the admission of members 25 and the termination of membership, the fixing of the amounts or premiums, dues and assessments to be paid by the members and, generally, all matters relating to the activities, business or affairs of the Society.

General
fund.

10. (1) The Society may maintain a general fund, to 30 which shall be credited all dues and other sums intended according to the constitution and by-laws, to be used for the payment of administrative and all other expenses of the Society, and all expenses of the Society including those arising from the exercise of the powers conferred by sub- 35 sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 4 of this Act, shall be payable out of such fund.

Provision
for
deficiency
in general
fund.

(2) The Society may make provision in its by-laws whereby, in the event of there being a deficiency in the general fund and a surplus above all liabilities in any one or more 40 of the benefit funds, the Convention may, in any year, provide for the allocation to the general fund of such portion as the actuary of the Society may recommend of the premiums or assessments falling due during the succeeding twelve

- months in any benefit fund or funds in which there is a surplus: Provided that the amount so allocated to the general fund during the said period does not exceed two months' premiums in the said benefit fund or funds.
- Proviso. 5
- Notice of allocation of premiums. (3) Notice of intention to make an allocation to the general fund of any premiums or assessments or portions thereof, as provided in the last preceding subsection, shall be given by mail to the members of the Society at least one month before such allocation is made.
- Special assessment when fund exhausted. (4) If at any time the general fund or the surplus in any other fund becomes exhausted or is in danger of becoming exhausted, the Convention of the Society may, on the recommendation of the actuary of the Society, levy upon each member in the fund such assessment as is necessary to remove any deficit therein or the danger of it becoming exhausted and such assessment shall thereupon be paid by each such member. 10 15
- Disposition of surplus of benefit fund. **11.** The Society may make provision in its constitution and by-laws whereby such portion of the surplus above all liabilities in any benefit fund as shall be approved by the actuary of the Society may be applied to grant new or additional benefits to the members of the Society, or to the remission of premiums or portions thereof, or to the allotment of bonuses. 20
- Acquisition of real estate. **12.** The funds necessary for procuring any properties required by the Society for the carrying on of its activities may be expended out of the general fund, or raised through special assessments or donations, or in any other way that the Convention may direct. 25
- Ownership, control and non-disposition of property. **13.** (1) All property purchased with the funds of the Society shall be the property of and shall be vested in the Society, and shall be administered, managed and controlled by the Central Assembly. 30
(2) No property of the Society shall, under any circumstances, pass into the private ownership of any member or members of the Society as an individual or individuals, but all such property shall be and always remain the property and estate of the Society as a whole and shall be used exclusively for the work of the Society and to promote its objects. 35 40
- Acquisition of Letters Patent Association. **14.** (1) The Society may acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property of any kind whatsoever of the Canadian Slovak League incorporated by Letters Patent issued under the *Companies Act*, chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, on the 24th day of February, 1934, 45

hereinafter called "the Letters Patent Association", and in the event of such acquisition, the Society shall assume, perform and discharge all unperformed obligations and undischarged liabilities of the Letters Patent Association in respect to the rights and property acquired and may give any receipt or discharge in connection with any right, obligation or liability thereof. 5

Approval of
Treasury
Board.

(2) No agreement between the Society and the Letters Patent Association providing for such acquisition and assumption shall become effective until such agreement has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board of Canada, and the Board shall not approve the agreement if it appears to the Board that more than one-third of the members of the Letters Patent Association, present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such agreement, are opposed to it. 10 15

Coming
into force.

15. This Act shall come into force on a date to be specified by the Superintendent of Insurance in a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, and such notice shall not be given until this Act has been approved by a resolution adopted by at least two-thirds of the votes of the members of the Letters Patent Association, present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such resolution, nor until the Superintendent of Insurance has been satisfied by such evidence as he may require, that such approval has been given and that the Letters Patent Association has ceased to do business, or will cease to do business forthwith upon a certificate of registry being issued to the Society, except such business as is necessary for the fulfilment of the terms of any agreement made under the provisions of section 14 of this Act, and will forthwith upon the issue of the said certificate surrender its charter. 20 25 30

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

16. The *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act* shall apply to the Society.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹⁵.

An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 25th May, 1954.

Honourable Senator MACDONALD.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O¹⁵.

An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act.

R.S., c. 193.

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

1. Subsection (1) of section 16 of the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*, chapter 193 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 5

Recovery by Her Majesty from owner, etc., of costs of placing signals, removing wreck, etc.

“16. (1) When, pursuant to this Part, the Minister has caused

(a) any signal or light to be placed and maintained to indicate the position of a vessel or part thereof or any other thing that, because of its wreck, sinking, lying ashore or grounding, caused or was likely to cause the navigation of any navigable water over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction to become obstructed, impeded or rendered more difficult or dangerous, 10

(b) to be removed or destroyed any vessel or part thereof, wreck or any other thing that, because of its wreck, sinking, lying ashore or grounding, caused or was likely to cause the navigation of any such navigable water to become obstructed, impeded or rendered more difficult or dangerous, or 20

(c) to be removed or destroyed any vessel or part thereof, wreck or any other thing cast ashore, stranded or left upon any public property belonging to Her Majesty in right of Canada, 25

and the cost thereof has been defrayed out of public moneys of Canada, the amount of such cost, whether or not a sale has been held under section 15, constitutes a debt due to and recoverable by Her Majesty in right of Canada 30

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Subsection (1) of section 16 of the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* reads as follows:

- "16. (1) Whenever, under the provisions of this Part, the Minister has caused
- (a) any signal or light to be placed and maintained to indicate the position of any obstruction or obstacle,
 - (b) to be removed or destroyed any wreck, vessel or part thereof, or any other thing by reason whereof the navigation of any such navigable waters was or was likely to become obstructed, impeded or rendered more difficult or dangerous, or
 - (c) to be removed any vessel or part thereof, wreck or other thing cast ashore, stranded or left upon any public property belonging to Her Majesty in right of Canada,

and the cost of maintaining such signal or light or of removing or destroying such vessel or part thereof, wreck or other thing has been defrayed out of the public moneys of Canada, and the net proceeds of the sale under this Part of such vessel or its cargo, or the thing that caused or formed part of such obstruction are not sufficient to make good the cost so defrayed out of the public moneys of Canada, the amount by which such net proceeds falls short of the cost so defrayed as aforesaid, or the whole amount of such cost, if there is nothing that can be sold as aforesaid, is recoverable with costs by the Crown

- (i) from the owner of such vessel or other thing, or from the managing owner or from the master or person in charge thereof at the time such obstruction or obstacle was occasioned, or
- (ii) from any person through whose act or fault, or through the act or fault of whose servants such obstruction or obstacle was occasioned or continued."

The purpose of this bill is to provide,—

- (a) that the Minister may recover the cost of marking, removing or destroying any wreck, vessel or other thing causing an obstruction to navigation from the owner or person responsible for the obstruction without the necessity of having the wreck vessel or cargo sold; and
- (b) that the Great Lakes Seamen's Security Regulations made under the *Emergency Powers Act* by Order in Council P.C. 2306 of May 22nd, 1952, may be continued in force for a period of three years.

- (d) from the owner, managing owner, master or person in charge of the vessel or other thing at the time of the wreck, sinking, partial sinking, lying ashore or grounding thereof, or
- (e) from any person through whose act or fault or through the act or fault of whose servant the sinking, partial sinking, lying ashore or grounding of the vessel or other thing was occasioned or continued." 5

2. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following Part: 10

"PART IV

INTERPRETATION.

33. In this Part,

Definitions.
"Canadian
ship."

(a) "Canadian ship" means a ship registered in Canada, and includes a ship owned, or operated under charter or lease, by a person who resides in Canada;

"Great
Lakes."

(b) "Great Lakes" means Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron (including Georgian Bay), Michigan and Superior and their connecting waters and includes the St. Lawrence River as far east as the lowest exit of the Lachine Canal and the Victoria Bridge at Montreal; and 15

"Seaman."

(c) "seaman" means a person employed in any capacity on board a ship and includes the master of a ship. 20

GREAT LAKES NAVIGATION.

Regulations.

34. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he considers necessary or desirable in the interests of the safety or security of Canada respecting the employment of seamen on board Canadian ships in the Great Lakes, and may prescribe the penalties to be imposed on summary conviction for violation of any regulation made under this section, but such penalties shall not exceed a fine of five hundred dollars or imprisonment for a term of three months or both fine and imprisonment. 25 30

Duration.

35. This Part shall continue in force for a period of three years from the day on which it came into force, and no longer."

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹⁵.

An Act to amend the Post Office Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 1st June, 1954.

Honourable Senator MACDONALD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

1st Session, 22nd Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P¹⁵.

An Act to amend the Post Office Act.

R.S., c. 212,
1953-54, c. 20.

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

1. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 11 of the *Post Office Act*, chapter 212 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 5

“(d) is posted by the publisher within

(i) the postal area in which the place of its office of publication is situated, or 10

(ii) some other postal area approved by the Postmaster General upon his being satisfied that the posting of the newspaper or periodical within such other postal area will promote greater convenience in the distribution thereof and that the application 15 of this section to the newspaper or periodical when so posted will not adversely affect the postal revenues; and”

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL 69

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 11 of the *Post Office Act* at present reads as follows:

"(d) is posted by the publisher within the postal area in which the place of its office of publication is situated; and"

First Session, Twenty-Second Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹⁵.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.
(Race Meetings.)

Read a first time, Wednesday, 9th June, 1954.

Honourable Senator MACDONALD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

1st Session, 22nd Parliament, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q¹⁵.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.
(Race Meetings.)

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

1951, c. 25.

1. Section 235 of the *Criminal Code*, chapter 36 of the
Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by adding 5
thereto, immediately after subsection (2) thereof, the
following subsection:

Operation of
pari-mutuel
system.

“(2a) Subsection (2) does not apply in respect of a race
meeting conducted by an association mentioned in sub-
paragraph (i) of paragraph (c) of that subsection in a prov- 10
ince other than a province in which the association, before
the 1st day of May, 1954, conducted a race meeting with
pari-mutuel betting under the supervision of an officer
appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.”

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Section 235 of the *Criminal Code* relates to the circumstances in which pari-mutuel betting may be lawfully conducted in connection with race meetings. The purpose of this amendment is to ensure that a racing association that has been incorporated in one province shall not be entitled to conduct race meetings, with pari-mutuel betting, on race tracks that it acquires in another province.

