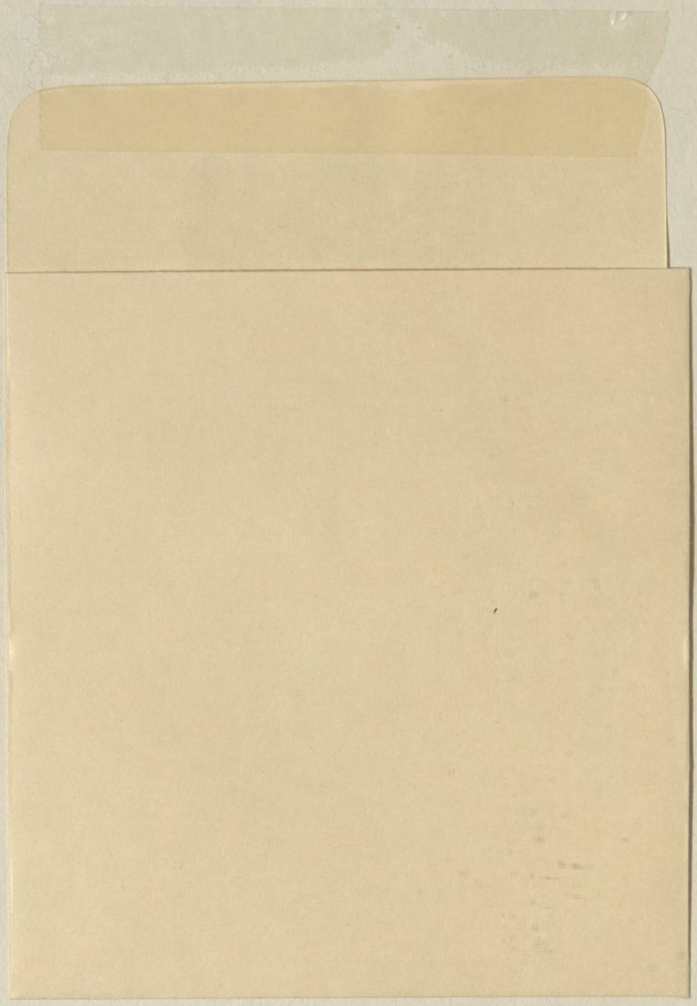

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72
C38
18-3
Bill A-

59363
1-21

LAW BRANCH
HOUSE of COMMONS
OLLIVIER & FRASER
JOINT LAW CLERKS.

6315-8

LIST OF ACTS

SESSION 1938

THIRD SESSION, EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT, 2 GEORGE VI, 1938

LIST OF PUBLIC ACTS OF CANADA WITH CHAPTER NUMBERS AND DATES OF ASSENT

ASSENTED TO APRIL 7, 1938

CHAP.		BILL NO.
1.	Appropriation Act, No. 1	89
2.	Appropriation Act, No. 2	88
3.	Auditors for National Railways	17
4.	Canada Evidence Act	37
5.	Canada Grain Act	27
6.	Canada Shipping Act (Part V, Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals)	23
7.	Civil Service Act	3
8.	Dominion Franchise Act	2
9.	Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	24
10.	Ottawa Agreement	34
11.	Penitentiary Act	36
12.	Railway Act. (Telephone Tolls)	14
13.	Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Act	78
14.	Soldier Settlement Act	33
15.	Trans-Canada Air Lines Act	29
16.	War Veterans' Allowance Act	35
17.	Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commissioners Act	32

ASSENTED TO MAY 25, 1938

18.	Appropriation Act, No. 3	122
19.	Canada-Guatemala Trade Agreement	80
20.	Canada-Hayti Trade Agreement	79
21.	Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act	81
22.	Canadian National Railways Refunding Act	107
23.	National Battlefields at Quebec	53
24.	Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act	40
25.	Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act	105

ASSENTED TO JUNE 24, 1938

26.	Canada Shipping Act	9
27.	Copyright Amendment Act and Copyright Act (Amendment)	12
28.	Exchequer Court Act	109
29.	Excise Act	123
30.	High Commissioner in the United Kingdom Act	146
31.	Indian Act	138
32.	Inspection and Sale Act, 1938	30
33.	Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938	143
34.	National Harbours Board Act	108
35.	National Parks Amendment Act, 1938	154
36.	Natural Resources Transfer (Amendment) Act, 1938	106

ASSENTED TO JUNE 24, 1938—*Concluded*

CHAP.		BILL NO.
37.	New Westminster Harbour Commissioners Act	111
38.	Northwest Territories Act	110
39.	Pelagic Sealing (Convention) Act, 1938	98
40.	Railway Act	5
41.	Shop Cards Registration Act, 1938	22

ASSENTED TO JULY 1, 1938

42.	Bank of Canada Act	160
43.	Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act, 1938	174
44.	Criminal Code	137
45.	Dairy Industry Act	159
46.	Dominion Elections Act, 1938	91
47.	Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act	25
48.	Income War Tax Act	164
49.	National Housing Act, 1938	145
50.	Radio Act, 1938	52
51.	Seeds Act	158
52.	Special War Revenue Act	163
53.	Transport Act, 1938	31
54.	Appropriation Act, No. 4	176

LIST OF LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS OF CANADA WITH CHAPTER NUMBERS AND DATES OF ASSENT

ASSENTED TO APRIL 7, MAY 25, JUNE 24 AND JULY 1, 1938

Railway Companies

55.	Canadian Pacific Railway Company	C-67

Insurance Companies

56.	Maritime Provinces General Insurance Company	L1-99

Other Companies

57.	Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants	A-39
58.	Globe Printing Company	K2-131
59.	Mail Printing Company	J2-130
60.	Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company	E-66
61.	Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Hudson's Bay	I2-121
62.	Rupert's Land Trading Company (name changed from Révillon Frères Trading Company, Limited)	D-65

DIVORCES

63.	Adair, Alice Temple Jamieson	G1-73
64.	Adams, Annie Elizabeth Climie	B1-68
65.	Ahern, John Gerard	H2-118
66.	Andersen, Marjorie Isabel Meldrum	E2-115
67.	Archambault, Agnès Le Blanc	V1-87
68.	Ballantyne, Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Meigs	C2-113
69.	Bamford, Geraldine Estelle	I1-75

DIVORCES—*Continued*

Chap.		Bill No.
70.	Bender, Margaret Anne Eddie	M-48
71.	Booth, Alice Pearl Shaver	F2-116
72.	Briggs, Kathryn Chronis	N-49
73.	Brunet, George	A2-104
74.	Burns, Ada Alice	D2-114
75.	Butler, Frances Margaret Stewart	U1-86
76.	Campbell, William Dougald Stanley	X2-141
77.	Case, Ethel Sadie Davidson	H-43
78.	Clarke, Isabel Bovill	R3-170
79.	Clarke, Mary Grace French	G2-117
80.	Cohen, Esther Lazarovitch	S-56
81.	Dale, Dorothy MacFie Safford	F1-72
82.	Dawes, Stella Maude Lash	H3-155
83.	Dubnitsky, Elizabeth, otherwise known as Elizabeth Dubney	I3-156
84.	Edmondson, Millicent Barbeau	F3-152
85.	Ettenberg, Jennie Erdrich	P3-168
86.	Finchuk, Anna Vereszczak	L3-162
87.	Findlay, Kathleen Helen Frances Penfold	O1-93
88.	Forester, Emma Kathleen Lavery	N2-127
89.	Gay, Dorothy Maud Doran	P2-129
90.	Gorham, Walter Edward	L-47
91.	Gouzillon, Gabrielle Rachel Cécile Pelissier de Kermeno de	E3-151
92.	Gregory, Louise Maud Thomas	M2-126
93.	Grothé, Théodore Charles	G3-153
94.	Hartney, Kathleen Barnsley Prichard	Q2-132
95.	Hartt, Alice Cecile Pinder	F-41
96.	Hedges, Frank Roy	A3-147
97.	Henry, Jessie Fields Chambers	B3-148
98.	Hird, Norma Adelaide MacKenzie	J-45
99.	Hislóp, Eva Fleming	W-60
100.	Hodges, Lyall Gibson	R-55
101.	Holloway, Vera May Levis	O-50
102.	Howard, Leonora May	A1-64
103.	Kastus, Emil	V-59
104.	Katz, Bessie Goldberg	S3-171
105.	Klajner, Nacha Ferszt, otherwise known as Nora Firstenfeld Klein	Z-63
106.	Lindsay, Louise Anderson	N1-92
107.	Litwin, Irene Marjorie Wiseman	R1-96
108.	Lowe, Marjorie Ruth Nicholson	K3-161
109.	Macdonald, Marguerite Oldham Jamieson	C3-149
110.	MacDonald, Rosamond Cheriton Stoyle	K1-77
111.	MacLeod, Mildred Varner	Y2-142
112.	Marie, Charles	J1-76
113.	Maynes, Mabel Marjorie Thompson	K-46
114.	McDade, Thomas	Q3-169
115.	McMartin, Dorothy Reaves	T-57
116.	Megee, Margaret Robinson Mathieson	Y1-102
117.	Mizener, Margaret Alice	C1-69
118.	Morrison, Gerda Ellen	W1-100
119.	Nault, Aldège	M3-165
120.	Oravec, Sigmund	X-61
121.	O'Sullivan, Gladys Kathleen Crook	H1-74
122.	Parry, Robert	Y-62
123.	Pilot, Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron	S1-97
124.	Quinn, Edith Margaret Campbell	02-128

DIVORCES—*Concluded*

Chap.		Bill No.
125.	Resnick, Esther Rotman	E1-71
126.	Roberts, Muriel Gladys Jones	N3-166
127.	Ross, Dorothy Dean St. Clair	T1-85
128.	Ross, Marie Marguerite Agnès Marcelle Dupont	S2-134
129.	Roth, Harry	J3-157
130.	Russell, Thomas	R2-133
131.	Ryder, Ruby May Foster	G-42
132.	Schneider, Hilda Elsa Naeke	X1-101
133.	Silberberg, Rachel Tencer	Z1-103
134.	Skinner, Frances Dorothy Scott	D1-70
135.	Smith, Irene Thomas	V2-139
136.	Stead, Wilfred Augustus Cottle	T2-135
137.	Stern, Ray Simon	I-44
138.	Sunbury, Eva Grace Barlow	Q1-95
139.	Tucker, Celia Caplan	U2-136
140.	Udashkin, Sylvia Salzman	W2-140
141.	Wadsworth, Virginia Amelia Loomis	03-167
142.	Watt, Mary Esther Wahl	P1-94
143.	Whitcombe, Mary Dorothy Picard	U-58
144.	White, Paul Sanson	L2-125
145.	Williamson, Mary Lorraine Ward	Q-54
146.	Woodall, Ida Hillman Livermore	D3-150
147.	Young, Robert Andrew	P-51

DROPPED BILLS, 1938.

	Bill No.
Central Finance Corporation (unfinished).....	8
Companies'Creditors Arrangement Act (withdrawal recommended by B.&C. Committee) (Mr. Bertrand)	26
Copyright Act(abuse of rights)(Mr. Martin)(B.&C. Com. recommend reference to Dept. of Secretary of State).....	134
Criminal Code (Mr. Woodsworth)(trade union members, intimidation) (at second reading).....	4
Criminal Code (Mr. Church) (Motor cars, etc.)...	10
Criminal Code (Sweepstakes) (Mr. Bertrand).....	28
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act (defeated)...	D -119
Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act Amendment Act (B.&C. Com. of Senate recommend not to proceed further).....	21
Farmers'Creditors Arrangement Act (Mr. Douglas) (withdrawn).....	16
Government Railways Act (snow fences) (Mr. Boulanger) (withdrawn).....	6
Immigration Act (Mr. Neill) (ruled out of order)	38
Immigration Act (Mr. Neill) (defeated).....	112
Industrial Loan and Finance Corporation (unfinished).....	7
Japanese Immigration (Mr. Neill) (defeated).....	11
Judges Act (Mr. Church) (only 1st reading).....	144
Kinny, Eric Thomas Robert (Divorce).....	D3-172
Loan Companies Act (Min. of Justice) (rates)....	173
Lord's Day Act (Mr. Brunelle) (Senate amendment not accepted).....	13

Bill No.

Militia Act (Mr. MacNeil)(to conform with present status of Canada)(at second reading)... 84

Naval Service Act (Mr. MacNeil)(to conform with present status of Canada)(only 1st reading).. 83

Niagara Falls Observation Bridge Company (Mr. Damude) (withdrawn)..... 15

New Westminster Harbour Commissioners Act (Min. of Transport) (withdrawn)..... 82

Penitentiary Act (Min. of Justice) (defeated in Senate)..... 175

Political Expenditures Act (unfinished)..... 90

Post Office Act (Newspaper ownership)(Mr. Church) (Preamble not proven - Senate)..... 20

Privy Council Appeals Act(Mr. Cahan)(withdrawn) 19

Railway Act(Rates on grain)(Mr. Reid) (at 2nd reading)..... 18

Workers Benevolent Society of Canada (B.C. Com. - not proceed further this session).....R2-120

SENATE BILLS DROPPED IN SENATE.

International Highway Forwarders (to incorporate) (withdrawn)..... 32

Madame Belle Hervey Harper Cassani (permission to enter Canada) (six months' hoist)..... M1

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A.

An Act respecting The Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants.

Read a first time, Thursday, 3rd March, 1938.

The Right Honourable Senator MEIGHEN, P.C.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

51158

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A.

An Act respecting The Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants.

Preamble.

WHEREAS The Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants has by its petition prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1902, c. 58.

1. Section five of chapter fifty-eight of the statutes of 1902 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Council of management.

"**5.** The affairs and business of the association shall be managed by a council, consisting of not less than six and not more than thirty members, to be constituted in such manner as may be provided by by-law."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**5.** The affairs and business of the Association shall be managed by a council consisting of not less than six and not more than twenty-one members, to be constituted in such manner as may be provided by by-law; and the following persons shall constitute the first council, viz.:—William H. Cross, Henry Barber, John Mackay, John Hyde, A. W. Stevenson, Alexander F. C. Ross and John C. Browne.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A.

An Act respecting The Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51160 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A.

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Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act respecting Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 8th March, 1938.

Honourable Senator McMEANS.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53806 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act respecting Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1938.*

DEFINITIONS.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression:—

"court". *(a)* "court" means any of the courts described in section three and includes a judge of such court;

"decree". *(b)* "decree" includes order, decision, judgment and sentence;

"divorce". *(c)* "divorce" means dissolution of marriage, anciently termed divorce *a vinculo matrimonii;*

"jurisdiction" *(d)* "jurisdiction" includes power and authority;

"now". *(e)* "now" means the time when this Act comes into force;

(f) "petition" includes action, suit, writ or other proceeding or process;

"petitioner". *(g)* "petitioner" includes plaintiff or other person presenting, instituting, or causing to be issued a petition as defined by this section;

"presentation" and "presented to". *(h)* "presentation," with relation to a petition as defined by this section, includes institution and commencement, and "presented to," with the same relation, includes instituted in or commenced in;

"respondent". *(i)* "respondent" includes defendant.

Explanatory Notes.

Dissolution of marriage is of statutory origin. The other familiar matrimonial causes had not statutory origin. Any court in Canada which has jurisdiction in divorce has jurisdiction also in the other matrimonial causes.

"Divorce" throughout these notes, means *dissolution of marriage.*

The only courts in Canada to which this Act applies are courts which *now* have jurisdiction to decree divorce.

A court in Prince Edward Island has had that right since 1835.

A court in Nova Scotia has had that right since 1758.

A court in New Brunswick has had that right since 1791.

No court has that right in Quebec.

A court in Ontario has had that right since 1930.

A court in Manitoba has had that right since 1870.

Courts in Saskatchewan and Alberta have had that right since 1905. Before then the right was inchoate in the N. W. Territories. Hence the right of Saskatchewan and Alberta although these provinces were only formed in 1905 is to the Divorce law of England as of 1870.

A court in British Columbia has had that right since 1858.

Prince Edward Island may now *exercise* its right under its own Act of 1835 (since unamended and unrepealed) by virtue of sec. 129, B.N.A. Act.

Nova Scotia, under the same authority, now exercises its right under its own Act of 1866.

New Brunswick also operates under its own preconfederation Act of 1860.

Ontario operates under Dominion Act, chapter 14 of the statutes of 1930.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta operate under the terms of the respective Acts of 1870 and 1905 which erected them into provinces. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has confirmed their right, which extends to the divorce law of England as of 1870.

British Columbia yet operates under a proclamation of Governor Douglas made in 1858, which, it has been held, extends to that province the divorce law of England as in force in 1858.

APPLICATION.

Application of this Act in provinces.

3. This Act shall apply to and in those provinces of Canada wherein there are now constituted and maintained courts of divorce and matrimonial causes having jurisdiction to decree dissolution of marriage, and to and in such provinces only.

Application of this Act to courts.

(2) In each of such provinces this Act shall apply to and confer jurisdiction upon the court described in subsection one of this section (subsequently in this Act termed "the court") and to and upon that court only.

Jurisdiction of the court augmented.

4. The intent of this Act (saving the effect of section five) is to augment the now existing jurisdiction of the court with relation to divorce and matrimonial causes without disturbing the basis upon which that jurisdiction rests. Accordingly, it is declared that, notwithstanding anything in this Act, the court, to such extent as it now has (whether under any statute, order in council, proclamation or rule of law, or by reason of the time of the enactment, or making, publishing or issuing of any statute, order in council or proclamation or otherwise or at all) jurisdiction with relation to divorce and matrimonial causes, shall continue to derive that jurisdiction as heretofore without any impairment (saving the effect of section five) by reason of this Act, but that to such further extent as by the terms of this Act any new jurisdiction is capable of being conferred upon the court, and to that extent only, this Act shall apply and such new jurisdiction, so conferred, and that only, shall be deemed to be based upon and derived under this Act.

(2) All such new jurisdiction of the court shall be exercised and applied under rules of court, which it may provide.

DIVORCE.

Restrictions on petitions for divorce.

5. No petition for divorce shall be presented to or entertained by the court until a period of three years shall have elapsed since the date of the marriage unless the court, upon application made in accordance with rules of court, shall otherwise allow.

Cases of hardship or depravity.

(2) The court shall so allow only in cases of exceptional hardship suffered by the petitioner or of exceptional depravity on the part of the respondent.

Effect of misrepresentation or concealment.

(3) If at the hearing of the petition it appears to the court that the petitioner obtained under this section leave to present the petition by any misrepresentation or concealment of the nature of the case the court may, if it pronounces a decree nisi, do so subject to the condition that no application to make the decree absolute shall be

The various provinces, therefore, derive their various jurisdictions as now exercised through various sources—Imperial statutes, Provincial statutes, orders in council, Proclamations and the common law. In some of the provinces the gap between the date of the law of England which applies to them and the present time is broad.

This Act has been framed in terms designed to enable the proper court in each of the provinces to supplement its existing jurisdiction by addition thereto of such portion of what is now the law of England as will, in the result, make the total jurisdiction of each and all of them substantially the same, to wit, substantially, the law of divorce and matrimonial causes as it is now in England, preserving, in each province, however, so far as its now existing jurisdiction is concerned, its now existing *source of jurisdiction.* For example the Maritime provinces will retain their pre-confederation Acts, so far as they go and they will resort to this Act only for any *new* jurisdiction to be found in it. So with the other provinces according to their circumstances. The formula for this application of the Act is expressed by sections three and four, especially the latter. This procedure will cause the least possible disturbance in the application of the Act, which will be easily adapted to the differing conditions in each province.

Section 4 presents a novel departure. Except in what is bound to be a rare case a marriage cannot be dissolved within its first three years.

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 deal with divorce, sections 10 and 11 with judicial separation, sections 12 and 13 with nullity, section 14 with alimony, sections 15 to 18 cover general matters.

Since section 16 of the Act extends the provisions of chapter 15 of the Dominion statutes of 1930 to deportation of an alien husband as well as desertion and to *any* matrimonial cause, it is proposed to repeal that Act.

made until after the expiration of such period of three years or it may dismiss the petition without prejudice to any petition which may be brought after the expiration of such period of three years upon the same, or substantially the same, facts as those proved in support of the petition so dismissed.

Relevant considerations for guidance of court.

(4) In determining any application made under this section for leave to present a petition the court shall have regard to the interests of any children of the marriage and to the question whether there is reasonable probability of a reconciliation between the parties before the expiration of such period of three years.

Misconduct within three years after marriage.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the presentation, after the elapse of such period of three years, of a petition based upon matters which have occurred before the expiration of that period.

Grounds of petition for divorce by either husband or wife.

6. A petition for divorce may be presented either by the husband or the wife to, and it may be entertained by, the court, on the ground that the respondent:—

(a) has since the celebration of the marriage committed adultery; or

(b) has deserted the petitioner without cause for a period of at least three years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition; or

(c) has since the celebration of the marriage treated the petitioner with cruelty; or

(d) is incurably of unsound mind and has been continuously under care and treatment for a period of at least five years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition.

Grounds of petition by wife only.

(2) A petition for divorce may be presented by the wife to, and it may be entertained by, the court, on the ground that her husband has, since the celebration of the marriage, been guilty of rape, sodomy or bestiality.

Meaning of "care and treatment".

(3) For the purposes of this section a person of unsound mind shall be deemed to be under care and treatment only whilst he is:—

(a) detained in pursuance of an order or inquisition competently made or had under authority of a statute in force in the province concerned or as a criminal lunatic; or

(b) receiving treatment as a voluntary patient pursuant to any statute in force in the province concerned, being treatment which follows without any interval a period of such detention as aforesaid.

Duty of court on presentation of petition for divorce.

7. On a petition for divorce it shall be the duty of the court to enquire, so far as it reasonably can, into the facts alleged and whether there has been any connivance or condonation on the part of the petitioner and whether any

collusion exists between the parties and also to enquire into any countercharge which is made against the petitioner.

Proofs required.

(2) If the court is satisfied on the evidence that:—

(i) the case for the petition has been proved; and

(ii) where the ground of the petition is adultery, the petitioner has not in any manner been accessory to, or has not connived at or condoned the adultery, or, where the ground of the petition is cruelty, the petitioner has not in any manner condoned the cruelty; and

(iii) the petition is not presented or prosecuted in collusion with the respondent or either of the respondents;

the court, subject to section eight, shall pronounce a decree of divorce, but if the court is not satisfied with respect to any of the aforesaid matters it shall dismiss the petition.

When court not bound to decree divorce.

8. The court, notwithstanding the provisions of section seven, shall not be bound to pronounce a decree of divorce and may dismiss the petition if it finds that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery or if, in the opinion of the court, the petitioner has been guilty:—

(a) of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting the petition; or

(b) of cruelty towards the other party of the marriage; or

(c) where the ground of the petition is adultery or cruelty, of having without reasonable excuse deserted, or having without reasonable excuse wilfully separated himself or herself from, the other party before the adultery or cruelty complained of; or

(d) where the ground of the petition is adultery or unsoundness of mind or desertion, of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery or unsoundness of mind or desertion.

PRESUMPTION OF DEATH.

Proceedings for decree of presumption of death and dissolution of marriage.

9. Any married person who alleges that reasonable grounds exist for supposing that the other party to the marriage is dead may present a petition to the court to have it presumed that the other party is dead and to have the marriage dissolved, and the court, if satisfied that such reasonable grounds exist, may, by decree, presume the death and dissolve the marriage, with liberty to the petitioner lawfully to marry again.

Seven years absence.

(2) In any such proceedings the fact that for a period of seven years or upwards the other party to the marriage has been continually absent from the petitioner and the petitioner has no reason to believe that the other party

has been living within that time shall be evidence that he or she is dead until the contrary is proved.

Practice and procedure.

(3) The practice and procedure under this section shall be, as nearly as may be, the same as in ordinary proceedings in the court for a divorce.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

Decree of judicial separation.

10. A petition for judicial separation may be presented to the court either by the husband or the wife on any grounds on which a petition for divorce might have been presented, or on the ground of failure to comply with a decree of restitution of conjugal rights or on any ground on which a decree of judicial separation may now be pronounced in the court to which the petition is presented.

Sections 7 and 8 to apply.

(2) The provisions of sections seven and eight, relating to the duty of the court on presentation of a petition for divorce and the circumstances in which such a petition shall or may be granted or dismissed, shall apply in like manner to a petition for judicial separation, and where the court in accordance with such provisions grants a decree of judicial separation it shall no longer be obligatory for the petitioner to cohabit with the respondent.

Divorce following judicial separation.

11. Where an intending petitioner for a decree of divorce has previously been granted a decree of judicial separation he or she shall not be prevented from presenting his or her petition for divorce, nor the court be prevented from pronouncing a decree of divorce, by reason only of the granting of such previous decree, although it was made upon the same or substantially the same facts as those proved in support of the petition for divorce.

Previous decree may be accepted as proof of alleged misconduct.

(2) On any such petition for divorce the court may treat the decree of judicial separation as sufficient proof of the adultery, desertion or other ground on which it was granted, but the court shall not pronounce a decree of divorce without receiving evidence from the petitioner.

Effect of desertion in such proceedings.

(3) For the purposes of any such petition for divorce a period of desertion immediately preceding the institution of proceedings for a decree of judicial separation shall, if the parties have not resumed cohabitation and the decree has been continuously in force since the granting thereof, be deemed immediately to precede the presentation of the petition for divorce.

NULLITY.

New grounds for decree of nullity.

12. Subject to section thirteen, in addition to any other grounds on which, in the province and in the court to which the petition has been presented, a marriage is by law void or voidable, a marriage shall be voidable by the court on the grounds—

(a) that the marriage has not been consummated owing to the wilful refusal of the respondent to consummate it; or

(b) that either party to the marriage was at the time of the marriage either of unsound mind or a mental defective within the meaning of any statute in force in the province of the court concerned or subject to recurrent fits of insanity or epilepsy; or

(c) that the respondent was at the time of the marriage suffering from venereal disease of a communicable form; or

(d) that the respondent was at the time of the marriage pregnant by some person other than the petitioner.

Limitation of effect of section twelve.

13. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twelve, in the cases specified in paragraphs *(b)*, *(c)* and *(d)* thereof the court shall not grant a decree unless it is satisfied—

(a) that the petitioner was at the time of the marriage ignorant of the facts alleged; and

(b) that proceedings looking to annulment were instituted within a year from the date of the marriage; and

(c) that martial intercourse with the consent of the petitioner has not occurred since the discovery by the petitioner of the existence of the grounds for a decree.

Issue legitimate.

(2) Any child born of a marriage avoided pursuant to paragraphs *(b)* or *(c)* of section twelve shall be a legitimate child of the parents thereto notwithstanding such avoidance.

Marriage void by law not validated.

(3) Nothing in this section or in section twelve shall be construed as validating any marriage which is by law void, but with respect to which a decree of nullity has not been granted.

ALIMONY.

Powers of court.

14. When a petition for divorce or nullity of marriage or judicial separation has been presented the court shall have power to order the provision of alimony, the settlement of the wife's property, the application of property which is the subject of marriage settlements and the securing of money for the benefit of the children of the marriage, and proceedings to obtain any such order may, subject to and in accordance with rules of court, be commenced at any time after the presentation of the petition: Provided that if the practice of the court provides for a decree nisi no order other than an interim order for the payment of alimony shall be made unless and until a decree nisi has been pronounced, and no such order, save in so far as it relates to the preparation, execution, or approval of a deed or instrument, nor any settlement made in pursuance of any such order, shall take effect unless and until the decree is made absolute.

Proviso.

Money may be ordered to be applied for benefit of children.

(2) The court may, if it thinks fit, on any decree of divorce or nullity of marriage, order the husband, or (in the case of a petition for divorce by a wife on the ground of her husband's insanity) order the wife to secure for the benefit of the children such gross sum of money or annual sum of money as the court may deem reasonable: Provided that the term for which any sum of money is secured for the benefit of a child shall not extend beyond the date when the child will attain twenty-one years of age.

Proviso.

GENERAL.

Clergyman not bound to marry divorced persons or to permit marriage in church or chapel.

15. No clergyman shall be compelled or bound to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage has been dissolved on any ground and whose former husband or wife is still living or to permit the marriage of any such person to be solemnized in the church or chapel of which he is the minister.

Domicile when husband deserts wife or is deported as an alien.

16. Where a wife has been deserted by her husband, or where her husband has been deported from Canada under any law for the time being in force relating to the deportation of aliens, and the husband was immediately before the desertion or deportation domiciled in Canada the court shall have jurisdiction for the purpose of any proceedings under this or any other Act or law in force in the province concerned relating to Divorce and/or Matrimonial Causes, notwithstanding that the husband has changed his domicile since the desertion or deportation.

Repeal.

17. Chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1930, first session, *The Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1930*, and sections four, five and six of the *Marriage and Divorce Act*, chapter one hundred and twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, respectively, are repealed.

When this Act in force.

18. This Act shall come into force on the first day of July, 1938.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act respecting Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 18th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53808 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act respecting Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1938.*

DEFINITIONS.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression:—

"court". *(a)* "court" means any of the courts described in section three and includes a judge of such court;

"cruelty". *(b)* "cruelty" means legal cruelty as now interpreted and construed by the High Court of England in divorce and matrimonial causes.

"decree". *(c)* "decree" includes order, decision, judgment and sentence;

"divorce". *(d)* "divorce" means dissolution of marriage, anciently termed divorce *a vinculo matrimonii;*

"jurisdiction" *(e)* "jurisdiction" includes power and authority;

'now". *(f)* "now" means the time when this Act comes into force;

(g) "petition" includes action, suit, writ or other proceeding or process;

"petitioner". *(h)* "petitioner" includes plaintiff or other person presenting, instituting, or causing to be issued a petition as defined by this section;

"presentation" and "presented to". *(i)* "presentation," with relation to a petition as defined by this section, includes institution and commencement, and "presented to," with the same relation, includes instituted in or commenced in;

"respondent". *(j)* "respondent" includes defendant.

Explanatory Notes.

Dissolution of marriage is of statutory origin. The other familiar matrimonial causes had not statutory origin. Any court in Canada which has jurisdiction in divorce has jurisdiction also in the other matrimonial causes.

"Divorce" throughout these notes, means *dissolution of marriage.*

The only courts in Canada to which this Act applies are courts which *now* have jurisdiction to decree divorce.

A court in Prince Edward Island has had that right since 1835 as the term "divorce" was then understood.

A court in Nova Scotia has had that right since 1758.

A court in New Brunswick has had that right since 1791.

No court has that right in Quebec.

A court in Ontario has had that right since 1930.

A court in Manitoba has had that right since 1870.

Courts in Saskatchewan and Alberta have had that right since 1905. Before then the right was inchoate in the N. W. Territories. Hence the right of Saskatchewan and Alberta although these provinces were only formed in 1905 is to the Divorce law of England as of 1870.

A court in British Columbia has had that right since 1858.

Prince Edward Island may now *exercise* its right under its own Act of 1835 (since unamended and unrepealed) by virtue of sec. 129, B.N.A. Act.

Nova Scotia, under the same authority, now exercises its right under its own Act of 1866.

New Brunswick also operates under its own preconfederation Act of 1860.

Ontario operates under Dominion Act, chapter 14 of the statutes of 1930.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta operate under the terms of the respective Acts of 1870 and 1905 which erected them into provinces. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has confirmed their right, which extends to the divorce law of England as of 1870.

British Columbia yet operates under a proclamation of Governor Douglas made in 1858, which, it has been held, extends to that province the divorce law of England as in force in 1858.

APPLICATION.

Application of this Act in provinces.

3. This Act shall apply to and in those provinces of Canada wherein there are now constituted and maintained courts of divorce and matrimonial causes having jurisdiction to decree dissolution of marriage, and to and in such provinces only.

Application of this Act to courts.

(2) In each of such provinces this Act shall apply to and confer jurisdiction upon the court described in subsection one of this section (subsequently in this Act termed "the court") and to and upon that court only.

Jurisdiction of the court augmented.

4. The intent of this Act (saving the effect of section five) is to augment the now existing jurisdiction of the court with relation to divorce and matrimonial causes without disturbing the basis upon which that jurisdiction rests. Accordingly, it is declared that, notwithstanding anything in this Act, the court, to such extent as it now has (whether under any statute, order in council, proclamation or rule of law, or by reason of the time of the enactment, or making, publishing or issuing of any statute, order in council or proclamation or otherwise or at all) jurisdiction with relation to divorce and matrimonial causes, shall continue to derive that jurisdiction as heretofore without any impairment (saving the effect of section five) by reason of this Act, but that to such further extent as by the terms of this Act any new jurisdiction is capable of being conferred upon the court, and to that extent only, this Act shall apply and such new jurisdiction, so conferred, and that only, shall be deemed to be based upon and derived under this Act.

(2) All such new jurisdiction of the court shall be exercised and applied under rules of court, which it may provide.

DIVORCE.

Restrictions on petitions for divorce.

5. No petition for divorce shall be presented to or entertained by the court until a period of three years shall have elapsed since the date of the marriage unless the court, upon application made in accordance with rules of court, shall otherwise allow.

Cases of hardship or depravity.

(2) The court shall so allow only in cases of exceptional hardship suffered by the petitioner or of exceptional depravity on the part of the respondent.

Effect of misrepresentation or concealment.

(3) If at the hearing of the petition it appears to the court that the petitioner obtained under this section leave to present the petition by any misrepresentation or concealment of the nature of the case the court may, if it pronounces a decree nisi, do so subject to the condition that no application to make the decree absolute shall be

The various provinces, therefore, derive their various jurisdictions as now exercised through various sources—Imperial statutes, Provincial statutes, orders in council, Proclamations and the common law. In some of the provinces the gap between the date of the law of England which applies to them and the present time is broad.

This Act has been framed in terms designed to enable the proper court in each of the provinces to supplement its existing jurisdiction by addition thereto of such portion of what is now the law of England as will, in the result, make the total jurisdiction of each and all of them substantially the same, to wit, substantially, the law of divorce and matrimonial causes as it is now in England, preserving, in each province, however, so far as its now existing jurisdiction is concerned, its now existing *source of jurisdiction.* For example the Maritime provinces will retain their pre-confederation Acts, so far as they go and they will resort to this Act only for any *new* jurisdiction to be found in it. So with the other provinces according to their circumstances. The formula for this application of the Act is expressed by sections three and four, especially the latter. This procedure will cause the least possible disturbance in the application of the Act, which will be easily adapted to the differing conditions in each province.

Section 4 presents a novel departure. Except in what is bound to be a rare case a marriage cannot be dissolved within its first three years.

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 deal with divorce, sections 10 and 11 with judicial separation, sections 12 and 13 with nullity, section 14 with alimony, sections 15 to 18 cover general matters.

Since section 16 of the Act extends the provisions of chapter 15 of the Dominion statutes of 1930 to deportation of an alien husband as well as desertion and to *any* matrimonial cause, it is proposed to repeal that Act.

made until after the expiration of such period of three years or it may dismiss the petition without prejudice to any petition which may be brought after the expiration of such period of three years upon the same, or substantially the same, facts as those proved in support of the petition so dismissed.

Relevant considerations for guidance of court.

(4) In determining any application made under this section for leave to present a petition the court shall have regard to the interests of any children of the marriage and to the question whether there is reasonable probability of a reconciliation between the parties before the expiration of such period of three years.

Misconduct within three years after marriage.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the presentation, after the elapse of such period of three years, of a petition based upon matters which have occurred before the expiration of that period.

Section not to apply to adultery.

(6) This section shall not apply in the case of a petition for divorce on the ground of adultery.

Grounds of petition for divorce by either husband or wife.

6. A petition for divorce may be presented either by the husband or the wife to, and it may be entertained by, the court, on the ground that the respondent:—

(a) has since the celebration of the marriage committed adultery; or

(b) has deserted the petitioner without cause for a period of at least six years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition; or

(c) has since the celebration of the marriage treated the petitioner with cruelty; or

(d) is incurably of unsound mind and has been continuously under care and treatment for a period of at least five years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition.

Grounds of petition by wife only.

(2) A petition for divorce may be presented by the wife to, and it may be entertained by, the court, on the ground that her husband has, since the celebration of the marriage, been guilty of rape, sodomy or bestiality.

Meaning of "care and treatment".

(3) For the purposes of this section a person of unsound mind shall be deemed to be under care and treatment only whilst he is:—

(a) detained in pursuance of an order or inquisition competently made or had under authority of a statute in force in the province concerned or as a criminal lunatic; or

(b) receiving treatment as a voluntary patient pursuant to any statute in force in the province concerned, being treatment which follows without any interval a period of such detention as aforesaid.

Duty of court on presentation of petition for divorce.

7. On a petition for divorce it shall be the duty of the court to enquire, so far as it reasonably can, into the facts alleged and whether there has been any connivance or

condonation on the part of the petitioner and whether any collusion exists between the parties and also to enquire into any countercharge which is made against the petitioner.

Proofs required.

(2) If the court is satisfied on the evidence that:—

(i) the case for the petition has been proved; and

(ii) where the ground of the petition is adultery, the petitioner has not in any manner been accessory to, or has not connived at or condoned the adultery, or, where the ground of the petition is cruelty, the petitioner has not in any manner condoned the cruelty; and

(iii) the petition is not presented or prosecuted in collusion with the respondent or either of the respondents;

the court, subject to section eight, shall pronounce a decree of divorce, but if the court is not satisfied with respect to any of the aforesaid matters it shall dismiss the petition.

When court not bound to decree divorce.

8. The court, notwithstanding the provisions of section seven, shall not be bound to pronounce a decree of divorce and may dismiss the petition if it finds that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery or if, in the opinion of the court, the petitioner has been guilty:—

(a) of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting the petition; or

(b) of cruelty towards the other party of the marriage; or

(c) where the ground of the petition is adultery or cruelty, of having without reasonable excuse deserted, or having without reasonable excuse wilfully separated himself or herself from, the other party before the adultery or cruelty complained of; or

(d) where the ground of the petition is adultery or unsoundness of mind or desertion, of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery or unsoundness of mind or desertion.

PRESUMPTION OF DEATH.

Proceedings for decree of presumption of death and dissolution of marriage.

9. Any married person who alleges that reasonable grounds exist for supposing that the other party to the marriage is dead may present a petition to the court to have it presumed that the other party is dead and to have the marriage dissolved, and the court, if satisfied that such reasonable grounds exist, may, by decree, presume the death and dissolve the marriage, with liberty to the petitioner lawfully to marry again.

Seven years absence.

(2) In any such proceedings the fact that for a period of seven years or upwards the other party to the marriage has been continually absent from the petitioner and the petitioner has no reason to believe that the other party

has been living within that time shall be evidence that he or she is dead until the contrary is proved.

Practice and procedure.

(3) The practice and procedure under this section shall be, as nearly as may be, the same as in ordinary proceedings in the court for a divorce.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

Decree of judicial separation.

10. A petition for judicial separation may be presented to the court either by the husband or the wife on any grounds on which a petition for divorce might have been presented, or on the ground of failure to comply with a decree of restitution of conjugal rights or on any ground on which a decree of judicial separation may now be pronounced in the court to which the petition is presented.

Sections 7 and 8 to apply.

(2) The provisions of sections seven and eight, relating to the duty of the court on presentation of a petition for divorce and the circumstances in which such a petition shall or may be granted or dismissed, shall apply in like manner to a petition for judicial separation, and where the court in accordance with such provisions grants a decree of judicial separation it shall no longer be obligatory for the petitioner to cohabit with the respondent.

Divorce following judicial separation.

11. Where an intending petitioner for a decree of divorce has previously been granted a decree of judicial separation he or she shall not be prevented from presenting his or her petition for divorce, nor the court be prevented from pronouncing a decree of divorce, by reason only of the granting of such previous decree, although it was made upon the same or substantially the same facts as those proved in support of the petition for divorce.

Previous decree may be accepted as proof of alleged misconduct.

(2) On any such petition for divorce the court may treat the decree of judicial separation as sufficient proof of the adultery, desertion or other ground on which it was granted, but the court shall not pronounce a decree of divorce without receiving evidence from the petitioner.

Effect of desertion in such proceedings.

(3) For the purposes of any such petition for divorce a period of desertion immediately preceding the institution of proceedings for a decree of judicial separation shall, if the parties have not resumed cohabitation and the decree has been continuously in force since the granting thereof, be deemed immediately to precede the presentation of the petition for divorce.

AVOIDANCE.

New grounds for decree of avoidance.

12. Subject to section thirteen, in addition to any other grounds on which, in the province and in the court to which the petition has been presented, a marriage is by law void or voidable, a marriage shall be voidable by the court on the grounds—

(a) that the marriage has not been consummated owing to the wilful refusal of the respondent to consummate it; or

(b) that either party to the marriage was at the time of the marriage either of unsound mind or a mental defective within the meaning of any statute in force in the province of the court concerned or subject to recurrent fits of insanity or epilepsy; or

(c) that the respondent was at the time of the marriage suffering from venereal disease of a communicable form; or

(d) that the respondent was at the time of the marriage pregnant by some person other than the petitioner.

Limitation of effect of section twelve.

13. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twelve, in the cases specified in paragraphs *(b)*, *(c)* and *(d)* thereof the court shall not grant a decree unless it is satisfied—

(a) that the petitioner was at the time of the marriage ignorant of the facts alleged; and

(b) that proceedings looking to avoidance were instituted within a year from the date of the marriage; and

(c) that marital intercourse with the consent of the petitioner has not occurred since the discovery by the petitioner of the existence of the grounds for a decree.

Extent to which decree shall relate back.

(2) In the case of a marriage avoided pursuant to paragraph *(a)* of section twelve the decree shall relate back to such date, not earlier than three months after the date of the marriage, as shall be fixed and named in the decree by the court.

Extent to which decree shall relate back.

(3) In the case of a marriage avoided pursuant to paragraphs *(b)*, *(c)* or *(d)* of section twelve the decree shall relate back to a date, not earlier than the time of discovery by the petitioner of the existence of the grounds for a decree, and such date shall be fixed and named in the decree by the court.

Issue legitimate.

(4) Any child born of a marriage avoided pursuant to paragraphs *(b)* or *(c)* of section twelve shall be a legitimate child of the parents thereto notwithstanding such avoidance.

Marriage void by law not validated.

(5) Nothing in this section or in section twelve shall be construed as validating any marriage which is by law void, but with respect to which a decree of nullity has not been granted.

ALIMONY.

Powers of court.

14. When a petition for divorce or judicial separation or avoidance of marriage has been presented to the court under and pursuant to any one or more of sections six to thirteen, both inclusive, of this Act the court shall have power to order the provision of alimony, the settlement of the wife's property, the application of property which is

the subject of marriage settlements and the securing of money for the benefit of the children of the marriage, and proceedings to obtain any such order may, subject to and in accordance with rules of court, be commenced at any time after the presentation of the petition: Provided that if the practice of the court provides for a decree nisi no order other than an interim order for the payment of alimony shall be made unless and until a decree nisi has been pronounced, and no such order, save in so far as it relates to the preparation, execution, or approval of a deed or instrument, nor any settlement made in pursuance of any such order, shall take effect unless and until the decree is made absolute.

Proviso.

Money may be ordered to be applied for benefit of children.

(2) The court may, if it thinks fit, on any decree of divorce or avoidance of marriage made under and pursuant to this Act, order the husband, or (in the case of a petition for divorce by a wife on the ground of her husband's insanity) order the wife to secure for the benefit of the children such gross sum of money or annual sum of money as the court may deem reasonable: Provided that the term for which any sum of money is secured for the benefit of a child shall not extend beyond the date when the child will attain twenty-one years of age.

Proviso.

GENERAL.

Clergyman not bound to marry divorced persons or to permit marriage in church or chapel.

15. No clergyman shall be compelled or bound to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage has been dissolved on any ground and whose former husband or wife is still living or to permit the marriage of any such person to be solemnized in the church or chapel of which he is the minister.

Domicile when husband deserts wife or is deported as an alien.

16. Where a wife has been deserted by her husband, or where her husband has been deported from Canada under any law for the time being in force relating to the deportation of aliens, and the husband was immediately before the desertion or deportation domiciled in Canada the court shall have jurisdiction for the purpose of any proceedings under this or any other Act or law in force in the province concerned relating to divorce and/or matrimonial causes, notwithstanding that the husband has changed his domicile since the desertion or deportation.

Repeal.

17. Chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1930, first session, *The Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1930*, and sections four, five and six of the *Marriage and Divorce Act*, chapter one hundred and twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, respectively, are repealed.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

Honourable Senator McMEANS.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51849 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has by its petition prayed for the passing of an Act authorizing it to lease the railway and undertaking of The Winnipeg River Railway Company, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Power to lease.

1. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", may lease the railway and undertaking of The Winnipeg River Railway Company, provided that such transaction shall be subject to the approval of two-thirds of the votes of the shareholders of the Company present or represented at an annual general meeting or a special general meeting called for the purpose.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51851 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

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Preamble.

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Power to lease.

1. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", may lease the railway and undertaking of The Winnipeg River Railway Company, provided that such transaction shall be subject to the approval of two-thirds of the votes of the shareholders of the Company present or represented at an annual general meeting or a special general meeting called for the purpose.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act respecting Révillon Frères Trading Company, Limited, and to change its name to Rupert's Land Trading Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

Honourable Senator McMEANS.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53519 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act respecting Révillon Frères Trading Company, Limited, and to change its name to Rupert's Land Trading Company.

WHEREAS Révillon Frères Trading Company, Limited, a company incorporated by chapter one hundred and forty-three of the statutes of 1912, has presented a petition praying that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1912, c. 143.

Change of name.

1. The name of the Company, Révillon Frères Trading Company, Limited, incorporated by chapter one hundred and forty-three of the statutes of 1912, is hereby changed to "Rupert's Land Trading Company", but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights, obligations or liabilities of the Company, nor in any way affect any suit or proceeding now pending or judgment now 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, and any suit or legal proceeding that might have been commenced or continued by or against the Company by its former name may be commenced or continued by or against it by its new name.

2. Section three of the said Act is amended by adding thereto as subsections two, three and four the following:—

Power to reduce or increase issued capital stock.

"(2) The Company may, by by-law, from time to time reduce or increase in any way its issued capital stock, and, for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this subsection, it is hereby declared that the Company may, from time to time,

Explanatory Notes.

Section **1.**

The Révillon family being no longer the owners of the shares of the Company the latter and the former Révillon shareholders both desire that the name of the Company be changed.

Section **2.**

The intent of this provision is to enable the Company to rearrange its capital structure with relation to its actual assets and liabilities as of the present time, dealing only with issued capital stock.

(*a*) extinguish or reduce the liability on any of its shares in respect of capital not paid up;

(*b*) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, cancel any paid-up capital which is lost or not represented by available assets;

(*c*) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares and either with or without reducing the number of such shares, pay off any paid-up capital which is in excess of the wants of the Company.

Approval of by-law, reducing or increasing capital stock.

(3) No by-law enacted under the next preceding subsection shall come into force until it shall have been approved by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Company, called for the purpose of considering such by-law.

(4) Nothing in this section contained shall authorize or be deemed to have authorized either:—

(*a*) the reduction of the issued capital stock of the company below the amount of its liabilities, or

(*b*) the increase of the authorized capital stock of the company above that mentioned in subsection one of this section."

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act respecting Révillon Frères Trading Company, Limited, and to change its name to Rupert's Land Trading Company.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53521

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act respecting Révillon Frères Trading Company, Limited, and to change its name to Rupert's Land Trading Company.

WHEREAS Révillon Frères Trading Company, Limited, a company incorporated by chapter one hundred and forty-three of the statutes of 1912, has presented a petition praying that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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Change of name.

1. The name of the Company, Révillon Frères Trading Company, Limited, incorporated by chapter one hundred and forty-three of the statutes of 1912, is hereby changed to "Rupert's Land Trading Company", but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights, obligations or liabilities of the Company, nor in any way affect any suit or proceeding now pending or judgment now 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, and any suit or legal proceeding that might have been commenced or continued by or against the Company by its former name may be commenced or continued by or against it by its new name.

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The intent of this provision is to enable the Company to rearrange its capital structure with relation to its actual assets and liabilities as of the present time, dealing only with issued capital stock.

(a) extinguish or reduce the liability on any of its shares in respect of capital not paid up;

(b) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, cancel any paid-up capital which is lost or not represented by available assets;

(c) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares and either with or without reducing the number of such shares, pay off any paid-up capital which is in excess of the wants of the Company.

Approval of by-law, reducing or increasing capital stock.

(3) No by-law enacted under the next preceding subsection shall come into force until it shall have been approved by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Company, called for the purpose of considering such by-law.

(4) Nothing in this section contained shall authorize or be deemed to have authorized either:—

(a) the reduction of the issued capital stock of the company below the amount of its liabilities, or

(b) the increase of the authorized capital stock of the company above that mentioned in subsection one of this section."

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act respecting The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

Honourable Senator ROBINSON.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53595 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act respecting The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company.

Preamble.
1910, c. 155.

WHEREAS The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company, which was incorporated as a Dominion company by chapter one hundred and fifty-five of the statutes of 1910, has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1910, c. 155, s. 7, ss. 2.

1. Subsection two of section seven of chapter one hundred and fifty-five of the statutes of 1910 is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Directors.

"(2) No person shall be elected or qualified to hold office as a director unless he is a member of the Company, or of a partnership which is a member of the Company, or a director or manager of a corporation which is a member of the Company, or a person authorized by resolution of the directors of a corporation which is a member of the Company."

Explanatory Note.

The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company, incorporated by chapter 155 of the statutes of Canada, 1910, is without share capital. Its members are all operators on the river having one hundred thousand feet of lumber, and upwards, passing through the boom in any given year.

Subsection 2 of section 7 of the Act reads as follows:—"No person shall be elected or qualified to hold office as a director unless he is a member of the Company, or of a partnership which is a member of the Company, or is a director or the manager of a corporation which is a member of the Company."

All the members are now corporations and it is not always practical for a director or a manager of certain of the corporate members of the Company to act as a director of the Company, and the Company is desirous of extending the qualifications for a director to apply to any person authorized by a resolution of a corporation which is a member of the Company.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act respecting The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53597

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act respecting The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company.

Preamble.
1910, c. 155.

WHEREAS The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company, which was incorporated as a Dominion company by chapter one hundred and fifty-five of the statutes of 1910, has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1910, c. 155, s. 7, ss. 2.

1. Subsection two of section seven of chapter one hundred and fifty-five of the statutes of 1910 is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Directors.

"(2) No person shall be elected or qualified to hold office as a director unless he is a member of the Company, or of a partnership which is a member of the Company, or a director or manager of a corporation which is a member of the Company, or a person authorized by resolution of the directors of a corporation which is a member of the Company."

Explanatory Note.

The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company, incorporated by chapter 155 of the statutes of Canada, 1910, is without share capital. Its members are all operators on the river having one hundred thousand feet of lumber, and upwards, passing through the boom in any given year.

Subsection 2 of section 7 of the Act reads as follows:—"No person shall be elected or qualified to hold office as a director unless he is a member of the Company, or of a partnership which is a member of the Company, or is a director or the manager of a corporation which is a member of the Company."

All the members are now corporations and it is not always practical for a director or a manager of certain of the corporate members of the Company to act as a director of the Company, and the Company is desirous of extending the qualifications for a director to apply to any person authorized by a resolution of a corporation which is a member of the Company.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Alice Cecile Pinder Hartt.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50806 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Alice Cecile Pinder Hartt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Cecile Pinder Hartt, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of George Theodore Hartt, financier, 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 June, A.D. 1905, at the said city, she then being Alice Cecile Pinder, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alice Cecile Pinder and George Theodore Hartt, her 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 Cecile Pinder may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Theodore Hartt had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Alice Cecile Pinder Hartt.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50885

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act for the relief of Alice Cecile Pinder Hartt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Cecile Pinder Hartt, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of George Theodore Hartt, financier, 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 June, A.D. 1905, at the said city, she then being Alice Cecile Pinder, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alice Cecile Pinder and George Theodore Hartt, her 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 Cecile Pinder may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Theodore Hartt had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Ruby May Foster Ryder.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50774 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Ruby May Foster Ryder.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruby May Foster Ryder, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Charles Frederick Ryder, milkman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of June, A.D. 1930, at the said city, she then being Ruby May Foster, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruby May Foster and Charles Frederick Ryder, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ruby May Foster may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Frederick Ryder had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Ruby May Foster Ryder.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50853 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act for the relief of Ruby May Foster Ryder.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruby May Foster Ryder, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Charles Frederick Ryder, milkman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of June, A.D. 1930, at the said city, she then being Ruby May Foster, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruby May Foster and Charles Frederick Ryder, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ruby May Foster may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Frederick Ryder had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Sadie Davidson Case.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50781 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Sadie Davidson Case.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Sadie Davidson Case, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Francis Harold Case, machinist, 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 March, A.D. 1924, at the said city, she then being Ethel Sadie Davidson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Sadie Davidson and Francis Harold Case, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Sadie Davidson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francis Harold Case had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Sadie Davidson Case.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50860

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Sadie Davidson Case.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Sadie Davidson Case, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Francis Harold Case, machinist, 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 March, A.D. 1924, at the said city, she then being Ethel Sadie Davidson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Sadie Davidson and Francis Harold Case, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethel Sadie Davidson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francis Harold Case had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Ray Simon Stern.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50792 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Ray Simon Stern.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ray Simon Stern, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Henry Sidney Stern, salesman, 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. 1908, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Ray Simon, a spinster; that on the tenth day of May, A.D. 1908, at the said city of Westmount, they were married again; that during the year A.D. 1937, the said Henry Sidney Stern committed adultery; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage or marriages with the said Henry Sidney Stern; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriage or marriages between Ray Simon and Henry Sidney Stern, 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 Ray Simon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage or marriages with the said Henry Sidney Stern had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Ray Simon Stern.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50871 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act for the relief of Ray Simon Stern.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ray Simon Stern, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Henry Sidney Stern, salesman, 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. 1908, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Ray Simon, a spinster; that on the tenth day of May, A.D. 1908, at the said city of Westmount, they were married again; that during the year A.D. 1937, the said Henry Sidney Stern committed adultery; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage or marriages with the said Henry Sidney Stern; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriage or marriages between Ray Simon and Henry Sidney Stern, 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 Ray Simon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage or marriages with the said Henry Sidney Stern had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Norma Adelaide MacKenzie Hird.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50795 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Norma Adelaide MacKenzie Hird.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Norma Adelaide MacKenzie Hird, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Charles Albert Hird, auditor, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the said province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of November, A.D. 1927, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Norma Adelaide MacKenzie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Norma Adelaide MacKenzie and Charles Albert Hird, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Norma Adelaide MacKenzie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Albert Hird had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Norma Adelaide MacKenzie Hird.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50874 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act for the relief of Norma Adelaide MacKenzie Hird.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Norma Adelaide MacKenzie Hird, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Charles Albert Hird, auditor, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the said province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of November, A.D. 1927, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Norma Adelaide MacKenzie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Norma Adelaide MacKenzie and Charles Albert Hird, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Norma Adelaide MacKenzie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Albert Hird had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Marjorie Thompson Maynes.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50803 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Marjorie Thompson Maynes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mabel Marjorie Thompson Maynes, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Eric John Maynes, salesman, 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 sixteenth day of January, A.D. 1928, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Mabel Marjorie Thompson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mabel Marjorie Thompson and Eric John Maynes, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsover.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mabel Marjorie Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eric John Maynes had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Marjorie Thompson Maynes.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50882 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Marjorie Thompson Maynes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mabel Marjorie Thompson Maynes, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Eric John Maynes, salesman, 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 sixteenth day of January, A.D. 1928, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Mabel Marjorie Thompson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mabel Marjorie Thompson and Eric John Maynes, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsover.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mabel Marjorie Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eric John Maynes had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Walter Edward Gorham.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50784 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Walter Edward Gorham.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Walter Edward Gorham, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, mechanical engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of August, A.D. 1918, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, he and Hannah McMillan, who was then of the said city of Winnipeg, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Walter Edward Gorham and Hannah McMillan, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Walter Edward Gorham may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hannah McMillan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Walter Edward Gorham.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50863 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act for the relief of Walter Edward Gorham.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Walter Edward Gorham, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, mechanical engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of August, A.D. 1918, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, he and Hannah McMillan, who was then of the said city of Winnipeg, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Walter Edward Gorham and Hannah McMillan, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Walter Edward Gorham may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hannah McMillan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Anne Eddie Bender.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50802 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Anne Eddie Bender.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Anne Eddie Bender, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, nurse, wife of Hugh William Bender, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of January, A.D. 1926, at the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, she then being Margaret Anne Eddie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Anne Eddie and Hugh William Bender, her 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 Anne Eddie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hugh William Bender had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Anne Eddie Bender.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50881 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Anne Eddie Bender.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Anne Eddie Bender, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, nurse, wife of Hugh William Bender, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of January, A.D. 1926, at the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, she then being Margaret Anne Eddie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Anne Eddie and Hugh William Bender, her 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 Anne Eddie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hugh William Bender had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Kathryn Chronis Briggs.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51809 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Kathryn Chronis Briggs.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kathryn Chronis Briggs, residing at the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, wife of Stanley James Briggs, mine superintendent, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Thetford Mines, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of January, A.D. 1935, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Kathryn Chronis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Kathryn Chronis and Stanley James Briggs, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Kathryn Chronis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanley James Briggs had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Kathryn Chronis Briggs.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51811 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act for the relief of Kathryn Chronis Briggs.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kathryn Chronis Briggs, residing at the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, wife of Stanley James Briggs, mine superintendent, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Thetford Mines, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of January, A.D. 1935, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Kathryn Chronis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Kathryn Chronis and Stanley James Briggs, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Kathryn Chronis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanley James Briggs had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Vera May Levis Holloway.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50790 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Vera May Levis Holloway.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vera May Levis Holloway, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, head waitress, wife of Sydney Hawtrey Holloway, veterinary surgeon, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of May, A.D. 1934, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Vera May Levis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Vera May Levis and Sydney Hawtrey Holloway, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to Marry again.

2. The said Vera May Levis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sydney Hawtrey Holloway had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Vera May Levis Holloway.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50869 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act for the relief of Vera May Levis Holloway.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vera May Levis Holloway, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, head waitress, wife of Sydney Hawtrey Holloway, veterinary surgeon, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of May, A.D. 1934, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Vera May Levis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Vera May Levis and Sydney Hawtrey Holloway, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to Marry again.

2. The said Vera May Levis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sydney Hawtrey Holloway had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Robert Andrew Young.

Read a first time, Thursday, 10th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50789 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Robert Andrew Young.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Andrew Young, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Lambert, in the county of Chambly, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of January, A.D. 1918, in the district of Rotherham, in the counties of Rotherham and York, England, he and Mabel Lilian Chippendale, who was then of the said district, 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Andrew Young and Mabel Lilian Chippendale, his 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 Andrew Young may at any time hereafter marry any woman who he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Lilian Chippendale had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Robert Andrew Young.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50868

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act for the relief of Robert Andrew Young.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Andrew Young, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Lambert, in the county of Chambly, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of January, A.D. 1918, in the district of Rotherham, in the counties of Rotherham and York, England, he and Mabel Lilian Chippendale, who was then of the said district, 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Andrew Young and Mabel Lilian Chippendale, his 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 Andrew Young may at any time hereafter marry any woman who he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Lilian Chippendale had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Mary Lorraine Ward Williamson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50796 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Mary Lorraine Ward Williamson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Lorraine Ward Williamson, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Kenneth Paul Williamson, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Westmount, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of April, A.D. 1936, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Mary Lorraine Ward, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Lorraine Ward and Kenneth Paul Williamson, her 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 Lorraine Ward may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Paul Williamson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Mary Lorraine Ward Williamson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 22nd MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50875 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Mary Lorraine Ward Williamson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Lorraine Ward Williamson, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Kenneth Paul Williamson, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Westmount, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of April, A.D. 1936, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Mary Lorraine Ward, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Lorraine Ward and Kenneth Paul Williamson, her 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 Lorraine Ward may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Paul Williamson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Lyall Gibson Hodges.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51734 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Lyall Gibson Hodges.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lyall Gibson Hodges, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 1930, at the said city, he and Doris Muriel Fergusson, who was then of the town of Hampstead, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lyall Gibson Hodges and Doris Muriel Fergusson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lyall Gibson Hodges may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Doris Muriel Fergusson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Lyall Gibson Hodges.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 22nd MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

51376

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Lyall Gibson Hodges.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lyall Gibson Hodges, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 1930, at the said city, he and Doris Muriel Fergusson, who was then of the town of Hampstead, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lyall Gibson Hodges and Doris Muriel Fergusson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lyall Gibson Hodges may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Doris Muriel Fergusson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Esther Lazarovitch Cohen.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50777 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Esther Lazarovitch Cohen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Esther Lazarovitch Cohen, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Benny Cohen, commercial traveller, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of February, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Esther Lazarovitch, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Esther Lazarovitch and Benny 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 Esther Lazarovitch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Benny Cohen had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Esther Lazarovitch Cohen.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 22nd MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50856

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Esther Lazarovitch Cohen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Esther Lazarovitch Cohen, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Benny Cohen, commercial traveller, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of February, A.D. 1917, at the said city, she then being Esther Lazarovitch, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Esther Lazarovitch and Benny 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 Esther Lazarovitch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Benny Cohen had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Reaves McMartin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50776 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Reaves McMartin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Reaves McMartin, residing at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, wife of Allen Alderson McMartin, business executive, 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-eighth day of August, A.D. 1923, at the town of Oyster Bay, in the county of Nassau, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Dorothy Reaves, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Reaves and Allen Alderson McMartin, her 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 Reaves may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Allen Alderson McMartin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Reaves McMartin.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 22nd MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50855 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Reaves McMartin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Reaves McMartin, residing at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, wife of Allen Alderson McMartin, business executive, 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-eighth day of August, A.D. 1923, at the town of Oyster Bay, in the county of Nassau, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Dorothy Reaves, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Reaves and Allen Alderson McMartin, her 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 Reaves may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Allen Alderson McMartin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Mary Dorothy Picard Whitcombe.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50783 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Mary Dorothy Picard Whitcombe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Dorothy Picard Whitcombe, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales clerk, wife of George Walters Whitcombe, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of May, A.D. 1932, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Mary Dorothy Picard, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Dorothy Picard and George Walters Whitcombe, her 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 Dorothy Picard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Walters Whitcombe had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Mary Dorothy Picard Whitcombe.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 22nd MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50862

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Mary Dorothy Picard Whitcombe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Dorothy Picard Whitcombe, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales clerk, wife of George Walters Whitcombe, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of May, A.D. 1932, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Mary Dorothy Picard, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Dorothy Picard and George Walters Whitcombe, her 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 Dorothy Picard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Walters Whitcombe had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Emil Kastus.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50797

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Emil Kastus.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emil Kastus, domiciled in Canada and residing on the Island of Siscoe, in the province of Quebec, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of May, A.D. 1930, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Signe Alvida Lund, who was then of the city of Montreal, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Emil Kastus and Signe Alvida Lund, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Emil Kastus may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Signe Alvida Lund had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Emil Kastus.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 22nd MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50876 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Emil Kastus.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emil Kastus, domiciled in Canada and residing on the Island of Siscoe, in the province of Quebec, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of May, A.D. 1930, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Signe Alvida Lund, who was then of the city of Montreal, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Emil Kastus and Signe Alvida Lund, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Emil Kastus may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Signe Alvida Lund had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Eva Fleming Hislop.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50800

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Eva Fleming Hislop.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva Fleming Hislop, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Abraham Hislop, merchant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Fort Coulonge, in the district of Pontiac, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of September, A.D. 1927, at the said city, she then being Eva Fleming, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eva Fleming and Abraham Hislop, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eva Fleming may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Abraham Hislop had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Eva Fleming Hislop.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 22nd MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50879

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Eva Fleming Hislop.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva Fleming Hislop, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Abraham Hislop, merchant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Fort Coulonge, in the district of Pontiac, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of September, A.D. 1927, at the said city, she then being Eva Fleming, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eva Fleming and Abraham Hislop, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eva Fleming may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Abraham Hislop had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Sigmund Oravec.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50798

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Sigmund Oravec.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sigmund Oravec, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, grocer, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of December, A.D. 1928, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, he and Mary Sarady, who was then of the said city of Winnipeg, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Sigmund Oravec.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 22nd MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50877 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Sigmund Oravec.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sigmund Oravec, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, grocer, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of December, A.D. 1928, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, he and Mary Sarady, who was then of the said city of Winnipeg, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Robert Parry.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

52790

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Robert Parry.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Parry, 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-eighth day of May, A.D. 1927, at the said city, he and Angeline Stewart, 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Parry and Angeline Stewart, his 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 Parry may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Angeline Stewart had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Nacha Ferszt Klajner, otherwise known as Nora Firstenfeld Klein.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50804

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Nacha Ferszt Klajner, otherwise known as Nora Firstenfeld Klein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nacha Ferszt Klajner, otherwise known as Nora Firstenfeld Klein, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, milliner, wife of Lejzer Klajner, otherwise known as Leon Klein, manufacturer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1920, at the town of Bendzin, in the province of Kielce, in the Republic of Poland, she then being Nacha Ferszt, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Nacha Ferszt and Lejzer Klajner, otherwise known as Leon Klein, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Nacha Ferszt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lejzer Klajner, otherwise known as Leon Klein, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Nacha Ferszt Klajner, otherwise known as Nora Firstenfeld Klein.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 22nd MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50883 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Nacha Ferszt Klajner, otherwise known as Nora Firstenfeld Klein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nacha Ferszt Klajner, otherwise known as Nora Firstenfeld Klein, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, milliner, wife of Lejzer Klajner, otherwise known as Leon Klein, manufacturer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1920, at the town of Bendzin, in the province of Kielce, in the Republic of Poland, she then being Nacha Ferszt, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Nacha Ferszt and Lejzer Klajner, otherwise known as Leon Klein, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Nacha Ferszt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lejzer Klajner, otherwise known as Leon Klein, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of Leonora May Howard.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 15th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50805

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of Leonora May Howard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Leonora May Howard, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleswoman, wife of Esmond Clifford Howard, accountant, 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. 1926, at the said city, she then being Leonora May McNab, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leonora May McNab and Esmond Clifford Howard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Leonora May McNab may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Esmond Clifford Howard had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of Leonora May Howard.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 22nd MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50884 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of Leonora May Howard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Leonora May Howard, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleswoman, wife of Esmond Clifford Howard, accountant, 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. 1926, at the said city, she then being Leonora May McNab, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leonora May McNab and Esmond Clifford Howard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Leonora May McNab may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Esmond Clifford Howard had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Annie Elizabeth Climie Adams.

Read a first time, Thursday, 17th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50799 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Annie Elizabeth Climie Adams.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Elizabeth Climie Adams, residing at the town of Montreal West, in the province of Quebec, wife of Harry Franklin Adams, general manager, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of October, A.D. 1899, at the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario, she then being Annie Elizabeth Climie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Annie Elizabeth Climie and Harry Franklin Adams, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Annie Elizabeth Climie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Franklin Adams had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Annie Elizabeth Climie Adams.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50878 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Annie Elizabeth Climie Adams.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Elizabeth Climie Adams, residing at the town of Montreal West, in the province of Quebec, wife of Harry Franklin Adams, general manager, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of October, A.D. 1899, at the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario, she then being Annie Elizabeth Climie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Annie Elizabeth Climie and Harry Franklin Adams, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Annie Elizabeth Climie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Franklin Adams had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Alice Mizener.

Read a first time, Thursday, 17th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

52864

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Alice Mizener.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Alice Mizener, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Karl Arlington Mizener, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Knowlton, in the district of Bedford, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of October, A.D. 1923, at the said town, she then being Margaret Alice Bates, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Alice Bates and Karl Arlington Mizener, her 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 Alice Bates may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Karl Arlington Mizener had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Alice Mizener.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
52866 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Alice Mizener.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Alice Mizener, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Karl Arlington Mizener, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Knowlton, in the district of Bedford, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of October, A.D. 1923, at the said town, she then being Margaret Alice Bates, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Alice Bates and Karl Arlington Mizener, her 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 Alice Bates may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Karl Arlington Mizener had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Frances Dorothy Scott Skinner.

Read a first time, Thursday, 17th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50780 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Frances Dorothy Scott Skinner.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Dorothy Scott Skinner, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, wife of Henry Augustus Skinner, lithographer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Monreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of July, A.D. 1927, at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, she then being Frances Dorothy Scott, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frances Dorothy Scott and Henry Augustus Skinner, her 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 Dorothy Scott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry Augustus Skinner had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Frances Dorothy Scott Skinner.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50859 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Frances Dorothy Scott Skinner.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Dorothy Scott Skinner, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, wife of Henry Augustus Skinner, lithographer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Monreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of July, A.D. 1927, at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, she then being Frances Dorothy Scott, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frances Dorothy Scott and Henry Augustus Skinner, her 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 Dorothy Scott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry Augustus Skinner had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Esther Rotman Resnick.

Read a first time, Thursday, 17th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51354 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Esther Rotman Resnick.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Esther Rotman and Noah Resnick, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to Marry again.

2. The said Esther Rotman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Noah Resnick had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Esther Rotman Resnick.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51356 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Esther Rotman Resnick.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Esther Rotman and Noah Resnick, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to Marry again.

2. The said Esther Rotman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Noah Resnick had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy MacFie Safford Dale.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50794 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy MacFie Safford Dale.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy MacFie Safford Dale, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of John Franklin Alan Dale, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of September, A.D. 1929, at the town of Sutton Junction, in the district of Bedford, in the said province, she then being Dorothy MacFie Safford, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy MacFie Safford and John Franklin Alan Dale, her 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 MacFie Safford may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Franklin Alan Dale had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy MacFie Safford Dale.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50873 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy MacFie Safford Dale.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy MacFie Safford Dale, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of John Franklin Alan Dale, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of September, A.D. 1929, at the town of Sutton Junction, in the district of Bedford, in the said province, she then being Dorothy MacFie Safford, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy MacFie Safford and John Franklin Alan Dale, her 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 MacFie Safford may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Franklin Alan Dale had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of Alice Temple Jamieson Adair.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51369 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of Alice Temple Jamieson Adair.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Temple Jamieson Adair, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Ian Watts Adair, treasurer, 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 April, A.D. 1926, at the said city, she then being Alice 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 and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alice Temple Jamieson and Ian Watts Adair, her 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 Temple Jamieson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ian Watts Adair had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of Alice Temple Jamieson Adair.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51371 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of Alice Temple Jamieson Adair.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Temple Jamieson Adair, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Ian Watts Adair, treasurer, 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 April, A.D. 1926, at the said city, she then being Alice 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 and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alice Temple Jamieson and Ian Watts Adair, her 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 Temple Jamieson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ian Watts Adair had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Kathleen Crook O'Sullivan.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50779 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Kathleen Crook O'Sullivan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Kathleen Crook O'Sullivan, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Dermot Timothy O'Sullivan, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of October, A.D. 1929, at the town of Leatherhead, in the district of Epsom, in the county of Surrey, England, she then being Gladys Kathleen Crook, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gladys Kathleen Crook and Dermot Timothy O'Sullivan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gladys Kathleen Crook may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dermot Timothy O'Sullivan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Kathleen Crook O'Sullivan.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50858 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Kathleen Crook O'Sullivan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Kathleen Crook O'Sullivan, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Dermot Timothy O'Sullivan, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of October, A.D. 1929, at the town of Leatherhead, in the district of Epsom, in the county of Surrey, England, she then being Gladys Kathleen Crook, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gladys Kathleen Crook and Dermot Timothy O'Sullivan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gladys Kathleen Crook may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dermot Timothy O'Sullivan had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of Geraldine Estelle Bamford.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50785 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of Geraldine Estelle Bamford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Geraldine Estelle Bamford, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of James Charles Bamford, movie operator, 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 sixth day of October, A.D. 1923, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Geraldine Estelle Leduc, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Geraldine Estelle Leduc, and James Charles Bamford, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Geraldine Estelle Leduc may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Charles Bamford had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of Geraldine Estelle Bamford.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of Geraldine Estelle Bamford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Geraldine Estelle Bamford, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of James Charles Bamford, movie operator, 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 sixth day of October, A.D. 1923, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Geraldine Estelle Leduc, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Geraldine Estelle Leduc, and James Charles Bamford, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Geraldine Estelle Leduc may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Charles Bamford had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of Charles Marie.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELENT MAJESTY
1938

51713

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of Charles Marie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Marie, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, electrician, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of April, A.D. 1925, at the said city, he and Sybil Chandler, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Marie and Sybil Chandler, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Charles Marie may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sybil Chandler had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of Charles Marie.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51715 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of Charles Marie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Marie, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, electrician, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of April, A.D. 1925, at the said city, he and Sybil Chandler, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Marie and Sybil Chandler, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Charles Marie may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sybil Chandler had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Rosamond Cheriton Stoyle MacDonald.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51364 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Rosamond Cheriton Stoyle MacDonald.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rosamond Cheriton Stoyle MacDonald, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, hospital maid, wife of Ronald MacLeod MacDonald, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of July, A.D. 1930, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, she then being Rosamond Cheriton Stoyle, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rosamond Cheriton Stoyle and Ronald MacLeod MacDonald, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rosamond Cheriton Stoyle may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ronald MacLeod MacDonald had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Rosamond Cheriton Stoyle MacDonald.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

51366

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Rosamond Cheriton Stoyle MacDonald.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rosamond Cheriton Stoyle MacDonald, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, hospital maid, wife of Ronald MacLeod MacDonald, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of July, A.D. 1930, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, she then being Rosamond Cheriton Stoyle, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rosamond Cheriton Stoyle and Ronald MacLeod MacDonald, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rosamond Cheriton Stoyle may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ronald MacLeod MacDonald had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act to incorporate The Maritime Provinces General Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd March, 1938.

Honourable Senator QUINN.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53705

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act to incorporate The Maritime Provinces General Insurance Company.

Preamble.

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

Incorporation.

1. Richard Hibbert Oland, insurance broker, Henry Russell McCaughin, insurance broker, Charles Hamilton Gordon Stuart, office manager, George Carmen Macdonald, accountant, and Alexander Campbell Sinclair, accountant, all of the city of Halifax in the province of Nova Scotia, together with such persons as become shareholders of the Company, are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Maritime Provinces General Insurance Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

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

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Prior subscription.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Head Office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Halifax in the province of Nova Scotia.

Classes of insurance authorized.

6. The Company may make contracts of insurance for all or any of the following classes of insurance:—

(*a*) Fire insurance;
(*b*) Accident insurance;
(*c*) Automobile insurance;
(*d*) Aviation insurance;
(*e*) Bond insurance;
(*f*) Burglary insurance;
(*g*) Civil commotion insurance;
(*h*) Credit insurance;
(*i*) Earthquake insurance;
(*j*) Explosion insurance;
(*k*) Falling aircraft insurance;
(*l*) Forgery insurance;
(*m*) Guarantee insurance;
(*n*) Hail insurance;
(*o*) Inland marine insurance;
(*p*) Inland transportation insurance;
(*q*) Machinery insurance;
(*r*) Marine insurance;
(*s*) Personal property insurance;
(*t*) Plate glass insurance;
(*u*) Sickness insurance;
(*v*) Sprinkler leakage insurance;
(*w*) Steam boiler insurance;
(*x*) Tornado insurance;

Subscription and payment before commencement of business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bona fide* subscribed and at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then transact the business of fire insurance, falling aircraft insurance, earthquake insurance, tornado insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, limited or inherent explosion insurance, civil commotion insurance, burglary insurance, and insurance against damage to property, other than growing crops, by hail.

Additional amounts for certain classes of business.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the subscribed capital has been increased to at least three hundred and fifty thousand dollars and until the paid capital together with the surplus exceeds the said sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business, as follows, that is to say:—For accident insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for automobile insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for aviation insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for bond insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for forgery insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for guarantee insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for hail insurance not

less than fifty thousand dollars; for inland marine insurance not less than thirty-five thousand dollars; for inland transportation insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for machinery insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for marine insurance not less than thirty-five thousand dollars; for personal property insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for sickness insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for steam boiler insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars: Provided that the Company may transact all or any of the classes of insurance business authorized by section six of this Act when the subscribed capital has been increased to at least five hundred thousand dollars and when the paid capital together with the surplus amounts to at least five hundred thousand dollars.

Periodic increase of paid-up capital and surplus.

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

"Surplus" defined.

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

Application of 1932, c. 46.

8. *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, shall apply to the Company.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act to incorporate The Maritime Provinces General Insurance Company.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th APRIL, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53707 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act to incorporate The Maritime Provinces General Insurance Company.

Preamble.

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

Incorporation.

1. Richard Hibbert Oland, insurance broker, Henry Russell McCaughin, insurance broker, Charles Hamilton Gordon Stuart, office manager, George Carmen Macdonald, accountant, and Alexander Campbell Sinclair, accountant, all of the city of Halifax in the province of Nova Scotia, together with such persons as become shareholders of the Company, are hereby incorporated under the name of

Corporate name.

"The Maritime Provinces General Insurance Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

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

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Prior subscription.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Head Office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Halifax in the province of Nova Scotia.

Classes of insurance authorized.

6. The Company may make contracts of insurance for all or any of the following classes of insurance:—

(*a*) Fire insurance;
(*b*) Accident insurance;
(*c*) Automobile insurance;
(*d*) Aviation insurance;
(*e*) Bond insurance;
(*f*) Burglary insurance;
(*g*) Civil commotion insurance;
(*h*) Credit insurance;
(*i*) Earthquake insurance;
(*j*) Explosion insurance;
(*k*) Falling aircraft insurance;
(*l*) Forgery insurance;
(*m*) Guarantee insurance;
(*n*) Hail insurance;
(*o*) Inland marine insurance;
(*p*) Inland transportation insurance;
(*q*) Machinery insurance;
(*r*) Marine insurance;
(*s*) Personal property insurance;
(*t*) Plate glass insurance;
(*u*) Sickness insurance;
(*v*) Sprinkler leakage insurance;
(*w*) Steam boiler insurance;
(*x*) Tornado insurance;

Subscription and payment before commencement of business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bona fide* subscribed and at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then transact the business of fire insurance, falling aircraft insurance, earthquake insurance, tornado insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, limited or inherent explosion insurance, civil commotion insurance, burglary insurance, and insurance against damage to property, other than growing crops, by hail.

Additional amounts for certain classes of business.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the subscribed capital has been increased to at least three hundred and fifty thousand dollars and until the paid capital together with the surplus exceeds the said sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business, as follows, that is to say:—For accident insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for automobile insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for aviation insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for bond insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for forgery insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for guarantee insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for hail insurance not

less than fifty thousand dollars; for inland marine insurance not less than thirty-five thousand dollars; for inland transportation insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for machinery insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for marine insurance not less than thirty-five thousand dollars; for personal property insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for sickness insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for steam boiler insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars: Provided that the Company may transact all or any of the classes of insurance business authorized by section six of this Act when the subscribed capital has been increased to at least five hundred thousand dollars and when the paid capital together with the surplus amounts to at least five hundred thousand dollars.

Periodic increase of paid-up capital and surplus.

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

"Surplus" defined.

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

Application of 1932, c. 46.

8. *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, shall apply to the Company.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[1].

An Act respecting Madam Belle Hervey Harper Cazzani.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 23rd March, 1938.

Honourable SENATOR LACASSE.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53701 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[1].

An Act respecting Madam Belle Hervey Harper Cazzani.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert O. Harper of the city of Detroit in the state of Michigan in the United States of America, insurance broker, and the Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, a corporation having its head office at the city of Windsor in the county of Essex in the province of Ontario, have by their petition represented that Madam Belle Hervey Harper Cazzani was born on the seventeenth day of October, 1875, in the said United Sates of America of parents who were nationals of that country; that she is now a subject of the Kingdom of Italy and resides at Edinburg, Scotland, where she, while temporarily resident there, was judicially found to be incapable of managing and attending to her affairs and her estate is now in the custody of a *curator bonis* resident at Edinburg aforesaid; that she is possessed of an estate of a value sufficient to ensure that she, if permitted to enter and remain in Canada, will never become a public charge, and that she is a widow with no children nor any other descendents or relatives except the said Robert O. Harper, who is her brother; and

WHEREAS by their said petition the said petitioners further represent that the said Guaranty Trust Company of Canada has been nominated by the said Robert O. Harper to be appointed in Canada, by the proper court in the province of Ontario, as Committee or Guardian of the person and estate of the said Madam Belle Hervey Harper Cazzani, and that they both desire to bring her to, and to secure permission for her to enter and to remain in, Canada, whereto the petitioners desire to cause her estate to be transferred and they pray that such permission be granted by special Act of the Parliament of Canada, and it is expedient that the prayer of the said petition be granted:

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

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of the Bill is explained in the preamble.

R.S., 1927, c. 93 not to apply.

1. The said Madam Belle Hervey Harper Cazzani is, by force of this Act, permitted to enter and remain in Canada, notwithstanding the provisions of the *Immigration Act*, chapter ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Louise Anderson Lindsay.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51349 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Louise Anderson Lindsay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louise Anderson Lindsay, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, dietician, wife of William Edward Lindsay, entomologist, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Shawinigan Falls, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of September, A.D. 1933, at the said city of Ottawa, she then being Louise Anderson Burns, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Louise Anderson Burns and William Edward Lindsay, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to Marry again.

2. The said Louise Anderson Burns may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Edward Lindsay had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Louise Anderson Lindsay.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th APRIL, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51351 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Louise Anderson Lindsay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louise Anderson Lindsay, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, dietician, wife of William Edward Lindsay, entomologist, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Shawinigan Falls, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of September, A.D. 1933, at the said city of Ottawa, she then being Louise Anderson Burns, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Louise Anderson Burns and William Edward Lindsay, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to Marry again.

2. The said Louise Anderson Burns may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Edward Lindsay had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Helen Frances Penfold Findlay.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

51384

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Helen Frances Penfold Findlay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kathleen Helen Frances Penfold Findlay, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales clerk, wife of Douglas Grier Findlay, trader, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of August, A.D. 1925, at the town of Lachute, in the county of Argenteuil, in the said province, she then being Kathleen Helen Frances Penfold, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Kathleen Helen Frances Penfold and Douglas Grier Findlay, her 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 Helen Frances Penfold may at any time hereafter marry any man she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Grier Findlay had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Helen Frances Penfold Findlay.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th APRIL, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51386 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Helen Frances Penfold Findlay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kathleen Helen Frances Penfold Findlay, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales clerk, wife of Douglas Grier Findlay, trader, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of August, A.D. 1925, at the town of Lachute, in the county of Argenteuil, in the said province, she then being Kathleen Helen Frances Penfold, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Kathleen Helen Frances Penfold and Douglas Grier Findlay, her 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 Helen Frances Penfold may at any time hereafter marry any man she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Grier Findlay had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[1].

An Act for the relief of Mary Esther Wahl Watt.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51824 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[1].

An Act for the relief of Mary Esther Wahl Watt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Esther Wahl Watt, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, telephone operator, wife of William Wallace Watt, insurance broker, 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 October, A.D. 1925, at the said city, she then being Mary Esther Wahl, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Esther Wahl and William Wallace Watt, her 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 Esther Wahl may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Wallace Watt had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[1].

An Act for the relief of Mary Esther Wahl Watt.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th APRIL, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

51826

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[1].

An Act for the relief of Mary Esther Wahl Watt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Esther Wahl Watt, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, telephone operator, wife of William Wallace Watt, insurance broker, 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 October, A.D. 1925, at the said city, she then being Mary Esther Wahl, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Esther Wahl and William Wallace Watt, her 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 Esther Wahl may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Wallace Watt had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Eva Grace Barlow Sunbury.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50807 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Eva Grace Barlow Sunbury.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva Grace Barlow Sunbury, residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the district of St. Francis, in the province of Quebec, saleswoman, wife of Moody Carleton Sunbury, salesman, 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 July, A.D. 1927, at the said city of Sherbrooke, she then being Eva Grace Barlow, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eva Grace Barlow and Moody Carleton Sunbury, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eva Grace Barlow may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Moody Carleton Sunbury had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Eva Grace Barlow Sunbury.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th APRIL, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50886 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Eva Grace Barlow Sunbury.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva Grace Barlow Sunbury, residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the district of St. Francis, in the province of Quebec, saleswoman, wife of Moody Carleton Sunbury, salesman, 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 July, A.D. 1927, at the said city of Sherbrooke, she then being Eva Grace Barlow, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eva Grace Barlow and Moody Carleton Sunbury, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eva Grace Barlow may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Moody Carleton Sunbury had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of Irene Marjorie Wiseman Litwin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50793 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of Irene Marjorie Wiseman Litwin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Marjorie Wiseman Litwin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Arthur Israel Litwin, merchant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of January, A.D. 1931, at the said city, she then being Irene Marjorie Wiseman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irene Marjorie Wiseman and Arthur Israel Litwin, her 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 Marjorie Wiseman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Israel Litwin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of Irene Marjorie Wiseman Litwin.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th APRIL, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50872 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of Irene Marjorie Wiseman Litwin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Marjorie Wiseman Litwin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Arthur Israel Litwin, merchant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of January, A.D. 1931, at the said city, she then being Irene Marjorie Wiseman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irene Marjorie Wiseman and Arthur Israel Litwin, her 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 Marjorie Wiseman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Israel Litwin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron Pilot.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 29th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53209 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron Pilot.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron Pilot, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Edward Frederick Pilot, agent, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Aylmer, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of August, A.D. 1925, at the said city, she then being Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron and Edward Frederick Pilot, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Frederick Pilot had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron Pilot.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 4th APRIL, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53227

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron Pilot.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron Pilot, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Edward Frederick Pilot, agent, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Aylmer, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of August, A.D. 1925, at the said city, she then being Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron and Edward Frederick Pilot, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Frederick Pilot had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Dean St. Clair Ross.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 30th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50801 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Dean St. Clair Ross.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Dean St. Clair Ross, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of John Alistair Ross, chartered accountant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of September, A.D. 1927, at the city of Owatonna, in the state of Minnesota, one of the United States of America, she then being Dorothy Dean St. Clair, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Dean St. Clair and John Alistair Ross, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorothy Dean St. Clair may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Alistair Ross had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Dean St. Clair Ross.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 31st MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50880 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Dean St. Clair Ross.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Dean St. Clair Ross, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of John Alistair Ross, chartered accountant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of September, A.D. 1927, at the city of Owatonna, in the state of Minnesota, one of the United States of America, she then being Dorothy Dean St. Clair, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Dean St. Clair and John Alistair Ross, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorothy Dean St. Clair may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Alistair Ross had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of Frances Margaret Stewart Butler.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 30th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50775 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of Frances Margaret Stewart Butler.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Margaret Stewart Butler, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of George Joseph Butler, chauffeur, 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 first day of June, A.D. 1928, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Frances Margaret Stewart, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frances Margaret Stewart and George Joseph Butler, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to Marry again.

2. The said Frances Margaret Stewart may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Joseph Butler had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of Frances Margaret Stewart Butler.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 31st MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50854 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of Frances Margaret Stewart Butler.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Margaret Stewart Butler, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of George Joseph Butler, chauffeur, 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 first day of June, A.D. 1928, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Frances Margaret Stewart, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frances Margaret Stewart and George Joseph Butler, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frances Margaret Stewart may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Joseph Butler had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[1].

An Act for the relief of Agnès Le Blanc Archambault.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 30th March, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50787 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[1].

An Act for the relief of Agnès Le Blanc Archambault.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Agnès Le Blanc Archambault, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, wife of Henri Archambault, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of January, A.D. 1927, at the said city, she then being Agnès Le Blanc, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Agnès Le Blanc and Henri Archambault, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Agnès Le Blanc may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henri Archambault had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[1].

An Act for the relief of Agnès Le Blanc Archambault.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 31st MARCH, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50866 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[1].

An Act for the relief of Agnès Le Blanc Archambault.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Agnès Le Blanc Archambault, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, wife of Henri Archambault, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of January, A.D. 1927, at the said city, she then being Agnès Le Blanc, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Agnès Le Blanc and Henri Archambault, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Agnès Le Blanc may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henri Archambault had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of Gerda Ellen Morrison.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 6th April, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51819 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of Gerda Ellen Morrison.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gerda Ellen Morrison, residing at the town of Summerside, in the county of Prince, in the province of Prince Edward Island, wife of Reginald Knight Morrison, clerk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of December, A.D. 1928, at the city of Cleveland, in the state of Ohio, one of the United States of America, she then being Gerda Ellen 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gerda Ellen Holman and Reginald Knight Morrison, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gerda Ellen Holman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Reginald Knight Morrison had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of Gerda Ellen Morrison.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th APRIL, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51821 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of Gerda Ellen Morrison.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gerda Ellen Morrison, residing at the town of Summerside, in the county of Prince, in the province of Prince Edward Island, wife of Reginald Knight Morrison, clerk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of December, A.D. 1928, at the city of Cleveland, in the state of Ohio, one of the United States of America, she then being Gerda Ellen 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gerda Ellen Holman and Reginald Knight Morrison, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gerda Ellen Holman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Reginald Knight Morrison had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Elsa Naeke Schneider.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 6th April, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54308 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Elsa Naeke Schneider.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Elsa Naeke Schneider, residing at the town of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, parlour maid, wife of Alexander Siegfried Wilhelm Schneider, air pilot, 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 fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1929, at the said city, she then being Hilda Elsa Naeke, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage bewteen Hilda Elsa Naeke and Alexander Siegfried Wilhelm Schneider, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilda Elsa Naeke may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander Siegfried Wilhelm Schneider had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Elsa Naeke Schneider.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th APRIL, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54310 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Elsa Naeke Schneider.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Elsa Naeke Schneider, residing at the town of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, parlour maid, wife of Alexander Siegfried Wilhelm Schneider, air pilot, 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 fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1929, at the said city, she then being Hilda Elsa Naeke, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage bewteen Hilda Elsa Naeke and Alexander Siegfried Wilhelm Schneider, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilda Elsa Naeke may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander Siegfried Wilhelm Schneider had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Robinson Mathieson Megee.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 6th April, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54304 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Robinson Mathieson Megee.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Robinson Mathieson Megee, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of Harold Megee, mechanic, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of November, A.D. 1934, at the said city, she then being Margaret Robinson Mathieson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Robinson Mathieson and Harold Megee, her 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 Robinson Mathieson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Megee had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Robinson Mathieson Megee.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th APRIL, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54306 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Robinson Mathieson Megee.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Robinson Mathieson Megee, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of Harold Megee, mechanic, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of November, A.D. 1934, at the said city, she then being Margaret Robinson Mathieson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Robinson Mathieson and Harold Megee, her 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 Robinson Mathieson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Megee had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act for the relief of Rachel Tencer Silberberg.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 6th April, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50791 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act for the relief of Rachel Tencer Silberberg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rachel Tencer Silberberg, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, sales clerk, wife of Mordicai Silberberg, otherwise known as Max Silver, customer pedlar, 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 thirty-first day of August, A.D. 1926, at the town of Champlain, in the county of Clinton, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Rachel Tencer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rachel Tencer and Mordicai Silberberg, otherwise known as Max Silver, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rachel Tencer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mordicai Silberberg, otherwise known as Max Silver, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act for the relief of Rachel Tencer Silberberg.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th APRIL, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50870 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act for the relief of Rachel Tencer Silberberg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rachel Tencer Silberberg, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, sales clerk, wife of Mordicai Silberberg, otherwise known as Max Silver, customer pedlar, 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 thirty-first day of August, A.D. 1926, at the town of Champlain, in the county of Clinton, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Rachel Tencer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rachel Tencer and Mordicai Silberberg, otherwise known as Max Silver, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rachel Tencer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mordicai Silberberg, otherwise known as Max Silver, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of George Brunet.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 6th April, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50782 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of George Brunet.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Brunet, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, boarding-house keeper, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of November, A.D. 1934, at the said city, he and Bertha Boucher, 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Brunet and Bertha Boucher, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said George Brunet may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertha Boucher had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of George Brunet.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 7th APRIL, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
50861 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of George Brunet.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Brunet, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, boarding-house keeper, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of November, A.D. 1934, at the said city, he and Bertha Boucher, 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Brunet and Bertha Boucher, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said George Brunet may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertha Boucher had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B2.

An Act to incorporate The Workers Benevolent Society of Canada.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th May, 1938.

Honourable Senator HAIG.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
57370 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B2.

An Act to incorporate The Workers Benevolent Society of Canada.

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 "The Workers Benevolent Society of Canada" and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Michael Hawryluik, packing plant employee, William Pura, collector, Alex Lewicki, sectionman, William Rybak, boilermaker, Anton Woytyshyn, secretary, William N. Kolisnyk, merchant, Peter Nykolachuk, barber, William Gawryluik, labourer, John Nawizowsky, publishing manager, Anna Nahorniak, housewife, Dmytro Korniak, labourer, and Alex Lazechko, labourer, all of the city of Winnipeg in the province of Manitoba, together with such other persons as become members of the society hereby incorporated, are incorporated under the name of "The Workers Benevolent Society of Canada" hereinafter called "the Society".

Corporate name.

Head office.

2. The head office of the Society shall be at the city of Winnipeg in the province of Manitoba.

Fraternal 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.

Powers.

4. The Society shall have power throughout Canada:—

(a) to institute, organize, establish and carry on local branches of the Society;

(b) to propogate and develop among the members of the Society a mutual and fraternal spirit;

(c) to establish and maintain homes and shelters for old, poor and infirm members, and to establish orphanages and otherwise take care of and maintain members of the Society and their children;

(d) to instruct members of the Society in the constitution and legislation of the Dominion of Canada, with the object of making them good Canadian citizens, conscious of their rights and duties as such;

(e) to facilitate and encourage the study of sciences, music and arts, and generally to enhance the instruction and education of its members, and for that purpose to establish, help and maintain schools and teaching institutions;

(f) to preserve and strengthen through the practice of physical culture and sports the health of its members;

(g) to solicit, receive and accept by gift, bequest or otherwise, and to hold and dispose of for the purposes of the Society, any monies;

(h) to establish, maintain and administer an insurance fund for the payment of:

(i) a benefit not exceeding one thousand dollars at the death of a member, the premiums for which shall be payable during the whole life of the member, or during a certain number of years;

(ii) an old age endowment benefit, not exceeding one thousand dollars, payable after the expiration of a certain number of years or upon the attainment of a certain age, but in neither case payable before the attainment by a member of the age of sixty-five years, or payable in the case of the death of a member prior to the expiration of the endowment period;

(iii) a benefit upon the permanent disability of a member, not exceeding one-half of the amount of the mortuary benefit under the contract, the amount payable on the death of a member being reduced by the amount paid as such disability benefit;

(i) to establish, maintain and administer a fund for the payment of:—

(i) a sick benefit to any member, not exceeding ten dollars per week;

(ii) a benefit to any member for his funeral expenses, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars;

(j) to act generally as a fraternal, charitable and benevolent society;

(k) subject to the provisions of sections fourteen and fifteen of this Act, to acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property, and to assume the obligations and liabilities of The Workers Benevolent Society of Canada, a corporation incorporated under the provisions of The Charitable Associations Act,

being chapter twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1913 (now the Companies Act, chapter five of the statutes of Manitoba, 1932, Part VIII), by letters patent dated the sixteenth day of October, 1923, hereinafter called "the provincial society": Provided that the Society shall, upon the acquisition of the affairs of the provincial society, admit as members all persons who are members in good standing of the provincial society as then constituted.

Governing body.

5. The general convention which shall be constituted as provided in the by-laws and regulations of the Society shall be the final legislative and governing body of the Society.

Supreme executive.

6. The supreme executive which shall be constituted as provided in the by-laws and regulations of the Society shall manage, administer and govern the affairs of the Society, but a member who holds any office in any other fraternal benefit society shall be ineligible to hold office in the supreme executive.

Present officers.

7. The present officers and members of the supreme executive of the provincial society shall be the officers and members of the supreme executive of the Society until their successors are elected pursuant to the provisions of this Act and of the by-laws and regulations of the Society.

Existing by-laws.

8. (1) The existing by-laws and regulations of the provincial society, in so far as they are applicable and subject to the provisions hereof, shall govern the affairs of the Society and the members thereof from the date of its incorporation until and including the date of the first general convention of the Society.

Additional powers.

(2) The Society shall have power from time to time to make, amend and repeal its by-laws and regulations.

Administrative fund.

9. (1) The Society may maintain a general fund, to which shall be credited all dues and other sums intended to be used according to the by-laws and regulations for the payment of expenses of administration, and all expenses of the Society shall be payable out of such fund.

Special assessment.

(2) If, at any time, the general fund or the surplus in any other fund becomes exhausted or is in danger of becoming exhausted the general convention or any special convention shall have power to make a proportioniate assessment upon each member in the fund and such asses - ment shall thereupon be paid by each such member.

Application of surplus.

10. The Society may make provision in its by-laws and regulations whereby such portion as shall be approved by the actuary of the Society of the surplus above all liabilities in any benefit fund may be applied to grant new or additional benefits to the members of the Society or to the remission of premiums or portions thereof.

Property fund.

11. The funds necessary for the procuring of any properties required for halls or other premises, to be used for the proper housing of the Society and its members and 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 general or special convention may direct.

Vesting of property.

12. All properties purchased with the funds of the Society shall be the property of and shall be vested in the Society as a whole and shall be administered, managed and controlled by the supreme executive.

No disposition to members.

13. 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.

Acquiring provincial society.

14. (1) The Society may acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property of any kind whatsoever belonging to the provincial society at the time when this Act comes into force and, in the event of such acquisition, the Society shall assume, perform and discharge all unperformed obligations and undischarged liabilities of the provincial society in respect to the rights and property acquired and may give any receipt or discharge in connection with any right, obligation or liability thereof.

Approval of Treasury Board.

(2) No agreement between the Society and the provincial society 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 such Board shall not approve the agreement if it appears to the Board that more than one-third of the members of the general convention of the provincial society, present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such agreement, are opposed to it.

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 general convention of the provincial society at a meeting duly called for the purpose nor until the Superintendent of Insurance has been satisfied, by such evidence as he may require, that such approval has been given and that the provincial society 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 fourteen of this Act.

16. Except as hereinbefore otherwise provided, *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, shall apply to the Society.

1932, c. 46.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B2.

An Act to incorporate The Workers Benevolent Society of Canada.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
57372 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B2.

An Act to incorporate The Workers Benevolent Society of Canada.

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 "The Workers Benevolent Society of Canada" and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Michael Hawryluik, packing plant employee, William Pura, collector, Alex Lewicki, sectionman, William Rybak, boilermaker, Anton Woytyshyn, secretary, William N. Kolisnyk, merchant, Peter Nykolachuk, barber, William Gawryluik, labourer, John Nawizowsky, publishing manager, Anna Nahorniak, housewife, Dmytro Korniak, labourer, and Alex Lazechko, labourer, all of the city of Winnipeg in the province of Manitoba, together with such other persons as become members of the society hereby incorporated, are incorporated under the name of "The Workers Benevolent Society of Canada" hereinafter called "the Society".

Corporate name.

Head office.

2. The head office of the Society shall be at the city of Winnipeg in the province of Manitoba.

Fraternal 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.

Powers.

4. The Society shall have power throughout Canada:—

(a) to institute, organize, establish and carry on local branches of the Society;

(b) to propogate and develop among the members of the Society a mutual and fraternal spirit;

(c) to establish and maintain homes and shelters for old, poor and infirm members, and to establish orphanages and otherwise take care of and maintain members of the Society and their children;

(d) to instruct members of the Society in the constitution and legislation of the Dominion of Canada, with the object of making them good Canadian citizens, conscious of their rights and duties as such;

(e) to facilitate and encourage the study of sciences, music and arts, and generally to enhance the instruction and education of its members, and for that purpose to establish, help and maintain schools and teaching institutions;

(f) to preserve and strengthen through the practice of physical culture and sports the health of its members;

(g) to solicit, receive and accept by gift, bequest or otherwise, and to hold and dispose of for the purposes of the Society, any monies;

(h) to establish, maintain and administer an insurance fund for the payment of:

(i) a benefit not exceeding one thousand dollars at the death of a member, the premiums for which shall be payable during the whole life of the member, or during a certain number of years;

(ii) an old age endowment benefit, not exceeding one thousand dollars, payable after the expiration of a certain number of years or upon the attainment of a certain age, but in neither case payable before the attainment by a member of the age of sixty-five years, or payable in the case of the death of a member prior to the expiration of the endowment period;

(iii) a benefit upon the permanent disability of a member, not exceeding one-half of the amount of the mortuary benefit under the contract, the amount payable on the death of a member being reduced by the amount paid as such disability benefit;

(i) to establish, maintain and administer a fund for the payment of:—

(i) a sick benefit to any member, not exceeding ten dollars per week;

(ii) a benefit to any member for his funeral expenses, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars;

(j) to act generally as a fraternal, charitable and benevolent society;

(k) subject to the provisions of sections fourteen and fifteen of this Act, to acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property, and to assume the obligations and liabilities of The Workers Benevolent Society of Canada, a corporation incorporated under the provisions of The Charitable Associations Act,

being chapter twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1913 (now the Companies Act, chapter five of the statutes of Manitoba, 1932, Part VIII), by letters patent dated the sixteenth day of October, 1923, hereinafter called "the provincial society": Provided that the Society shall, upon the acquisition of the affairs of the provincial society, admit as members all persons who are members in good standing of the provincial society as then constituted.

Governing body.

5. The general convention which shall be constituted as provided in the by-laws and regulations of the Society shall be the final legislative and governing body of the Society.

Supreme executive.

6. The supreme executive which shall be constituted as provided in the by-laws and regulations of the Society shall manage, administer and govern the affairs of the Society, but a member who holds any office in any other fraternal benefit society shall be ineligible to hold office in the supreme executive.

Present officers.

7. The present officers and members of the supreme executive of the provincial society shall be the officers and members of the supreme executive of the Society until their successors are elected pursuant to the provisions of this Act and of the by-laws and regulations of the Society.

Existing by-laws.

8. (1) The existing by-laws and regulations of the provincial society, in so far as they are applicable and subject to the provisions hereof, shall govern the affairs of the Society and the members thereof from the date of its incorporation until and including the date of the first general convention of the Society.

Additional powers.

(2) The Society shall have power from time to time to make, amend and repeal its by-laws and regulations.

Administrative fund.

9. (1) The Society may maintain a general fund, to which shall be credited all dues and other sums intended to be used according to the by-laws and regulations for the payment of expenses of administration, and all expenses of the Society shall be payable out of such fund.

Special assessment.

(2) If, at any time, the general fund or the surplus in any other fund becomes exhausted or is in danger of becoming exhausted the general convention or any special convention shall have power to make a proportionate assessment upon each member in the fund and such assessment shall thereupon be paid by each such member.

Application of surplus.

10. The Society may make provision in its by-laws and regulations whereby such portion as shall be approved by the actuary of the Society of the surplus above all liabilities in any benefit fund may be applied to grant new or additional benefits to the members of the Society or to the remission of premiums or portions thereof.

Property fund.

11. The funds necessary for the procuring of any properties required for halls or other premises, to be used for the proper housing of the Society and its members and 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 general or special convention may direct.

Vesting of property.

12. All properties purchased with the funds of the Society shall be the property of and shall be vested in the Society as a whole and shall be administered, managed and controlled by the supreme executive.

No disposition to members.

13. 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.

Acquiring provincial society.

14. (1) The Society may acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property of any kind whatsoever belonging to the provincial society at the time when this Act comes into force and, in the event of such acquisition, the Society shall assume, perform and discharge all unperformed obligations and undischarged liabilities of the provincial society in respect to the rights and property acquired and may give any receipt or discharge in connection with any right, obligation or liability thereof.

Approval of Treasury Board.

(2) No agreement between the Society and the provincial society 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 such Board shall not approve the agreement if it appears to the Board that more than one-third of the members of the general convention of the provincial society, present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such agreement, are opposed to it.

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 general convention of the provincial society at a meeting duly called for the purpose nor until the Superintendent of Insurance has been satisfied, by such evidence as he may require, that such approval has been given and that the provincial society 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 fourteen of this Act.

16. Except as hereinbefore otherwise provided, *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932,* shall apply to the Society.

1932, c. 46.

23 D

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Meigs Ballantyne.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53788 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Meigs Ballantyne.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Meigs Ballantyne, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of James Ross Ballantyne, broker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of February, A.D. 1930, at the said city, she then being Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Meigs, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Meigs and James Ross Ballantyne, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Meigs may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Ross Ballantyne had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Meigs Ballantyne.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53796 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Meigs Ballantyne.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Meigs Ballantyne, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of James Ross Ballantyne, broker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of February, A.D. 1930, at the said city, she then being Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Meigs, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Meigs and James Ross Ballantyne, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Elizabeth Fletcher Meigs may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Ross Ballantyne had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of Ada Alice Burns.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51379 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D2.

An Act for the relief of Ada Alice Burns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ada Alice Burns, residing at the town of Perth, in the county of Lanark, in the province of Ontario, textile worker, wife of Joseph George Burns, weaver, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of January, A.D. 1928, at the said city, she then being Ada Alice Thompson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ada Alice Thompson and Joseph George Burns, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ada Alice Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph George Burns had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D².

An Act for the relief of Ada Alice Burns.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51381 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of Ada Alice Burns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ada Alice Burns, residing at the town of Perth, in the county of Lanark, in the province of Ontario, textile worker, wife of Joseph George Burns, weaver, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of January, A.D. 1928, at the said city, she then being Ada Alice Thompson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ada Alice Thompson and Joseph George Burns, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ada Alice Thompson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph George Burns had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E2.

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Isabel Meldrum Andersen.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
56058 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E2.

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Isabel Meldrum Andersen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjorie Isabel Meldrum Andersen, residing at the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario, wife of Niels Aege-Aegidius Andersen, prospector, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Noranda, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of March, A.D. 1934, at the said town, she then being Marjorie Isabel Meldrum, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie Isabel Meldrum and Niels Aege-Aegidius Andersen, her 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 Isabel Meldrum may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Niels Aege-Aegidius Andersen had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E2.

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Isabel Meldrum Andersen.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

56060

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E2.

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Isabel Meldrum Andersen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjorie Isabel Meldrum Andersen, residing at the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario, wife of Niels Aege-Aegidius Andersen, prospector, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Noranda, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of March, A.D. 1934, at the said town, she then being Marjorie Isabel Meldrum, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie Isabel Meldrum and Niels Aege-Aegidius Andersen, her 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 Isabel Meldrum may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Niels Aege-Aegidius Andersen had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F².

An Act for the relief of Alice Pearl Shaver Booth.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54829

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F2.

An Act for the relief of Alice Pearl Shaver Booth.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Pearl Shaver Booth, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, practical nurse, wife of Clarence Strathcona Booth, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1929, at the said city, she then being Alice Pearl Shaver, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alice Pearl Shaver and Clarence Strathcona Booth, her 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 Pearl Shaver may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clarence Strathcona Booth had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[2].

An Act for the relief of Alice Pearl Shaver Booth.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54831 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F2.

An Act for the relief of Alice Pearl Shaver Booth.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Pearl Shaver Booth, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, practical nurse, wife of Clarence Strathcona Booth, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1929, at the said city, she then being Alice Pearl Shaver, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alice Pearl Shaver and Clarence Strathcona Booth, her 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 Pearl Shaver may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clarence Strathcona Booth had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G².

An Act for the relief of Mary Grace French Clarke.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53212 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G2.

An Act for the relief of Mary Grace French Clarke.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Grace French Clarke, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Noel Whitfoot Clarke, accountant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of January, A.D. 1930, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Mary Grace French, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Grace French and Noel Whitfoot 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 Mary Grace French may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Noel Whitfoot Clarke had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G2.

An Act for the relief of Mary Grace French Clarke.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
53229 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G2.

An Act for the relief of Mary Grace French Clarke.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Grace French Clarke, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Noel Whitfoot Clarke, accountant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of January, A.D. 1930, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Mary Grace French, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Grace French and Noel Whitfoot 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 Mary Grace French may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Noel Whitfoot Clarke had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of John Gerard Ahern.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54005 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H2.

An Act for the relief of John Gerard Ahern.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Gerard Ahern, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, advocate, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1915, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Marie Jeanne Marcil, 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Gerard Ahern and Marie Jeanne Marcil, his 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 Gerard Ahern may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Jeanne Marcil had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H².

An Act for the relief of John Gerard Ahern.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 16th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
54007 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H2.

An Act for the relief of John Gerard Ahern.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Gerard Ahern, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, advocate, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1915, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Marie Jeanne Marcil, 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Gerard Ahern and Marie Jeanne Marcil, his 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 Gerard Ahern may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Jeanne Marcil had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[2].

An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Hudson's Bay.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th May, 1938.

Honourable Senator COTÉ.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
57366 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[2].

An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Hudson's Bay.

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 said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

Corporate name.

1. The Right Reverend Arsène Turquetil and his successors, being Vicars Apostolic of the Vicariate Apostolic of Hudson's Bay in communion with the Roman Catholic Church, are incorporated under the name of "The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Hudson's Bay," and, in the French language, "La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de la Baie d'Hudson," hereinafter called "the Corporation," with all powers and privileges contained in section thirty of chapter one of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

Property of corporation.

2. All lands, tenements, hereditaments and property, real and personal, now belonging to and used, held, occupied and possessed or enjoyed by the said Right Reverend Arsène Turquetil or his church, in communion with the Roman Catholic Church, or by the Corporation, and which are situate within the said Vicariate Apostolic of Hudson's Bay, are declared to be vested in the Corporation for the general uses and purposes thereof, subject however to all existing rights of property therein and to all liens and encumbrances thereon had or held by or vested in any person or body politic other than the said Right Reverend Arsène Turquetil.

Conveyances to the corporation.

3. Any person, body politic or episcopal corporation in whom or in whose name any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or other property, real or personal, are now or shall

or may be hereafter vested, in trust or otherwise, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church within the said Vicariate, may grant, convey, assign or transfer by deed or otherwise in the usual way according to the law of the province or district in which the same may be situate, the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and other property, real and personal, of every nature and kind whatsoever, to the Corporation, for the uses and purposes thereof, subject however to all lawful charges and liens thereon and subject also to the provisions of the laws of the respective provinces or districts wherein such property is situated.

Power to hold property.

4. The Corporation may take, hold, receive and possess any real or personal property, notes, bonds, mortgages and agreements or other obligations for the payment of money by virtue of any purchase, agreement, voluntary conveyance or of any last will or testament of any person whatsoever, subject however to the laws of the respective provinces or districts wherein such property is situated: Provided that the annual revenue of the real property held by or in trust for the Corporation shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars.

Power to alienate property.

5. The Corporation may sell, exchange, alienate, let, demise, lease or otherwise dispose of any property, real or personal belonging to or vested in the corporation and also, subject to this Act, purchase and acquire other property, real or personal, for the use and purposes of the Corporation.

Manner of alienation of property.

6. The said Vicar Apostolic of the Vicariate of Hudson's Bay for the time being may in the name of the Corporation make or execute any deed, conveyance, demise, release or assignment of the whole or any part of the real estate acquired or held by the Corporation with the consent in writing of two clergymen to be selected by the said Vicar Apostolic; and all such selections and such consent shall appear upon the face of the deed or other instrument in writing intended to be executed by the Corporation and shall be testified to by the said Vicar Apostolic and two other clergymen as aforesaid being made parties to and signing and sealing all such deeds or other instruments in writing as consenting parties thereto respectively.

Vacancy, absence or incapacity.

7. In case of any vacancy occurring in the said Vicariate or in case the Vicar Apostolic for the time being shall from absence, sickness, infirmity or any other cause become incapable or incapacitated to perform his duties in the said Vicariate, then the member of his clergy who, according to Canon Law, is selected to administer the Vicariate shall, during such vacancy, absence, sickness, infirmity or incapacity, have the same powers as are by this Act conferred upon the said Vicar Apostolic.

Act to apply to diocese.

8. Whenever the said Vicariate or any part thereof is erected into a diocese the incorporation hereby enacted shall thereupon apply to such diocese and the Bishop thereof and his successors for the time being in communion with the Roman Catholic Church shall be deemed to be and to constitute The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Hudson's Bay, or, in the French language, La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de la Baie d'Hudson, being the Corporation hereby created, and shall have and possess under the said corporate name all the powers, rights and privileges and be subject to the same restrictions and limitations in respect thereof as are contained in this Act.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[2].

An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Hudson's Bay.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
57368 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[2].

An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Hudson's Bay.

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 said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. The Right Reverend Arsène Turquetil and his successors, being Vicars Apostolic of the Vicariate Apostolic of Hudson's Bay in communion with the Roman Catholic Church, are incorporated under the name of "The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Hudson's Bay," and, in the French language, "La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de la Baie d'Hudson," hereinafter called "the Corporation," with all powers and privileges contained in section thirty of chapter one of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

Corporate name.

Property of corporation.

2. All lands, tenements, hereditaments and property, real and personal, now or hereafter belonging to and used, held, occupied and possessed or enjoyed by the said Right Reverend Arsène Turquetil or his church, in communion with the Roman Catholic Church, or by the Corporation, and which are situate within the said Vicariate Apostolic of Hudson's Bay, are declared to be vested in the Corporation for the general uses and purposes thereof, subject however to all existing rights of property therein and to all liens and encumbrances thereon had or held by or vested in any person or body politic other than the said Right Reverend Arsène Turquetil.

Conveyances to the corporation.

3. Any person, body politic or episcopal corporation in whom or in whose name any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or other property, real or personal, are now or shall

or may be hereafter vested, in trust or otherwise, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church within the said Vicariate, may grant, convey, assign or transfer by deed or otherwise in the usual way according to the law of the province or district in which the same may be situate, the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and other property, real and personal, of every nature and kind whatsoever, to the Corporation, for the uses and purposes thereof, subject however to all lawful charges and liens thereon and subject also to the provisions of the laws of the respective provinces or districts wherein such property is situated.

Power to hold property.

4. The Corporation may take, hold, receive and possess any real or personal property, notes, bonds, mortgages and agreements or other obligations for the payment of money by virtue of any purchase, agreement, voluntary conveyance or of any last will or testament of any person whatsoever, subject however to the laws of the respective provinces or districts wherein such property is situated: Provided that the annual revenue of the real property held by or in trust for the Corporation shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars.

Power to alienate property.

5. The Corporation may sell, exchange, alienate, let, demise, lease or otherwise dispose of any property, real or personal belonging to or vested in the corporation and also, subject to this Act, purchase and acquire other property, real or personal, for the use and purposes of the Corporation.

Manner of alienation of property.

6. The said Vicar Apostolic of the Vicariate of Hudson's Bay for the time being may in the name of the Corporation make or execute any deed, conveyance, demise, release or assignment of the whole or any part of the real estate acquired or held by the Corporation with the consent in writing of two clergymen to be selected by the said Vicar Apostolic; and all such selections and such consent shall appear upon the face of the deed or other instrument in writing intended to be executed by the Corporation and shall be testified to by the said Vicar Apostolic and two other clergymen as aforesaid being made parties to and signing and sealing all such deeds or other instruments in writing as consenting parties thereto respectively.

Vacancy, absence or incapacity.

7. In case of any vacancy occurring in the said Vicariate or in case the Vicar Apostolic for the time being shall from absence, sickness, infirmity or any other cause become incapable or incapacitated to perform his duties in the said Vicariate, then the member of his clergy who, according to Canon Law, is selected to administer the Vicariate shall, during such vacancy, absence, sickness, infirmity or incapacity, have the same powers as are by this Act conferred upon the said Vicar Apostolic.

Act to apply to diocese.

8. Whenever the said Vicariate or any part thereof is erected into a diocese the incorporation hereby enacted shall thereupon apply to such diocese and the Bishop thereof and his successors for the time being in communion with the Roman Catholic Church shall be deemed to be and to constitute The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Hudson's Bay, or, in the French language, La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de la Baie d'Hudson, being the Corporation hereby created, and shall have and possess under the said corporate name all the powers, rights and privileges and be subject to the same restrictions and limitations in respect thereof as are contained in this Act.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[2].

An Act respecting The Mail Printing Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th May, 1938.

Honourable Senator McGUIRE.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57695

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J2.

An Act respecting The Mail Printing Company.

Preamble. WHEREAS The Mail Printing Company has, by its petition, prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1880, c. 73, s. 1 amended. **1.** Section one of chapter seventy-three of the statutes of 1880, *An Act to incorporate The Mail Printing Company*, is amended by striking out the proviso at the end thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

Proviso. "Provided always, that the real estate held by the said corporation at any one time shall not exceed in annual value the sum of one hundred thousand dollars."

Explanatory Note.

The only change proposed by this Bill is the substitution of the underlined words "one hundred thousand" for the words "thirty thousand" as they appear in the Act of 1880.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[2].

An Act respecting The Mail Printing Company.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 26th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57697

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J2.

An Act respecting The Mail Printing Company.

Preamble. WHEREAS The Mail Printing Company has, by its petition, prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1880, c. 73, s. 1 amended. **1.** Section one of chapter seventy-three of the statutes of 1880, *An Act to incorporate The Mail Printing Company*, is amended by striking out the proviso at the end thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

Proviso. "Provided always, that the real estate held by the said corporation at any one time shall not exceed in annual value the sum of one hundred thousand dollars."

Explanatory Note.

The only change proposed by this Bill is the substitution of the underlined words "one hundred thousand" for the words "thirty thousand" as they appear in the Act of 1880.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[2].

An Act respecting the Globe Printing Company.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th May, 1938.

Honourable Senator McGuire.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
57699 1938

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K2.

An Act respecting the Globe Printing Company.

Preamble.

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

1877, c. 84, 1911, c. 78.

1. Subsection one of section two of chapter eighty-four of the statutes of 1877, as enacted by section three of chapter seventy-eight of the statutes of 1911, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

Increase of capital stock.

"**2.** (1) The directors of the Company may make from time to time by-laws for increasing the capital stock of the Company to any amount, not exceeding in the whole six million dollars, which they consider requisite for the due carrying out of the objects of the Company."

Explanatory Note.

The only change proposed by this Bill is the substitution of the underlined word "six" for the word "one" as it appears in the Act of 1911.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K2.

An Act respecting the Globe Printing Company.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 26th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57701

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K2.

An Act respecting the Globe Printing Company.

Preamble

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

1877, c. 84, 1911, c. 78.

1. Subsection one of section two of chapter eighty-four of the statutes of 1877, as enacted by section three of chapter seventy-eight of the statutes of 1911, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

Increase of capital stock.

"**2.** (1) The directors of the Company may make from time to time by-laws for increasing the capital stock of the Company to any amount, not exceeding in the whole six million dollars, which they consider requisite for the due carrying out of the objects of the Company."

Explanatory Note.

The only change proposed by this Bill is the substitution of the underlined word "six" for the word "one" as it appears in the Act of 1911.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L2.

An Act for the relief of Paul Sanson White.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53787

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[2].

An Act for the relief of Paul Sanson White.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Paul Sanson White, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales manager, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1927, at the town of Preble, in the county of Cortland, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he and Helen Renton Orvis, who was then of the city of Los Angeles, in the state of California, one of the United States of America, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Paul Sanson White and Helen Renton Orvis, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Paul Sanson White may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Helen Renton Orvis had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[2].

An Act for the relief of Paul Sanson White.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 25th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53795

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[2].

An Act for the relief of Paul Sanson White.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Paul Sanson White, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales manager, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1927, at the town of Preble, in the county of Cortland, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he and Helen Renton Orvis, who was then of the city of Los Angeles, in the state of California, one of the United States of America, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Paul Sanson White and Helen Renton Orvis, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Paul Sanson White may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Helen Renton Orvis had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M².

An Act for the relief of Louise Maud Thomas Gregory.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53215

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M2.

An Act for the relief of Louise Maud Thomas Gregory.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louise Maud Thomas Gregory, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housemaid, wife of Maurice Robert Gregory, otherwise known as Maurice Beauchamp, cook, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sorel, in the said province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of July, A.D. 1922, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Louise Maud Thomas, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Louise Maud Thomas and Maurice Robert Gregory, otherwise known as Maurice Beauchamp, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Louise Maud Thomas may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maurice Robert Gregory, otherwise known as Maurice Beauchamp, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M².

An Act for the relief of Louise Maud Thomas Gregory.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 25th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53232

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[2].

An Act for the relief of Louise Maud Thomas Gregory.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louise Maud Thomas Gregory, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housemaid, wife of Maurice Robert Gregory, otherwise known as Maurice Beauchamp, cook, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sorel, in the said province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of July, A.D. 1922, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Louise Maud Thomas, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Louise Maud Thomas and Maurice Robert Gregory, otherwise known as Maurice Beauchamp, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Louise Maud Thomas may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maurice Robert Gregory, otherwise known as Maurice Beauchamp, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N².

An Act for the relief of Emma Kathleen Lavery Forester.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54009

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N2.

An Act for the relief of Emma Kathleen Lavery Forester.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emma Kathleen Lavery Forester, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Arthur Forester, sales manager, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of August, A.D. 1924, at the town of Whitby, in the province of Ontario, she then being Emma Kathleen Lavery, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Emma Kathleen Lavery and Arthur Forester, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Emma Kathleen Lavery may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Forester had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N2.

An Act for the relief of Emma Kathleen Lavery Forester.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 25th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54011

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N2.

An Act for the relief of Emma Kathleen Lavery Forester.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emma Kathleen Lavery Forester, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Arthur Forester, sales manager, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of August, A.D. 1924, at the town of Whitby, in the province of Ontario, she then being Emma Kathleen Lavery, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Emma Kathleen Lavery and Arthur Forester, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Emma Kathleen Lavery may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Forester had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O2.

An Act for the relief of Edith Margaret Campbell Quinn.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53789

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O2.

An Act for the relief of Edith Margaret Campbell Quinn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edith Margaret Campbell Quinn, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Ivan Andrew Quinn, real estate broker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of December, A.D. 1925, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Edith Margaret Campbell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edith Margaret Campbell and Ivan Andrew Quinn, her 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 Margaret Campbell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ivan Andrew Quinn had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O².

An Act for the relief of Edith Margaret Campbell Quinn.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 25th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53797

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O2.

An Act for the relief of Edith Margaret Campbell Quinn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edith Margaret Campbell Quinn, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Ivan Andrew Quinn, real estate broker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of December, A.D. 1925, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Edith Margaret Campbell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edith Margaret Campbell and Ivan Andrew Quinn, her 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 Margaret Campbell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ivan Andrew Quinn had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P2.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Maud Doran Gay.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50778

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P2.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Maud Doran Gay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Maud Doran Gay, residing at the town of Greenfield Park, in the county of Hochelaga, in the province of Quebec, wife of Reginald Benjamin Gay, salesman, 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-ninth day of August, A.D. 1918, at the said city, she then being Dorothy Maud Doran, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Maud Doran and Reginald Benjamin Gay, her 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 Maud Doran may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Reginald Benjamin Gay had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P2.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Maud Doran Gay.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 25th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50857

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P2.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Maud Doran Gay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Maud Doran Gay, residing at the town of Greenfield Park, in the county of Hochelaga, in the province of Quebec, wife of Reginald Benjamin Gay, salesman, 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-ninth day of August, A.D. 1918, at the said city, she then being Dorothy Maud Doran, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Maud Doran and Reginald Benjamin Gay, her 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 Maud Doran may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Reginald Benjamin Gay had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Barnsley Prichard Hartney.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

51814

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Barnsley Prichard Hartney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kathleen Barnsley Prichard Hartney, residing at the town of St. Lambert, in the county of Chambly, in the province of Quebec, wife of James Rowan Hartney, insurance broker, 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. 1933, at the said town, she then being Kathleen Barnsley Prichard, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Kathleen Barnsley Prichard and James Rowan Hartney, her 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 Barnsley Prichard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Rowan Hartney had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Barnsley Prichard Hartney.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 27th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

51816

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q2.

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Barnsley Prichard Hartney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kathleen Barnsley Prichard Hartney, residing at the town of St. Lambert, in the county of Chambly, in the province of Quebec, wife of James Rowan Hartney, insurance broker, 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. 1933, at the said town, she then being Kathleen Barnsley Prichard, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Kathleen Barnsley Prichard and James Rowan Hartney, her 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 Barnsley Prichard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Rowan Hartney had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Russell.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54579

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Russell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Russell, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, insurance clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of June, A.D. 1915, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Phyllis Thorne Brown, who was then of the town of Brockville, in the province of Ontario, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Russell and Phyllis Thorne Brown, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Thomas Russell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Phyllis Thorne Brown had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Russell.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 27th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54585

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Thomas Russell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Russell, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, insurance clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of June, A.D. 1915, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Phyllis Thorne Brown, who was then of the town of Brockville, in the province of Ontario, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas Russell and Phyllis Thorne Brown, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Thomas Russell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Phyllis Thorne Brown had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[2].

An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Agnès Marcelle Dupont Ross.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53214

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S2.

An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Agnès Marcelle Dupont Ross.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Marguerite Agnès Marcelle Dupont Ross, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, translator, wife of John Wardrop Ross, junior, accountant, 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 May, A.D. 1937, at the said city, she then being Marie Marguerite Agnès Marcelle Dupont, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Marguerite Agnès Marcelle Dupont and John Wardrop Ross, junior, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Marguerite Agnès Marcelle Dupont may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Wardrop Ross, junior, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[2].

An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Agnès Marcelle Dupont Ross.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 27th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53231

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S2.

An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Agnès Marcelle Dupont Ross.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Marguerite Agnès Marcelle Dupont Ross, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, translator, wife of John Wardrop Ross, junior, accountant, 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 May, A.D. 1937, at the said city, she then being Marie Marguerite Agnès Marcelle Dupont, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Marguerite Agnès Marcelle Dupont and John Wardrop Ross, junior, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Marguerite Agnès Marcelle Dupont may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Wardrop Ross, junior, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[2].

An Act for the relief of Wilfred Augustus Cottle Stead.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53213

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[2].

An Act for the relief of Wilfred Augustus Cottle Stead.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilfred Augustus Cottle Stead, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hotel manager, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of April, A.D. 1912, at the city of Saskatoon, in the province of Saskatchewan, he and Elsie May Wilkinson, who was then of the said city of Saskatoon, 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Augustus Cottle Stead and Elsie May Wilkinson, his 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 Augustus Cottle Stead may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elsie May Wilkinson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T².

An Act for the relief of Wilfred Augustus Cottle Stead.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 27th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53230

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[2].

An Act for the relief of Wilfred Augustus Cottle Stead.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilfred Augustus Cottle Stead, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hotel manager, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of April, A.D. 1912, at the city of Saskatoon, in the province of Saskatchewan, he and Elsie May Wilkinson, who was then of the said city of Saskatoon, 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Augustus Cottle Stead and Elsie May Wilkinson, his 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 Augustus Cottle Stead may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elsie May Wilkinson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U2.

An Act for the relief of Celia Caplan Tucker.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57801

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U2.

An Act for the relief of Celia Caplan Tucker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Celia Caplan Tucker, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper and stenographer, wife of Louis Tucker, poultry dealer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of October, A.D. 1930, at the said city, she then being Celia Caplan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U2.

An Act for the relief of Celia Caplan Tucker.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 27th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

7811

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U2.

An Act for the relief of Celia Caplan Tucker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Celia Caplan Tucker, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper and stenographer, wife of Louis Tucker, poultry dealer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of October, A.D. 1930, at the said city, she then being Celia Caplan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V2.

An Act for the relief of Irene Thomas Smith.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54238

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V2.

An Act for the relief of Irene Thomas Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Thomas Smith, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hospital maid, wife of Cecil Edmund Smith, accountant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of September, A.D. 1930, at the said city, she then being Irene Thomas, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irene Thomas and Cecil Edmund 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 Irene Thomas may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cecil Edmund Smith had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V2.

An Act for the relief of Irene Thomas Smith.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 30th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54240

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V2.

An Act for the relief of Irene Thomas Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Thomas Smith, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hospital maid, wife of Cecil Edmund Smith, accountant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of September, A.D. 1930, at the said city, she then being Irene Thomas, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irene Thomas and Cecil Edmund 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 Irene Thomas may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cecil Edmund Smith had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Sylvia Salzman Udashkin.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50786

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Sylvia Salzman Udashkin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sylvia Salzman Udashkin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Louis Udashkin, butcher, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of December, A.D. 1925, at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, she then being Sylvia Salzman, a spinster; that on the twenty-fourth day of January, A.D. 1926, at the said city of Philadelphia they were married again; that during the year A.D. 1937, the said Louis Udashkin committed adultery; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage or marriages with the said Louis Udashkin; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriage or marriages between Sylvia Salzman and Louis Udashkin, 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 Sylvia Salzman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage or marriages with the said Louis Udashkin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Sylvia Salzman Udashkin.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 30th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50865

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Sylvia Salzman Udashkin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sylvia Salzman Udashkin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Louis Udashkin, butcher, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of December, A.D. 1925, at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, she then being Sylvia Salzman, a spinster; that on the twenty-fourth day of January, A.D. 1926, at the said city of Philadelphia they were married again; that during the year A.D. 1937, the said Louis Udashkin committed adultery; and whereas by her petition she has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving her said marriage or marriages with the said Louis Udashkin; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriage or marriages between Sylvia Salzman and Louis Udashkin, 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 Sylvia Salzman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage or marriages with the said Louis Udashkin had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[2].

An Act for the relief of William Dougald Stanley Campbell.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

55068

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[2].

An Act for the relief of William Dougald Stanley Campbell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Dougald Stanley Campbell, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stock broker, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of October, A.D. 1929, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Idella Marie Lippert, who was then of the town of Saint Jèréme, 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Dougald Stanley Campbell and Idella Marie Lippert, his 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 Dougald Stanley Campbell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Idella Marie Lippert had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of William Dougald Stanley Campbell.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 30th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

55070

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[2].

An Act for the relief of William Dougald Stanley Campbell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Dougald Stanley Campbell, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stock broker, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of October, A.D. 1929, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Idella Marie Lippert, who was then of the town of Saint Jèréme, 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Dougald Stanley Campbell and Idella Marie Lippert, his 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 Dougald Stanley Campbell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Idella Marie Lippert had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y².

An Act for the relief of Mildred Varner MacLeod.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th May, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54284

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y2.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Varner MacLeod.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Varner MacLeod, residing at the town of Summerside, in the county of Prince, in the province of Prince Edward Island, wife of Neil MacLeod, automobile salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of January, A.D. 1930, at the said town, she then being Mildred Varner Muttart, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mildred Varner Muttart and Neil MacLeod, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mildred Varner Muttart may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Neil MacLeod had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y2.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Varner MacLeod.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 30th MAY, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54236

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y2.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Varner MacLeod.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Varner MacLeod, residing at the town of Summerside, in the county of Prince, in the province of Prince Edward Island, wife of Neil MacLeod, automobile salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of January, A.D. 1930, at the said town, she then being Mildred Varner Muttart, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mildred Varner Muttart and Neil MacLeod, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mildred Varner Muttart may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Neil MacLeod had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z².

An Act to incorporate International Highway Forwarders.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st May, 1938.

Honourable Senator LITTLE.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

59124

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[2].

An Act to incorporate International Highway Forwarders.

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 said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Harold Hamilton Leather, transportation operator, of the city of Hamilton in the county of Wentworth and province of Ontario; Donald Alexander MacIntosh, insurance broker, of the city of Toronto in the county of York and province of Ontario; Armand Dudley Corelli, transportation consultant, of the city of Toronto in the county of York and province of Ontario; Joseph Isaac Chitwood, accountant, of the city of Detroit in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, and William John Scheel, accountant, of the city of Buffalo in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, together with such persons as become shareholders of the Company, are hereby incorporated under the name of "International Highway Forwarders," hereinafter called "the Company."

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

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

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars divided into two thousand five hundred shares of six per centum redeemable preferred stock of a par value of one hundred dollars each and two thousand five hundred shares of common stock of a par value of one hundred dollars each.

Head office.

4. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of St. Thomas in the province of Ontario.

Powers.

5. (1) Subject to the proviso at the end of this subsection, the Company may transport in bond, by motor vehicle, merchandise received from any United States motor carrier duly licensed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in transit from Buffalo in the state of New York in the United States of America to Detroit in the state of Michigan in the United States of America, and from Detroit in the state of Michigan in the United States of America to Buffalo in the state of New York in the United States of America, through the customs port at or near the town of Fort Erie in the province of Ontario and through the customs port at or near the city of Windsor in the province of Ontario, as to the whole *via* the highway at present designated as the King's Highway Number Three in the province of Ontario, subject to any detour ordered by the Department of Highways for the province of Ontario on any portion of the said King's Highway Number Three, and as to the whole notwithstanding anything in the *Customs Act* and without payment of customs duties in Canada upon such merchandise so received and upon the same terms and conditions as are at present enjoyed by railway companies in Canada: Provided always that the Company shall, after the passing of this Act, have been granted by, and shall at all material times have and hold from, the province of Ontario authority to operate the motor vehicles of the Company *via* that King's Highway in the province of Ontario which is at present designated as Route Number Three.

(2) The Company may purchase or otherwise acquire the undertaking of any other company or corporation having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company, and it may acquire and exercise such of the rights and powers of the purchased or acquired company or corporation as are not in excess of or not in conflict with the rights and powers of the Company.

Bond to be delivered.

6. The Company, before being permitted to manifest goods in bond, shall enter into and deliver to the Minister of National Revenue a general bond of a guarantee company acceptable to that Minister in the penal sum of eighty thousand dollars conditioned for the due and faithful observance of all requirements of the *Customs Act* and all regulations made thereunder.

Purchasing in Canada.

7. All motor vehicles used for highway transportation by the Company, other than those required for the transport of automobiles, shall be purchased in Canada; all gasoline, oils and other petroleum products used in connection with the operation of any of the said motor vehicles shall be purchased from Canadian refiners; all tires used on the said

motor vehicles shall be of Canadian manufacture; the operators of all of the said motor vehicles shall be Canadian nationals resident in the Dominion of Canada.

Insurance.

8. All motor vehicles operated by the Company shall be covered by insurance extending to public liability, fire, theft, damage to property and collision; all cargo transported shall also be covered by insurance to the amount of the value of the cargo.

Motor vehicles to be approved.

9. All motor vehicles used by the Company shall be subject to the approval of the Minister of National Revenue and shall, as well, conform to the requirements of the Highway Traffic Act of the province of Ontario as from time to time revised, consolidated or amended.

Number of directors.

10. The number of directors of the Company shall be not less than five nor more than nine.

Application of Companies Act, 1934, c. 33.

11. Except where inconsistent with the provisions of this Act *The Companies Act, 1934*, shall apply to the Company as if the Company had been incorporated under that Act.

Borrowing powers.

12. (1) If authorized by by-law sanctioned by a vote of not less than two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock of the Company represented at a general meeting duly called for considering the by-law, the directors may from time to time:—

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

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

(c) hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the Company, or both, to secure the payment of any money borrowed for the purposes of the Company;

(d) borrow money upon the security of the rolling stock and equipment of the Company, the repayment of which may be secured by the issue of equipment trust certificates.

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

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of Frank Roy Hedges.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53217

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of Frank Roy Hedges.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frank Roy Hedges, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, importer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of July, A.D. 1928, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, he and Lillian Pearl Lawrence, who was then of the said city of Saint John, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frank Roy Hedges and Lillian Pearl Lawrence, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frank Roy Hedges may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Pearl Lawrence had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of Frank Roy Hedges.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 9th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53234

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of Frank Roy Hedges.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frank Roy Hedges, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, importer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of July, A.D. 1928, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, he and Lillian Pearl Lawrence, who was then of the said city of Saint John, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frank Roy Hedges and Lillian Pearl Lawrence, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frank Roy Hedges may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Pearl Lawrence had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[3].

An Act for the relief of Jessie Fields Chambers Henry.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

55275

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B3.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Fields Chambers Henry.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Fields Chambers Henry, residing at the village of Chateauguay Basin, in the district of Beauharnois, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Stanley Lawson Henry, station operator, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1933, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Jessie Fields Chambers, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Fields Chambers and Stanley Lawson Henry, her 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 Fields Chambers may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanley Lawson Henry had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[3].

An Act for the relief of Jessie Fields Chambers Henry.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 9th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

55277

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B3.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Fields Chambers Henry.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Fields Chambers Henry, residing at the village of Chateauguay Basin, in the district of Beauharnois, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Stanley Lawson Henry, station operator, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1933, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Jessie Fields Chambers, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Fields Chambers and Stanley Lawson Henry, her 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 Fields Chambers may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stanley Lawson Henry had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Oldham Jamieson Macdonald.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54833

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Oldham Jamieson Macdonald.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marguerite Oldham Jamieson Macdonald, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Douglas Ogilvie Macdonald, physician, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of October, A.D. 1925, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Marguerite Oldham 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 and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marguerite Oldham Jamieson and Douglas Ogilvie Macdonald, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marguerite Oldham Jamieson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Ogilvie Macdonald had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Oldham Jamieson Macdonald.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 9th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54835

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Oldham Jamieson Macdonald.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marguerite Oldham Jamieson Macdonald, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Douglas Ogilvie Macdonald, physician, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of October, A.D. 1925, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Marguerite Oldham 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 and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marguerite Oldham Jamieson and Douglas Ogilvie Macdonald, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marguerite Oldham Jamieson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Ogilvie Macdonald had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D3.

An Act for the relief of Ida Hillman Livermore Woodall.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54577

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Ida Hillman Livermore Woodall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ida Hillman Livermore Woodall, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Thomas Woodall, accountant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that the were married on the seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1919, at the said city, she then being Ida Hillman Livermore, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ida Hillman Livermore and William Thomas Woodall, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ida Hillman Livermore may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Thomas Woodall had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Ida Hillman Livermore Woodall.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 9th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54583

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Ida Hillman Livermore Woodall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ida Hillman Livermore Woodall, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Thomas Woodall, accountant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that the were married on the seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1919, at the said city, she then being Ida Hillman Livermore, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ida Hillman Livermore and William Thomas Woodall, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ida Hillman Livermore may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Thomas Woodall had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[3].

An Act for the relief of Gabrielle Rachel Cécile Pelissier de Kermeno de Gouzillon.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53216

3rd Session. 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E3.

An Act for the relief of Gabrielle Rachel Cécile Pelissier de Kermeno de Gouzillon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gabrielle Rachel Cécile Pelissier de Kermeno de Gouzillon, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleswoman, wife of Maurice de Gouzillon, manufacturer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of September, A.D. 1922, at the said city, she then being Gabrielle Rachel Cécile Pelissier de Kermeno, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gabrielle Rachel Cécile Pelissier de Kermeno and Maurice de Gouzillon, her 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 Rachel Cécile Pelissier de Kermeno may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maurice de Gouzillon had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F3.

An Act for the relief of Millicent Barbeau Edmondson.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53786

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F3.

An Act for the relief of Millicent Barbeau Edmondson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Millicent Barbeau Edmondson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper, wife of James Leo Edmondson, insurance agent, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1926, at the said city, she then being Millicent Barbeau, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Millicent Barbeau and James Leo Edmondson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Millicent Barbeau may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Leo Edmondson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[3].

An Act for the relief of Millicent Barbeau Edmondson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 9th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53794

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F3.

An Act for the relief of Millicent Barbeau Edmondson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Millicent Barbeau Edmondson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper, wife of James Leo Edmondson, insurance agent, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1926, at the said city, she then being Millicent Barbeau, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Millicent Barbeau and James Leo Edmondson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Millicent Barbeau may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Leo Edmondson had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[3].

An Act for the relief of Théodore Charles Grothé.

Read a first time, Monday, 6th June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57374

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G3.

An Act for the relief of Théodore Charles Grothé.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Théodore Charles Grothé, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manufacturer, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of May, A.D. 1899, at the said city, he and Marie Alphonsine Fébronie Pauzé 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Théodore Charles Grothé and Marie Alphonsine Fébronie Pauzé, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Théodore Charles Grothé, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Alphonsine Fébronie Pauzé had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G3.

An Act for the relief of Théodore Charles Grothé.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 9th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57376

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G3.

An Act for the relief of Théodore Charles Grothé.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Théodore Charles Grothé, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manufacturer, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of May, A.D. 1899, at the said city, he and Marie Alphonsine Fébronie Pauzé 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Théodore Charles Grothé and Marie Alphonsine Fébronie Pauzé, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Théodore Charles Grothé, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Alphonsine Fébronie Pauzé had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Stella Maude Lash Dawes.

Read a first time, Thursday, 9th June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53210

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Stella Maude Lash Dawes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Stella Maude Lash Dawes, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Kenneth Thomas Dawes, sales manager, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of April, A.D. 1912, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Stella Maude Lash, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Stella Maude Lash and Kenneth Thomas Dawes, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Stella Maude Lash may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Thomas Dawes had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Stella Maude Lash Dawes.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 14th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53248

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Stella Maude Lash Dawes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Stella Maude Lash Dawes, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Kenneth Thomas Dawes, sales manager, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of April, A.D. 1912, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Stella Maude Lash, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Stella Maude Lash and Kenneth Thomas Dawes, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Stella Maude Lash may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Thomas Dawes had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Dubnitsky, otherwise known as Elizabeth Dubney.

Read a first time, Thursday, 9th June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53649

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Dubnitsky, otherwise known as Elizabeth Dubney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Dubnitsky, otherwise known as Elizabeth Dubney, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Joseph Dubnitsky, otherwise known as Joseph Dubney, insurance agent, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1925, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Elizabeth Schwartz, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Schwartz and Joseph Dubnitsky, otherwise known as Joseph Dubney, her 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 Schwartz may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Dubnitsky, otherwise known as Joseph Dubney, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Dubnitsky, otherwise known as Elizabeth Dubney.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 14th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53651

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Dubnitsky, otherwise known as Elizabeth Dubney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Dubnitsky, otherwise known as Elizabeth Dubney, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Joseph Dubnitsky, otherwise known as Joseph Dubney, insurance agent, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1925, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Elizabeth Schwartz, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Schwartz and Joseph Dubnitsky, otherwise known as Joseph Dubney, her 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 Schwartz may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Dubnitsky, otherwise known as Joseph Dubney, had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[3].

An Act for the relief of Harry Roth.

Read a first time, Thursday, 9th June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50788

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J3.

An Act for the relief of Harry Roth.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harry Roth, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, tailor, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of August, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he and Annie Hymovitch, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harry Roth may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Hymovitch had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[3].

An Act for the relief of Harry Roth.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 14th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

50867

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J3.

An Act for the relief of Harry Roth.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harry Roth, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, tailor, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of August, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he and Annie Hymovitch, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harry Roth may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Annie Hymovitch had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Ruth Nicholson Lowe.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 15th June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELENT MAJESTY
1938

57803

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Ruth Nicholson Lowe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjorie Ruth Nicholson Lowe, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of James Moore Lowe, superintendent, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of September, A.D. 1919, in the parish of Cloughton, in the county of York, England, she then being Marjorie Ruth Nicholson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie Ruth Nicholson and James Moore Lowe, her 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 Ruth Nicholson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Moore Lowe had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Ruth Nicholson Lowe.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELENT MAJESTY
1938

57813

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Ruth Nicholson Lowe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjorie Ruth Nicholson Lowe, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of James Moore Lowe, superintendent, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of September, A.D. 1919, in the parish of Cloughton, in the county of York, England, she then being Marjorie Ruth Nicholson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie Ruth Nicholson and James Moore Lowe, her 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 Ruth Nicholson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Moore Lowe had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Anna Vereszczak Finchuk.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 15th June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57802

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for th relief of Anna Vereszczak Finchuk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Anna Vereszczak Finchuk, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, grocer's clerk, wife of Ivan Finchuk, labourer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of February, A.D. 1930, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, she then being Anna Vereszczak, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Anna Vereszczak and Ivan Finchuk, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Anna Vereszczak may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ivan Finchuk had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Anna Vereszczak Finchuk.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 17th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57812

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Anna Vereszczak Finchuk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Anna Vereszczak Finchuk, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, grocer's clerk, wife of Ivan Finchuk, labourer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of February, A.D. 1930, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, she then being Anna Vereszczak, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Anna Vereszczak and Ivan Finchuk, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Anna Vereszczak may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ivan Finchuk had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of Aldège Nault.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 21st June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57804

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of Aldège Nault.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Aldège Nault, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, interior decorator, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of February, A.D. 1924, at the town of Chelmsford, in the province of Ontario, he and Marie Rose Eva Brousseau, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Aldège Nault and Marie Rose Eva Brousseau, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Aldège Nault may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Rose Eva Brousseau had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of Aldège Nault.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57814

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M3.

An Act for the relief of Aldège Nault.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Aldège Nault, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, interior decorator, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of February, A.D. 1924, at the town of Chelmsford, in the province of Ontario, he and Marie Rose Eva Brousseau, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Aldège Nault and Marie Rose Eva Brousseau, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Aldège Nault may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Rose Eva Brousseau had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N3.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Gladys Jones Roberts.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 21st June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

55146

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2nd George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N3.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Gladys Jones Roberts.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Muriel Gladys Jones Roberts, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, domestic servant, wife of Gordon Thomas Roberts, mill-hand, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Little Gaspé, in the county of Gaspé, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1922, at the said village, she then being Muriel Gladys Jones, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery, since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Gladys Jones and Gordon Thomas Roberts, her 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 Gladys Jones may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gordon Thomas Roberts had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N3.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Gladys Jones Roberts.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

55148

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2nd George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N3.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Gladys Jones Roberts.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Muriel Gladys Jones Roberts, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, domestic servant, wife of Gordon Thomas Roberts, mill-hand, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Little Gaspé, in the county of Gaspé, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1922, at the said village, she then being Muriel Gladys Jones, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery, since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Gladys Jones and Gordon Thomas Roberts, her 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 Gladys Jones may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gordon Thomas Roberts had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O3.

An Act for the relief of Virginia Amelia Loomis Wadsworth.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 21st June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53318

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Virginia Amelia Loomis Wadsworth.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Virginia Amelia Loomis Wadsworth, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Charles Frederick Wadsworth, stock salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of October, A.D. 1926, at the city of Sherbrooke, in the district of Saint Francis, in the said province, she then being Virginia Amelia Loomis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Virginia Amelia Loomis and Charles Frederick Wadsworth, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Virginia Amelia Loomis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Frederick Wadsworth had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Virginia Amelia Loomis Wadsworth.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53320

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Virginia Amelia Loomis Wadsworth.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Virginia Amelia Loomis Wadsworth, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Charles Frederick Wadsworth, stock salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of October, A.D. 1926, at the city of Sherbrooke, in the district of Saint Francis, in the said province, she then being Virginia Amelia Loomis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Virginia Amelia Loomis and Charles Frederick Wadsworth, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Virginia Amelia Loomis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Frederick Wadsworth had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Jennie Erdrich Ettenberg.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 21st June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53211

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Jennie Erdrich Ettenberg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jennie Erdrich Ettenberg, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Bernard Robert Ettenberg, manufacturer, 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 October, A.D. 1932, at the said city, she then being Jennie Erdrich, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jennie Erdrich and Bernard Robert Ettenberg, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jennie Erdrich may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bernard Robert Ettenberg had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Jennie Erdrich Ettenberg.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 23rd JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53228

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Jennie Erdrich Ettenberg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jennie Erdrich Ettenberg, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Bernard Robert Ettenberg, manufacturer, 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 October, A.D. 1932, at the said city, she then being Jennie Erdrich, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jennie Erdrich and Bernard Robert Ettenberg, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jennie Erdrich may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bernard Robert Ettenberg had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Thomas McDade.

Read a first time, Thursday, 23rd June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57228

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Thomas McDade.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas McDade, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, caretaker, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of February, A.D. 1919, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, he and Mary Hawkes, who was then of the said city of Saint John, a spinster, were married; that on the fourth day of December, A.D. 1919, at the said city of Montreal, they were married again; that during the year A.D. 1928, the said Mary Hawkes committed adultery; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage or marriages with the said Mary Hawkes; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage or marriages between Thomas McDade and Mary Hawkes, his wife, are, respectively, hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Thomas McDade may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage or marriages with the said Mary Hawkes had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Thomas McDade.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57230

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q3.

An Act for the relief of Thomas McDade.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas McDade, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, caretaker, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of February, A.D. 1919, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, he and Mary Hawkes, who was then of the said city of Saint John, a spinster, were married; that on the fourth day of December, A.D. 1919, at the said city of Montreal, they were married again; that during the year A.D. 1928, the said Mary Hawkes committed adultery; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage or marriages with the said Mary Hawkes; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriage or marriages between Thomas McDade and Mary Hawkes, his wife, are, respectively, hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Thomas McDade may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage or marriages with the said Mary Hawkes had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Isabel Bovill Clarke.

Read a first time, Thursday, 23rd June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE. I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

60240

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Isabel Bovill Clarke.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabel Bovill Clarke, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Harry Dickson Clarke, musician, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of November, A.D. 1930, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Isabel Bovill, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Isabel Bovill and Harry Dickson 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 Isabel Bovill may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Dickson Clarke had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Isabel Bovill Clarke.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

60242

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R3.

An Act for the relief of Isabel Bovill Clarke.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabel Bovill Clarke, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Harry Dickson Clarke, musician, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of November, A.D. 1930, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Isabel Bovill, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Isabel Bovill and Harry Dickson 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 Isabel Bovill may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Dickson Clarke had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Bessie Goldberg Katz.

Read a first time, Thursday, 23rd June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54578

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Bessie Goldberg Katz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bessie Goldberg Katz, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales clerk, wife of Jack Katz, merchant, 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 thirtieth day of December, A.D. 1933, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Bessie 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 adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S3.

An Act for the relief of Bessie Goldberg Katz.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

54584

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S3.

An Act for the relief of Bessie Goldberg Katz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bessie Goldberg Katz, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales clerk, wife of Jack Katz, merchant, 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 thirtieth day of December, A.D. 1933, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Bessie 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 adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[3].

An Act for the relief of Eric Thomas Robert Kinney.

Read a first time, Thursday, 23rd June, 1938.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57805

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T3.

An Act for the relief of Eric Thomas Robert Kinney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eric Thomas Robert Kinney, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, insurance inspector, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of September, A.D. 1926, at the said city, he and Mary Hannah Donnelly, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eric Thomas Robert Kinney and Mary Hannah Donnelly, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eric Thomas Robert Kinney may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Hannah Donnelly had not been solemnized.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T3.

An Act for the relief of Eric Thomas Robert Kinney.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th JUNE, 1938.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

57815

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T3.

An Act for the relief of Eric Thomas Robert Kinney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eric Thomas Robert Kinney, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, insurance inspector, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of September, A.D. 1926, at the said city, he and Mary Hannah Donnelly, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eric Thomas Robert Kinney and Mary Hannah Donnelly, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eric Thomas Robert Kinney may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Hannah Donnelly had not been solemnized.

LAW BRANCH
HOUSE of COMMONS
OLLIVIER & FRASER
JOINT LAW CLERKS.