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Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

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THE SENATE OF CANADA

VOL. 2

BILL A4.

An Act for the relief of William Gordon Quinn.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67786

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[4].

An Act for the relief of William Gordon Quinn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Gordon Quinn, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, lithographer, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of March, A.D. 1944, at Rhosymedre, in the county of Denbigh, Wales, he and Dorothy Machin, who was then of North Wales, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Gordon Quinn and Dorothy Machin, his 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 Gordon Quinn may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dorothy Machin had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[4].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Brennan.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67264

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[4].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Brennan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Brennan, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of November, A.D. 1930, at the said city, he and Gwendolyn Neath Hatton, otherwise known as Gwendolyn Neath, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Brennan and Gwendolyn Neath Hatton, otherwise known as Gwendolyn Neath, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Brennan may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gwendolyn Neath Hatton, otherwise known as Gwendolyn Neath, had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Henry Collingwood.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67122

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[4].

An Act for the relief of Henry Collingwood.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry Collingwood, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, company director, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of September, A.D. 1942, at the said city, he and Phyllis Beatrice Hickman, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry Collingwood and Phyllis Beatrice Hickman, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Henry Collingwood may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Phyllis Beatrice Hickman had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[4].

An Act for the relief of Douglas Malcolm Stephen.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67186

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[4].

An Act for the relief of Douglas Malcolm Stephen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Douglas Malcolm Stephen, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, electrical inspector, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of March, A.D. 1944, at the said city, he and Electa Mary Thompson, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Douglas Malcolm Stephen and Electa Mary Thompson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Douglas Malcolm Stephen may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Electa Mary Thompson had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[4].

An Act for the relief of Mary Lane Taylor.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67308

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[4].

An Act for the relief of Mary Lane Taylor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Lane Taylor, residing at the village of Catalina, in the province of Newfoundland, wife of Frederick Taylor, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. John's, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of April, A.D. 1934, at the village of Topsail, in the said province, she then being Mary Lane, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Lane and Frederick Taylor, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Lane may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Taylor had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F4.

An Act for the relief of Stanley Gordon Fowler.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67897

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[4].

An Act for the relief of Stanley Gordon Fowler.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Stanley Gordon Fowler, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, photographer, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of December, A.D. 1945, at the said city, he and Lillian Josephine Murphy, otherwise known as Mary Lillian Murphy, who was then of West Bathurst, in the province of New Brunswick, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Stanley Gordon Fowler and Lillian Josephine Murphy, otherwise known as Mary Lillian Murphy, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Stanley Gordon Fowler may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Josephine Murphy, otherwise known as Mary Lillian Murphy, had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G4.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Florence Flack Towne.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66813

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[4].

An Act for the relief of Ethel Florence Flack Towne.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Florence Flack Towne, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of William Henry Towne, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of January, A.D. 1943, at the city of Asbestos, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Ethel Florence Flack, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Florence Flack and William Henry Towne, her 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 Florence Flack may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Henry Towne had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[4].

An Act for the relief of Mary Katherine Randell Clarke.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

65883

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[4].

An Act for the relief of Mary Katherine Randell Clarke.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Katherine Randell Clarke, residing at the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, wife of Derry Rae Clarke, 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 August, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Mary Katherine Randell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Katherine Randell and Derry Rae 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 Katherine Randell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Derry Rae Clarke had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[4].

An Act for the relief of Ralph Wellington Goodyear.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67126

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[4].

An Act for the relief of Ralph Wellington Goodyear.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ralph Wellington Goodyear, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Musgrave Harbour, in the province of Newfoundland, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of November, A.D. 1933, at the said village, he and Doris Cuff, who was then of the said village, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ralph Wellington Goodyear and Doris Cuff, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ralph Wellington Goodyear may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Doris Cuff had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[4].

An Act for the relief of Donalda Gagnon Fontaine.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66821

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[4].

An Act for the relief of Donalda Gagnon Fontaine.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Donalda Gagnon Fontaine, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, rooming-house keeper, wife of Joseph Fontaine, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Asbestos, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of September, A.D. 1927, at the said town, she then being Donalda Gagnon, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Marie Sylvaine Alain Dahlstrom.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66809

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Marie Sylvaine Alain Dahlstrom.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Sylvaine Alain and Sven Godfrid Dahlstrom, her 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 Sylvaine Alain may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sven Godfrid Dahlstrom had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L4.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Schwartz Cohen.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66904

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[4].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Schwartz Cohen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Schwartz Cohen, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Seymour Cohen, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of October, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Ruth 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 Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Annie Mislovitch Cohen.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67118

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[4].

An Act for the relief of Annie Mislovitch Cohen.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[4].

An Act for the relief of Minnie Miki Simon Werkzeig, otherwise known as Minnie Miki Simon Werk.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67280

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[4].

An Act for the relief of Minnie Miki Simon Werkzeig, otherwise known as Minnie Miki Simon Werk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Minnie Miki Simon Werkzeig, otherwise known as Minnie Miki Simon Werk, residing at Hove, in the county of Sussex, England, wife of Sam Werkzeig, otherwise known as Sam Werk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eleventh day of June, A.D. 1943, at the city of Glasgow, Scotland, she then being Minnie Miki Simon, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Minnie Miki Simon and Sam Werkzeig, otherwise known as Sam Werk, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Minnie Miki Simon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sam Werkzeig, otherwise known as Sam Werk, had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁴.

An Act for the relief of Antonio Proietti.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66287

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[4].

An Act for the relief of Antonio Proietti.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Antonio Proietti, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, furrier, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1944, at the said city, he and Mary Staiguill, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Ida Hier Blant.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66005

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[4].

An Act for the relief of Ida Hier Blant.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ida Hier and Samuel Blant, her 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 Hier may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Samuel Blant had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[4].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Irene Roddis Galbraith.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67905

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[4].

An Act for the relief of Hilda Irene Roddis Galbraith.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hilda Irene Roddis and John Galbraith, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hilda Irene Roddis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Galbraith had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[4].

An Act for the relief of Ivy Helen Jean Morton Starke.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67296

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[4].

An Act for the relief of Ivy Helen Jean Morton Starke.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ivy Helen Jean Morton Starke, residing at Ste. Marguerite Station, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Andrew Drake Starke, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1951, at the town of Cowansville, in the said province, she then being Ivy Helen Jean Morton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ivy Helen Jean Morton and Andrew Drake Starke, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ivy Helen Jean Morton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Andrew Drake Starke had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[4].

An Act for the relief of Barney Flegal.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67146

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[4].

An Act for the relief of Barney Flegal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Barney Flegal, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, musician, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-sixth day of June, A.D. 1947, at the said city, he and Ruth Marie Isabelle Leonora Miller, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Barney Flegal and Ruth Marie Isabelle Leonora Miller, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Barney Flegal may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ruth Marie Isabelle Leonora Miller had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[4].

An Act for the relief of Marie Renee Emond Walker.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

65473

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[4].

An Act for the relief of Marie Renee Emond Walker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Renee Emond Walker, residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, nurse's aid, wife of Constantin Phillip Walker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of November, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Marie Renee Emond, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Renee Emond and Constantin Phillip Walker, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Renee Emond may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Constantin Phillip Walker had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U4.

An Act for the relief of Edwin George Chafe.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67110

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[4].

An Act for the relief of Edwin George Chafe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edwin George Chafe, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, shipper, has by his petition alleged that on the thirty-first day of January, A.D. 1931, at the said city, he and Marie Aimee Beatrice Henriette Cinq-Mars, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edwin George Chafe and Marie Aimee Beatrice Henriette Cinq-Mars, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edwin George Chafe may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Aimee Beatrice Henriette Cinq-Mars had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V4.

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Violet Perlson Wright.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67268

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V4.

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Violet Perlson Wright.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Phyllis Violet Perlson and Andrew Paul Wright, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Phyllis Violet Perlson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Andrew Paul Wright had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W4.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Eadie Kerr Britton.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67312

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W4.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Eadie Kerr Britton.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Eadie Kerr and Gordon William Britton, her 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 Eadie Kerr may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gordon William Britton had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of George Robert Stirling Henry.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
66817 OTTAWA, 1953

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of George Robert Stirling Henry.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Robert Stirling Henry, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, mechanical engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of June, A.D. 1939, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Theo Alice Lamb, otherwise known as Theo Alice MacFarlane, who was then of the city of Montreal, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Robert Stirling Henry and Theo Alice Lamb, otherwise known as Theo Alice MacFarlane, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said George Robert Stirling Henry may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Theo Alice Lamb, otherwise known as Theo Alice MacFarlane, had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y4.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Thelma Webb Crothers.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

65977

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[4].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Thelma Webb Crothers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Elizabeth Thelma Webb Crothers, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of Gerald Allan Crothers, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of June, A.D. 1943, at the town of South Lancaster, in the province of Ontario, she then being Margaret Elizabeth Thelma Webb, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Elizabeth Thelma Webb and Gerald Allan Crothers, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Elizabeth Thelma Webb may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gerald Allan Crothers had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[4].

An Act for the relief of Pauline Liliane Baron Brumby.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67909

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁴.

An Act for the relief of Pauline Liliane Baron Brumby.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pauline Liliane Baron Brumby, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Walter Lyon Keith Brumby, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of October, A.D. 1947, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Pauline Liliane Baron, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pauline Liliane Baron and Walter Lyon Keith Brumby, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pauline Liliane Baron may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Walter Lyon Keith Brumby had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Blain Cousineau.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66710

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[5].

An Act for the relief of Madeleine Blain Cousineau.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[5].

An Act for the relief of Angelina Maria Di Battista Gill.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67292

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[5].

An Act for the relief of Angelina Maria Di Battista Gill.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Angelina Maria Di Battista Gill, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of Charles Leo Gill, 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 July, A.D. 1948, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Angelina Maria Di Battista, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Angelina Maria Di Battista and Charles Leo Gill, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Angelina Maria Di Battista may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Leo Gill had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Charles Snoade Hilder.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66964

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[5].

An Act for the relief of Angelina Maria Di Battista Gill.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Angelina Maria Di Battista Gill, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of Charles Leo Gill, 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 July, A.D. 1948, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Angelina Maria Di Battista, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Angelina Maria Di Battista and Charles Leo Gill, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Angelina Maria Di Battista may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Leo Gill had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Charles Snoade Hilder.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66964

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act for the relief of Charles Snoade Hilder.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Snoade Hilder, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, artist, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of December, A.D. 1941, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, he and Audrie Gertrude Warren, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Snoade Hilder and Audrie Gertrude Warren, his 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 Snoade Hilder may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Audrie Gertrude Warren had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D5.

An Act to incorporate Canadian Pipelines Limited.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1953.

Honourable Senator WOOD.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70621

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D5.

An Act to incorporate Canadian Pipelines Limited.

Preamble.

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

Incorporation.

1. George Herbert Barr, solicitor; William Purdon Cumming, solicitor; Robert Milliken Barr, solicitor; Archibald Turner Brown, managing director; and Frank Benjamin Poutney, investment dealer, all of the city of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, together with such persons as may become shareholders in the company are incorporated under the name Canadian Pipelines Limited, hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

First directors.

2. The persons named in section 1 shall be the first directors of the Company.

Capital.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall consist of five million shares without nominal or par value.

Head office and other offices.

4. (1) The head office of the Company shall be at the city of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, which head office shall be the domicile of the Company in Canada; and the Company may establish such other offices and agencies elsewhere within or without Canada as it deems expedient.

(2) The Company may, by by-law, change the place where the head office of the Company is to be situate.

(3) No by-law for the said purpose shall be valid or acted upon until it is sanctioned by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the shareholders duly called for considering the by-law and a copy of the

by-law certified under the seal of the Company has been filed with the Secretary of State and published in *The Canada Gazette*.

General Pipe Line Act to apply.

5. The Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred by, and be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and provisions of any general legislation which is enacted by Parliament, relating to pipe lines for the transmission and transportation of gas and oil or any liquid product or by-product thereof.

6. The Company, subject to the provisions of any general legislation which is enacted by Parliament, relating to pipe lines for the transmission and transportation of gas and oil or any liquid product or by-product thereof, may

Power to construct and operate pipe lines.

(a) within or outside Canada construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and hold, develop, operate, maintain, control, lease, mortgage, hypothecate, create liens or other security upon, sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of and turn to account any and all interprovincial and/or international pipe lines and all appurtenances relative thereto for gathering, transmitting, transporting, storing and delivering of natural and artificial gas and oil or any liquid or gaseous products or by-products thereof, including pumping stations, terminals, storage tanks or reservoirs and all works relative thereto for use in connection with the said pipe lines, provided that the main pipe line or lines for the transmission and transportation of gas and oil shall be located entirely within Canada; and buy, or otherwise acquire, transmit, transport and sell, or otherwise dispose of and distribute natural and artificial gas and oil and any liquid or gaseous products or by-products thereof; and own, lease, sell, operate and maintain aircraft and aerodromes for the purpose of its undertaking, together with the facilities required for the operation of such aircraft and aerodromes; and own, lease, operate and maintain interstation telephone, teletype and telegraph communication systems, and, subject to *The Radio Act, 1938*, and any other statute relating to radio, own, lease, operate and maintain interstation radio communication facilities;

Power to hold land.

(b) purchase, hold, lease, sell, improve, exchange or otherwise deal in real property or any interest and rights therein legal or equitable or otherwise howsoever and deal with any portion of the lands and property so acquired, and may subdivide the same into building lots and generally lay the same out into lots, streets, and building sites for residential purposes or otherwise

and may construct streets thereon and necessary sewerage and drainage systems and build upon the same for residential purposes or otherwise and supply any buildings so erected, or other buildings erected upon such lands, with electric light, heat, gas, water or other requisites, and lease or sell the same, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as appear requisite, either to its employees or to others; and

Ancillary powers.

(c) exercise as ancillary and incidental to the purposes or objects set forth in this Act, the powers following, unless such powers or any of them are expressly excluded by this Act, namely, the powers set forth in paragraphs *(a)* to *(bb)* inclusive of subsection (1) of section 14 of *The Companies Act, 1934*.

1934, c. 33.

7. The provisions of subsections (4), (5), (6) and (7) of section 12, and sections 39, 40, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 91 of Part I of *The Companies Act, 1934*, apply to the Company, provided that wherever in the said subsection (7) of section 12, and in the said section 59 the words "letters patent" or "supplementary letters patent" appear, the words "Special Act" shall be substituted therefor.

1934, c. 33.

1934, c. 33.

8. Sections 158, 163, 180, 186, 189 and 190 of Part III of *The Companies Act, 1934*, shall not be incorporated with this Act.

Company not to make a loan to shareholders or directors.

9. (1) The Company shall not make any loan to any of its shareholders or directors or give whether directly or indirectly, and whether by means of a loan, guarantee, the provision of security or otherwise, any financial assistance for the purpose of, or in connection with a purchase made or to be made by any person of any shares in the Company: Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to prohibit:

Proviso.

(a) the making by the Company of loans to persons other than directors, bona fide in the employment of the Company with a view to enabling or assisting those persons to purchase or erect dwelling houses for their own occupation; and the Company may take, from such employees, mortgages or other securities for the repayment of such loans;

(b) the provision by the Company, in accordance with any scheme for the time being in force, of money for the purchase by trustees of fully paid shares in the capital stock of the Company, to be held by, or for the benefit of employees of the Company, including any director holding a salaried employment or office in the Company; or

(c) the making by the Company of loans to persons, other than directors, bona fide in the employment of the Company, with a view to enabling those persons to purchase fully paid shares in the capital stock of the Company, to be held by themselves by way of beneficial ownership.

(2) The powers under paragraphs *(b)* and *(c)* of subsection one of this section shall be exercised by by-law only.

(3) If any loan is made by the Company in violation of the foregoing provisions, all directors and officers of the Company making the same or assenting thereto, shall, until repayment of said loan, be jointly and severally liable to the Company and to its creditors for the debts of the Company then existing or thereafter contracted: Provided that such liability shall be limited to the amount of said loan with interest.

Proviso.

When redemption or purchase not a reduction of paid-up capital.

10. The redemption or purchase for cancellation of any fully paid preferred shares created by by-law pursuant to the provisions of this Act, in accordance with any right of redemption or purchase for cancellation reserved in favour of the Company in the provision attaching to such preferred shares, or the redemption or purchase for cancellation of any fully paid shares of any class, not being common or ordinary shares, and in respect of which the by-laws provide for such right of redemption or purchase, in accordance with the provisions of such by-laws, shall not be deemed to be a reduction of the paid-up capital of the Company if such redemption or purchase for cancellation is made out of the proceeds of an issue of shares made for the purpose of such redemption or purchase for cancellation, or if,

(a) no cumulative dividends, on the preferred shares or shares of the class in respect of which such right of redemption or purchase exists and which are so redeemed or purchased for cancellation, are in arrears; and

(b) if such redemption or purchase for cancellation of such fully paid shares is made without impairment of the Company's capital by payments out of the ascertained net profits of the Company which have been set aside by the directors for the purposes of such redemption or of such purchase for cancellation, and if such net profits are then available for such application as liquid assets of the Company, as shown by the last balance sheet of the Company, certified by the Company's auditors, and being made up to a date not more than ninety days prior to such redemption or purchase for cancellation, and after giving effect to such redemption or purchase for cancellation;

And subject as aforesaid, any such shares may be redeemed or purchased for cancellation by the Company on such terms and in such manner as is set forth in the provisions attaching to such shares, and the surplus resulting from such redemption or purchase for cancellation shall be designated as a capital surplus, which shall not be reduced or distributed by the Company except as provided by a subsequent Act of the Parliament of Canada.

Commission on subscription.

11. The Company may pay a commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolute or conditional, for any shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the Company: Provided, however, that as regards shares, such commission shall not exceed ten per centum of the amount realized therefrom.

Proviso.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act for the relief of Rolph Julian La France.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66888

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[5].

An Act for the relief of Rolph Julian La France.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rolph Julian La France, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Pierre, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of December, A.D. 1942, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Doris Jean McArthur, who was then of the city of Lachine, in the said province, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rolph Julian La France and Doris Jean McArthur, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rolph Julian La France may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Doris Jean McArthur had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F5.

An Act for the relief of Jack Gold.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67754

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F5.

An Act for the relief of Jack Gold.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jack Gold, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, merchant, has by his petition alleged that on the eleventh day of May, A.D. 1937, at the city of Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, he and Rita Steiner, who was then of the said city of Pittsburgh, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jack Gold and Rita Steiner, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jack Gold may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rita Steiner had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G5.

An Act for the relief of Hazel Margaret MacRury Jordan.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67893

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[5].

An Act for the relief of Hazel Margaret MacRury Jordan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel Margaret MacRury Jordan, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, bank clerk, wife of Norman Howard Jordan, 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 August, A.D. 1950, at the said city, she then being Hazel Margaret MacRury, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel Margaret MacRury and Norman Howard Jordan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hazel Margaret MacRury may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Norman Howard Jordan had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H5.

An Act for the relief of Anne Agnes Costigan Entwistle.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67276

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[5].

An Act for the relief of Anne Agnes Costigan Entwistle.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Anne Agnes Costigan and Desmond Arthur Entwistle, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Anne Agnes Costigan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Desmond Arthur Entwistle had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I5.

An Act for the relief of Rachel Sturman Spirer.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67762

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[5].

An Act for the relief of Rachel Sturman Spirer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rachel Sturman Spirer, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Elias Spirer, 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 November, A.D. 1948, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Rachel Sturman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rachel Sturman and Elias Spirer, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatosever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rachel Sturman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elias Spirer had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J5.

An Act for the relief of Agnes Kathleen Small Finlayson.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67260

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[5].

An Act for the relief of Agnes Kathleen Small Finlayson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Agnes Kathleen Small Finlayson, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harold Musgrave Finlayson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of October, A.D. 1925, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Agnes Kathleen Small, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Agnes Kathleen Small and Harold Musgrave Finlayson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Agnes Kathleen Small may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold Musgrave Finlayson had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K5.

An Act for the relief of Pearl Irene Balogh Katona.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67114

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[5].

An Act for the relief of Pearl Irene Balogh Katona.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pearl Irene Balogh Katona, residing at the city of Brantford, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Leslie Steven Katona, 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 twelfth day of November, A.D. 1949, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Pearl Irene Balogh, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pearl Irene Balogh and Leslie Steven Katona, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pearl Irene Balogh may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leslie Steven Katona had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L5.

An Act for the relief of Zoe Audrey Birch Butler.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67889

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[5].

An Act for the relief of Zoe Audrey Birch Butler.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Zoe Audrey Birch and Robert George 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 Zoe Audrey Birch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert George Butler had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M5.

An Act for the relief of Bessie Mewhirter Mitchell Cameron.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66001

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[5].

An Act for the relief of Bessie Mewhirter Mitchell Cameron.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Bessie Mewhirter Mitchell and Edward William John Cameron, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bessie Mewhirter Mitchell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward William John Cameron had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N5.

An Act for the relief of Elsie Smith Gray.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69158

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[5].

An Act for the relief of Elsie Smith Gray.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elsie Smith Gray, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of William Francis Gray, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of l'Abord a Plouffe, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of June, A.D. 1940, at the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Elsie Smith, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elsie Smith and William Francis Gray, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elsie Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Francis Gray had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O5.

An Act for the relief of Rita Lowsky Blatt.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67300

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[5].

An Act for the relief of Rita Lowsky Blatt.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rita Lowsky and Morris Blatt, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rita Lowsky may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Morris Blatt had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Anna Shulemson Heymann.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66559

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act for the relief of Anna Shulemson Heymann.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Anna Shulemson Heymann, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Gunter Heymann, 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 March, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Anna Shulemson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Anna Shulemson and Gunter Heymann, her 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 Shulemson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gunter Heymann had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[5].

An Act to amend The Canadian Citizenship Act.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1953.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

71115

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[5].

An Act to amend The Canadian Citizenship Act.

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

PART I.

1. (1) Section 2 of *The Canadian Citizenship Act*, chapter 15 of the statutes of 1946, as amended by section 1 of chapter 29 of the statutes of 1950, is amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph *(b)* thereof, the following paragraph:

"Canadian domicile".

"*(bb)* 'Canadian domicile' means Canadian domicile as defined in the laws respecting immigration that are or were in force at the time the Canadian domicile of a person is relevant under this Act;"

(2) Paragraph *(d)* of the said section 2 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"Certificate of citizenship".

"*(d)* 'certificate of citizenship' means a certificate of citizenship granted or issued under this Act;"

Repeal.

(3) Paragraph *(j)* of the said section 2 is repealed.

(4) The said section 2 is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph *(m)* thereof, the following paragraph:

"Place of domicile".

"*(mm)* 'place of domicile' means the place in which a person has his home or in which he resides or to which he returns as his place of permanent abode and does not mean a place in which he stays for a mere special or temporary purpose;"

Explanatory Notes.

Part I.

The purposes of this Bill are:—
To amend *The Canadian Citizenship Act;*
To bring it in line with *The Immigration Act* (new).

Clause 1. (1) New. The definition of "Canadian domicile" is more relevant and would be substituted for that of "domicile" to avoid ambiguity.

(2) A certificate is granted to other than natural-born Canadian citizens and issued in other cases, that is, where the certificate is a mere confirmation of the status conferred by the Act.

(3) See subclause (1). The present paragraph *(j)* of section 2 of the Act reads as follows:—

> "2. *(j)* 'domicile', for the purposes of this Act, means the place in which a person has his home or in which he resides and to which he returns as his place of permanent abode and does not mean the place where he resides for a mere special or temporary purpose, and 'Canadian domicile' means such domicile maintained in Canada for at least five years;"

(4) The introduction of "Canadian domicile" as defined in *The Immigration Act* renders this definition imperative as "place of domicile" is its generic element.

2. (1) Section 4 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Persons born before January 1st, 1947.

"**4.** (1) A person born before the first day of January, 1947, is a natural-born Canadian citizen, if

(a) he was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship and was not an alien on the first day of January, 1947; or

(b) he was born outside of Canada elsewhere than on a Canadian ship and was not, on the first day of January, 1947, an alien and either was a minor on that date or had, before that date, been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence and his father, or in the case of a person born out of wedlock, his mother

(i) was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship and was not an alien at the time of that person's birth,

(ii) was, at the time of that person's birth, a British subject who had Canadian domicile,

(iii) was, at the time of that person's birth, a person who had been granted, or his name included in, a certificate of naturalization, or

(iv) was a British subject who had his place of domicile in Canada for at least twenty years immediately before the first day of January, 1947, and was not, on that date, under order of deportation.

Conditions for retention by persons born outside Canada.

(2) A person who is a Canadian citizen under paragraph *(b)* of subsection one and was a minor on the first day of January, 1947, ceases to be a Canadian citizen upon the date of the expiration of three years after the day on which he attains the age of twenty-one years or on the first day of January, 1954, whichever is the later date, unless he

(a) has his place of domicile in Canada at such date; or

(b) has, before such date and after attaining the age of twenty-one years, filed, in accordance with the regulations, a declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship."

Coming into force.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1947, but any declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship that has been filed pursuant to section 6 of chapter 15 of the statutes of 1946 by a person who was a Canadian citizen under paragraph *(b)* of section 4 of that Act shall have the same effect as if it had been filed under this section.

Clause 2. (1) The present section 4 reads as follows:—

"**4.** A person, born before the commencement of this Act, is a natural-born Canadian citizen:—

(a) if he was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship and has not become an alien at the commencement of this Act; or

(b) if he was born outside of Canada elsewhere than on a Canadian ship and his father, or in the case of a person born out of wedlock, his mother

(i) was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship and had not become an alien at the time of that person's birth, or

(ii) was, at the time of that person's birth, a British subject who had Canadian domicile,

if, at the commencement of this Act, that person has not become an alien, and has either been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence or is a minor."

Re: "was not" and "first day of January, 1947": the tense is changed and a date inserted to provide proper perspective.

Re: (iii) New. By this added paragraph, where the responsible parent had been naturalized in Canada, his or her child would be recognized as a natural-born Canadian citizen.

Re: (iv) This twenty-year provision is new: so having a place of domicile in Canada for such period would stand in lieu of Canadian domicile as an absolute presumption of acquisition thereof.

Subsection (2) of section 4 is new and would permit setting out under one section all that which relates to this class of Canadian citizens. The conditions of retention of citizenship are now contained in the present section six (see below) but with a one-year period only for the filing of a declaration of retention and also without excluding from such requirement the person who has already manifested the intention to retain his citizenship by returning to Canada as to his place of domicile.

(2) By this subclause of the Bill, a person who is a Canadian citizen by reason of the new subparagraphs (iii) and (iv) of paragraph *(b)* (above) would stand in same position as Canadian citizens under the present section 4. This subclause also constitutes a saving provision with respect to action taken under the present section 6.

3. (1) Subparagraph (ii) of paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1) of section 5 of the said Act, as enacted by section 2 of chapter 29 of the statutes of 1950, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(ii) the fact of his birth is registered, in accordance with the regulations, within two years after its occurrence or within such extended period as the Minister may authorize in special cases."

(2) The said section 5 is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after subsection (1) thereof, the following subsection:

Conditions for retention by persons born outside Canada.

"(1*a*) A person who is a Canadian citizen under paragraph *(b)* of subsection one ceases to be a Canadian citizen upon the date of the expiration of three years after the day on which he attains the age of twenty-one years, unless he

(a) has his place of domicile in Canada at such date; or

(b) has, before such date and after attaining the age of twenty-one years, filed, in accoradnce with the regulations, a declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship."

4. Section 6 of the said Act, as enacted by section 3 of chapter 29 of the statutes of 1950, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Resumption with approval of Minister.

"**6.** A person who has ceased to be a Canadian citizen by virtue of subsection two of section four or subsection one *(a)* of section five may, in accordance with the regulations, file a petition for resumption of Canadian citizenship and shall, if the petition is approved by the Minister, be deemed to have resumed Canadian citizenship as of the date of such approval or as of such other earlier or later date as the Minister may fix in any special case, and the Minister may issue a certificate of citizenship accordingly."

5. (1) Subsection (1) of section 9 of the said Act, as enacted by section 4 of chapter 29 of the statutes of 1950, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Clause 3. (1) The present subparagraph (ii) reads as follows:—

"**5.** (1) *(b)* (ii) the fact of his birth is registered in accordance with the regulations, within two years after its occurrence or within such extended period as the Minister may, under the regulations, authorize in special cases."

The words "under the regulations" are redundant and would be deleted.

(2) This new subsection will have the same effect as the new subsection (2) of section 4 in subclause (1) of clause 2 of this Bill.

Clause 4. The present section 6 of the Act reads as follows:—

"**6.** (1) A person who is a Canadian citizen under paragraph *(b)* of section four or under paragraph *(b)* of subsection one of section five ceases to be a Canadian citizen upon the expiration of one year after he attains the age of twenty-one years unless, after attaining that age and before the expiration of the said year,

(a) he asserts his Canadian citizenship by a declaration of retention thereof, registered in accordance with the regulations; and,

(b) being a national or citizen of a country other than Canada, he files in accordance with the regulations a declaration renouncing the nationality or citizenship of that country.

(2) A person who has ceased to be a Canadian citizen by virtue of subsection one may, with the permission of the Minister in any case, file a declaration of resumption of Canadian citizenship and, where he comes within paragraph *(b)* of subsection one, a declaration of renunciation, and he thereupon again becomes a Canadian citizen."

By this clause, section 6 would provide for resumption only and the date thereof is that of the approval of the petition or that given by the Minister.

Clause 5. (1) The present subsection (1) of section 9 reads as follows:—

On January 1st, 1947.

"**9.** (1) A person, other than a natural-born Canadian citizen, is a Canadian citizen, if that person

(a) was granted, or the name of that person was included in, a certificate of naturalization and was not an alien on the first day of January, 1947;

(b) was, immediately before the first day of January, 1947, a British subject who had Canadian domicile;

(c) was a British subject who had his place of domicile in Canada for at least twenty years immediately before the first day of January, 1947, and was not, on that date, under order of deportation; or

(d) being a woman other than a woman who comes within paragraph *(a)*, *(b)* or *(c)*,

(i) before the first day of January, 1947, was married to a man who, if this Act had come into force immediately before the marriage, would have been a natural-born Canadian citizen as provided in section four or a Canadian citizen as provided in paragraph *(a)*, *(b)* or *(c)* of this subsection, and

(ii) on the first day of January, 1947, was a British subject and had been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence."

(2) Subsection (2) of the said section 9 is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of paragraph *(b)* therof and by repealing paragraph *(c)* and substituting the following therefor:

"*(c)* where he is a Canadian citizen by reason of being a British subject who had his place of domicile in Canada for at least twenty years immediately before the first day of January, 1947, on the first day of January, 1927; and

(d) in the case of a woman to whom paragraph *(d)* of subsection one applies, on the date of the marriage or on which she became a British subject or on which she was lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, whichever is the latest date."

6. (1) Paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* of subsection (1) of section 10 of the said Act, as enacted by section 5 of chapter 29 of the statutes of 1950, are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(a)* either he has filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court for the judicial district in which he resides or with the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship or in such other manner as the regulations may prescribe, not less than one nor more than six years prior to the date of his application, a declaration of intention to become

"**9.** (1) A person, other than a natural-born Canadian citizen, is a Canadian citizen, if

(a) that person was granted, or the name of that person was included in, a certificate of naturalization and had not become an alien at the commencement of this Act; or

(b) that person immediately before the commencement of this Act was a British subject who had Canadian domicile; or

(c) that person, being a woman other than a woman who comes within paragraph *(a)* or *(b)*,

(i) before the commencement of this Act, was married to a man who, if this Act had come into force immediately before the marriage, would have been a natural-born Canadian citizen as provided in section four or a Canadian citizen as provided in paragraph *(a)* or *(b)* of this subsection, and

(ii) at the commencement of this Act was a British subject and had been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence."

The expressions "was not" and "first day of January, 1947" provide for proper tense and perspective as in subclause (1) of clause 2. The twenty-year provision in subparagraph *(c)* of paragraph (1) of section 9 would stand in lieu of the "Canadian domicile" requirement as an absolute presumption of acquisition thereof.

(2) The present subsection (2) of section 9 reads as follows:—

"**9.** (2) A person who is a Canadian citizen under subsection one of this section shall be deemed, for the purposes of section nineteen, to have become a Canadian citizen,

(a) where he was granted, or his name was included in, a certificate of naturalization, on the date of the certificate;

(b) where he is a Canadian citizen by reason of being a British subject who had Canadian domicile, on the date he acquired Canadian domicile; and

(c) in the case of a woman to whom paragraph *(c)* of subsection one applies, on the date of the marriage or on which she became a British subject or on which she was lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, whichever is the latest date."

The new paragraph *(c)* deals with the time at which a person who became a Canadian citizen under the new paragraph *(c)* of subsection (1) of section 9 shall be deemed to have become a Canadian citizen for the purpose of revocation under section 19. The date chosen is the last day upon which any twenty-year period could begin for the purpose of acquisition of citizenship under the new paragraph *(c)* of subsection (1) of section 9.

Clause 6. (1) The present subsection (1) of section 10 reads as follows:—

"**10.** (1) The Minister may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship to any person who is not a Canadian citizen and who makes application for that purpose and satisfies the Court that,

(a) either he has filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court for the judicial district in which he resides, not less than one nor more than five years prior to the date of his application, a declaration of intention to become a Canadian citizen, the said declaration having been filed by him after he attained the age of eighteen years; or he is the spouse of and resides in Canada with a Canadian citizen; or he is a British subject;

(b) he has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence therein;

a Canadian citizen, the said declaration having been filed by him after he attained the age of eighteen years; or he is the spouse of and resides in Canada with a Canadian citizen; or he is a British subject;

(b) he has resided in Canada for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of his application;

(c) the applicant has

(i) acquired Canadian domicile,

(ii) served outside of Canada in the armed forces of Canada in a war in which Canada was or is engaged or in connection with any action taken by Canada under the United Nations Charter, the North Atlantic Treaty or other similar instrument for collective defence that may be entered into by Canada,

(iii) been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence and is the wife of a Canadian citizen, or

(iv) had a place of domicile in Canada for at least twenty years immediately before the first day of January, 1947, and was not, on that date, under order of deportation;"

(2) Paragraph *(e)* of subsection (1) of the said section 10 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(e)* he has an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language or, in the case of a person who has not such an adequate knowledge and who makes his application before the first day of January, 1959, has resided in Canada for more than twenty years;"

(3) Paragraph *(g)* of subsection (1) of the said section 10 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(g)* he intends to have his place of domicile permanently in Canada."

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

Grant to persons who lost status of Canadian citizen or British subject for reasons other than marriage.

"(4) The Minister may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship to a person who was

(a) a natural-born Canadian citizen under section four or five;

(b) a British subject who was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship; or

(c) a British subject who was born elsewhere than in Canada or on a Canadian ship and whose father, or in the case of a person born out of wedlock, whose mother

(i) was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship and was not an alien at the time of that person's birth,

(ii) was, at the time of that person's birth, a British subject who had Canadian domicile,

(c) he has resided continuously in Canada for a period of one year immediately preceding the date of the application and, in addition, except where the applicant has served outside of Canada in the armed forces of Canada during time of war or where the applicant is the wife of and resides in Canada with a Canadian citizen, has also resided in Canada for a further period of not less than four years during the six years immediately preceding the date of the application;

(d) he is of good character;

(e) he has an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language, or, if he has not such an adequate knowledge, he has resided continuously in Canada for more than twenty years;

(f) he has an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship; and

(g) he intends, if his application is granted, either to reside permanently in Canada or to enter or continue in the public service of Canada or of a province thereof."

The new paragraph *(a)* would permit filing a declaration of intention with the Registrar of Canadian citizenship or in such other manner as the regulations may prescribe and would also grant one additional year for such filing. The present paragraph *(a)* provided for a time period between the date of the filing of the declaration of intention and the date of the application which coincided too strictly with the period for acquisition of Canadian domicile.

Canadian domicile is now a requirement for the acquisition of Canadian citizenship. Canadian domicile is that defined in *The Immigration Act.* The new paragraph *(b)* provides for a period of residence of at least one year in Canada immediately preceding the date of the application for citizenship.

The new subparagraph (i) of paragraph *(c)* of subsection (1) of section 10 has the period of residence in Canada for the purposes of *The Canadian Citizenship Act* coincide with the time for acquisition of Canadian citizenship.

The new subparagraph (ii) of paragraph *(c)* of subsection (1) of section 10 recognizes service in the armed forces of Canada under collective defence agreements and not merely during time of war.

Under subparagraph (iv) of paragraph *(c)* of subsection (1) of section 10, the twenty years residence prior to the date of the commencement of the Act would be accepted in lieu of Canadian domicile.

(2) By this new paragraph *(e)*, after January 1, 1959, an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language will be required. Thereafter, a twenty-year period of residence will not allay the language requirement.

(3) The intention required under section 10 is of having a place of permanent abode in Canada and retention thereof despite absence governed by section 18. Thus, simple reference to "place of domicile permanently in Canada" would convey more fully and in shorter form what is required.

(4) The present subsection (4) of section 10 reads as follows:—

"**10.** (4) The Minister may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship to a person who was

(a) a natural-born Canadian citizen under section four or five; or

(iii) was, at the time of that person's birth, a person who had been granted, or whose name was included in, a certificate of naturalization, or

(iv) was a British subject who had his place of domicile in Canada for at least twenty years immediately before the first day of January, 1947, and was not, on that date, under order of deportation,

and who ceased to be a Canadian citizen or a British subject, as the case may be, by naturalization outside of Canada or for any reason other than marriage, if such person applies for a certificate of citizenship and satisfies the Minister that he possesses the qualifications prescribed by paragraphs *(b)*, *(d)*, *(e)*, *(f)* and *(g)* of subsection one."

(5) Subsection (5) of the said section 10 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Certificate to minor children.

"(5) The Minister may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship to a minor child of a person who is a Canadian citizen other than a natural-born Canadian citizen, on the application of the said person

(a) if the said person is the responsible parent of the child; and

(b) if the child has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence and, where he is fourteen or more years of age, has an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language."

7. Subsection (1) of section 11 of the said Act, as enacted by section 6 of chapter 29 of the statutes of 1950, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Issue to remove doubt.

"**11.** (1) Where a doubt, whether on a question of fact or of law, has arisen as to whether a person is or is not a Canadian citizen, the Minister may, in his discretion, upon application, resolve such doubt and issue a certificate of citizenship as proof that such person is a Canadian citizen and the issuing of such certificate shall not be deemed to establish that the person to whom it is issued was not previously a natural-born or other than natural-born Canadian citizen."

8. (1) Section 18 of the said Act, as enacted by section 8 of chapter 29 of the statutes of 1950, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Loss through residence outside of Canada.

"**18.** (1) Subject to subsections two and three, a person who, since becoming a Canadian citizen, has resided outside of Canada for a period of ten consecutive years ceases to be a Canadian citizen upon the expiration of such period.

(b) a British subject who was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship or, if born elsewhere than in Canada or on a Canadian ship, whose father, or in the case of a person born out of wedlock, whose mother was either born in Canada or on a Canadian ship and had not become an alien at the time of that person's birth or was at the time of that person's birth a British subject who had Canadian domicile,

and who ceased to be a Canadian citizen or a British subject, as the case may be, by naturalization outside of Canada or for any reason other than marriage, if such person applies for a certificate of citizenship and, in the event that at the time of his application he is a national or citizen of a country other than Canada, files with his application a declaration renouncing such nationality or citizenship and satisfies the Minister that he

(i) has resided continuously in Canada for a period of one year immediately preceding the date of his application; and

(ii) possesses the qualifications prescribed by paragraphs *(b)*, *(d)*, *(e)*, *(f)*, and *(g)* of subsection one."

The changes proposed in subclause (4) of this clause are intended to cover grants to persons who lost the status of Canadian citizen where such status is acquired through the father or the mother being recognized Canadian citizens under the new provisions in subclause (1) of clause 5.

(5) The present subsection (5) of section 10 reads as follows:—

"**10.** (5) The Minister may, in his discretion, grant a special certificate of citizenship to a minor child of a person to whom a certificate of citizenship is, or has been, granted under this Act, on the application of the said person,

(a) if the said person is the responsible parent of the child, and

(b) if the child was born before the date of the certificate granted to the said person and has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence."

The proposed subsection would permit granting certificates to minor children of all Canadian citizens other than natural born and not only of those who are or have been granted a certificate under *The Canadian Citizenship Act*. The proposed subsection would also require on the part of the minor child an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language where such child is fourteen or more years of age.

Clause 7. The present subsection (1) of section 11 reads as follows:—

"**11.** (1) Where a doubt, whether on a question of fact or of law, has arisen as to whether a person is or is not a Canadian citizen, the Minister may, in his discretion, upon application, resolve such doubt and issue a certificate of citizenship as proof that such person is a Canadian citizen and the granting of such certificate shall not be deemed to establish that the person to whom it is granted was not previously a natural-born or other than natural-born Canadian citizen."

The change from grant to issue is a mere logical consequence of the proposed amendment to the definition of "certificate of citizenship" as proposed in subclause (2) of clause 1.

Clause 8. (1) The present section 18 reads as follows:—

"**18.** A Canadian citizen, other than a natural-born Canadian citizen or a Canadian citizen who has served in the armed forces of Canada in time of war and has been honourably discharged therefrom, ceases to be a Canadian citizen if he resides outside of Canada for a period of at least six consecutive years exclusive of any period during which,

Exceptions.

(2) This section does not apply to

(a) a Canadian citizen who

(i) is a natural-born Canadian citizen, or

(ii) has served outside of Canada in the armed forces of Canada in a war in which Canada was or is engaged or in connection with any action taken by Canada under the United Nations Charter, the North Atlantic Treaty or other similar instrument for collective defence that may be entered into by Canada and has been honourably discharged from such armed forces;

(b) residence out of Canada for any of the following objects, namely,

(i) to serve in the public service of Canada or of a province thereof,

(ii) as a representative or employee of a firm, business, company or organization, religious or otherwise, established in Canada or of an international agency of an official character in which Canada participates,

(iii) on account of ill-health or disability,

(iv) as the spouse or minor child of and for the purpose of being with a spouse or parent who is a Canadian citizen residing out of Canada for any of the objects or causes specified in subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii), or

(v) for the purpose of being with a spouse who is a person described in paragraph *(a)*.

Extension.

(3) An officer authorized in the regulations to do so may, in such form and for such period as is prescribed by the regulations, extend the Canadian citizenship of a person who would cease to be a Canadian citizen upon the expiration of the ten year period described in subsection one if such person, before the expiration of such period or an extension thereof under this subsection, satisfies the officer that

(a) his absence from Canada was of a mere temporary nature; and

(b) he intends in good faith to return to Canada for permanent residence as a Canadian citizen,

and subsection one does not apply until the expiration of the period of extension so given.

Resumption with approval of Minister.

(4) A person who has ceased to be a Canadian citizen under this section may, in accordance with the regulations, file a petition for resumption of Canadian citizenship and

(a) he is in the public service of Canada or of a province thereof;
(b) he is a representative or employee of a firm, business, company or organization, religious or otherwise, established in Canada or of an international agency of an official character in which Canada participates;
(c) he resides outside of Canada on account of ill-health or disability;
(d) he is the spouse or minor child of, and resides outside of Canada for the purpose of being with a spouse or parent who is a Canadian citizen residing outside of Canada for any of the objects or causes specified in paragraphs (a) to (c) inclusive of this section;
(e) he is the spouse of and resides outside of Canada for the purpose of being with a spouse who is a natural-born Canadian citizen; or
(f) his Canadian citizenship is certified to be extended by endorsement of his certificate of citizenship, or if he has no certificate of citizenship, of his passport, by an officer authorized under the regulations to do so, which endorsement shall state that the Canadian citizen appeared before such officer prior to the expiration of the said period of six years and established
(i) that his absence from Canada was of a temporary nature; and
(ii) that he intended in good faith to return to Canada for permanent residence as a Canadian citizen, and shall be in such form and may extend his Canadian citizenship for such period as may be prescribed by regulation."

The new subsection (1) states the general rule and extends the period to ten consecutive years from six consecutive years under the present section 18. Loss becomes automatic unless the residence outside of Canada is for one of the objects described in the proposed subsection (2) of section 18 or unless an officer authorized under the regulations is satisfied that the absence in Canada was of a mere temporary nature and extends the Canadian citizenship of such person in such form and for such period as is prescribed by the regulations. This latter proposed provision is to be found in subsection (3) of section 18. By fixing a period of ten consecutive years to have residence out of Canada cause loss of citizenship, four additional years are given to all persons who might have lost their citizenship on the 1st of January, 1953, if they were residing out of Canada on January 1, 1947. The proposed operation of subsection (1) of section 18 is confirmed in subsection (3) of the said section 18. The automatic loss provision, unless the purpose is temporary, is made clear in the proposed section 18. Moreover, by the proposed subsection (4) the Minister may permit resumption of Canadian citizenship as of the date of his approval or as of such earlier or later date as he may fix in any special case.

shall, if the petition is approved by the Minister, be deemed to have resumed Canadian citizenship as of the date of such approval or as of such earlier or later date as the Minister may fix in any special case, and the Minister may issue a certificate of citizenship accordingly."

Coming into force.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1947.

9. (1) Paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) of section 34 of the said Act, as renumbered by section 14 of chapter 29 of the statutes of 1950, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(a)* the forms of and manner of registration of declarations, certificates or other documents required to be used under this Act or deemed necessary for carrying out its purposes;"

(2) Paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1) of the said section 34 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(b)* the time within which the oath of allegiance is to be taken after the grant or issue of a certificate of citizenship;"

(3) Paragraph *(f)* of subsection (1) of the said section 34 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(f)* the imposition and application of fees in respect of any registration authorized to be made by this Act or any Act heretofore in force in Canada and in respect of the making of any declaration or the grant or issue of any certificate authorized to be made, granted or issued by this Act or any Act heretofore in force in Canada, and in respect of the administration or registration of any oath;"

(4) Paragraph *(i)* of subsection (1) of the said section 34 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(i)* the manner of proof of Canadian citizenship and the issuing of certificates for such purpose;"

(5) Paragraph *(b)* of subsection (2) of the said section 34 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(b)* designate, in any part of Canada, any court or person to act as a Court for the purposes of this Act and any such court or person so designated shall be deemed to be a Court for all purposes under this Act."

10. Section 38 of the said Act, as renumbered by section 15 of chapter 29 of the statutes of 1950, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Determination of Canadian domicile, etc.

"**38.** (1) Where any question arises under this Act as to whether

(a) any person was lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence; or

(2) No loss will ensue under the present section 18 since by this clause the proposed section 18 would be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1947.

Clause 9. (1) The present paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) of section 34 reads as follows:—

"**34.** (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations generally for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of this Act, and in particular with respect to the following matters:—

(a) the forms to be used under this Act including the form and manner of registration of declarations and of certificates;"

This subclause would include authority under the regulations to provide for all documents required under the Act.

(2) The present paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1) of section 34 reads as follows:—

"*(b)* the time within which the oath of allegiance is to be taken after the issue of a certificate of citizenship;"

(3) The present paragraph *(f)* of subsection (1) of section 34 reads as follows:—

"*(f)* the imposition and application of fees in respect of any registration authorized to be made by this Act or any Act heretofore in force in Canada and in respect of the making of any declaration or the grant of any certificate authorized to be made or granted by this Act or any Act heretofore in force in Canada, and in respect of the administration or registration of any oath;"

(4) The present paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 34 reads as follows:—

"*(i)* the manner of proof of Canadian citizenship and the granting of special certificates for such purpose;"

Re: Subclauses (2), (3) and (4), it is proposed to provide for regulation making powers with respect to the "issue" of certificates since in accordance with the new definition of "certificate of citizenship", the certificate is either issued or granted.

(5) The present paragraph *(b)* of subsection (2) of section 34 reads as follows:—

"*(b)* designate persons in the Northwest Territories and in the Yukon Territory who shall constitute courts for the purposes of this Act."

Under subclause (5) it is proposed to designate persons to act as courts in remote areas.

Clause 10. The present section 38 reads as follows:—

"**38.** Where any question arises under this Act as to whether any person had Canadian domicile immediately prior to the coming into force of this Act, the question shall be determined by the same authority and in a like manner as if it arose under the *Immigration Act* and the determination thereof in such manner shall be final and conclusive for the purposes of this Act."

The purpose of this clause is to set out a more complete procedure in so far as proof of landing and, consequently, proof of acquisition of Canadian domicile is concerned.

(b) any person has or had Canadian domicile,

the Minister shall decide the question and the decision of the Minister is final and conclusive for the purposes of this Act.

Immigration records are prima facie evidence.

(2) Where it appears from the immigration records maintained in the Department of Citizenship and Immigration that a person was or was not lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, that fact shall, for the purposes of this Act, be accepted as prima facie evidence that such person was or was not lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, as the case may be.

Other evidence.

(3) Where it does not appear from the records referred to in subsection two that a person either was or was not lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, no decision shall be made under this section that such person was lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence unless he submits proof satisfactory to the Minister from which it may be inferred that he was lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence."

11. This Part shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

Part II.

12. (1) Section 2 of the *Canadian Citizenship Act*, chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, is amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph *(b)* thereof, the following paragraph:

"Canadian domicile".

"*(bb)* 'Canadian domicile' means Canadian domicile as defined in the laws respecting immigration that are or were in force at the time the Canadian domicile of a person is relevant under this Act;"

(2) Paragraph *(d)* of the said section 2 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"Certificate of citizenship".

"*(d)* 'certificate of citizenship' means a certificate of citizenship granted or issued under this Act;"

Repeal.

(3) Paragraph *(j)* of the said section 2 is repealed.

(4) The said section 2 is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph *(m)* thereof, the following paragraph:

"Place of domicile".

"*(mm)* 'place of domicile' means the place in which a person has his home or in which he resides or to which he returns as his place of permanent abode and does not mean a place in which he stays for a mere special or temporary purpose;"

The change is made necessary by the fact that Immigration and Citizenship are now two branches of the same department. Furthermore, the records in the Immigration Branch would serve as *prima facie* evidence of the lawful admission to Canada for permanent residence although the Minister may be satisfied that such admission has taken place by other means as set out in the proposed subsection (3).

Parts II and III.

The purpose of Parts II and III is to provide the appropriate amendments to the new Revised Statutes of Canada which are now in press and are expected to appear during the current Session.

13. (1) Section 4 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Persons born before January 1st, 1947.

"**4.** (1) A person born before the 1st day of January, 1947, is a natural-born Canadian citizen, if

(a) he was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship and was not an alien on the 1st day of January, 1947; or

(b) he was born outside of Canada elsewhere than on a Canadian ship and was not, on the 1st day of January, 1947, an alien and either was a minor on that date or had, before that date, been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence and his father, or in the case of a person born out of wedlock, his mother

(i) was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship and was not an alien at the time of that person's birth,

(ii) was, at the time of that person's birth, a British subject who had Canadian domicile,

(iii) was, at the time of that person's birth, a person who had been granted, or his name included in, a certificate of naturalization, or

(iv) was a British subject who had his place of domicile in Canada for at least twenty years immediately before the 1st day of January, 1947, and was not, on that date, under order of deportation.

Conditions for retention by persons born outside Canada.

(2) A person who is a Canadian citizen under paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1) and was a minor on the 1st day of January, 1947, ceases to be a Canadian citizen upon the date of the expiration of three years after the day on which he attains the age of twenty-one years or on the 1st day of January, 1954, whichever is the later date, unless he

(a) has his place of domicile in Canada at such date; or

(b) has, before such date and after attaining the age of twenty-one years, filed, in accordance with the regulations, a declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship."

Coming into force.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1947, but any declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship that has been filed pursuant to section 6 of chapter 15 of the statutes of 1946 by a person who was a Canadian citizen under paragraph *(b)* of section 4 of that Act shall have the same effect as if it had been filed under this section.

14. (1) Subparagraph (ii) of paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1) of section 5 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(ii) the fact of his birth is registered, in accordance with the regulations, within two years after its occurrence or within such extended period as the Minister may authorize in special cases."

(2) The said section 5 is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after subsection (1) thereof, the following subsection:

Conditions for retention by persons born outside Canada.

"(1*a*) A person who is a Canadian citizen under paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1) ceases to be a Canadian citizen upon the date of the expiration of three years after the day on which he attains the age of twenty-one years, unless he

(a) has his place of domicile in Canada at such date; or

(b) has, before such date and after attaining the age of twenty-one years, filed, in accordance with the regulations, a declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship."

15. Section 6 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Resumption with approval of Minister.

"**6.** A person who has ceased to be a Canadian citizen by virtue of subsection (2) of section 4 or subsection (1*a*) of section 5 may, in accordance with the regulations, file a petition for resumption of Canadian citizenship and shall, if the petition is approved by the Minister, be deemed to have resumed Canadian citizenship as of the date of such approval or as of such other earlier or later date as the Minister may fix in any special case, and the Minister may issue a certificate of citizenship accordingly."

16. (1) Subsection (1) of section 9 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

On January 1st, 1947.

"**9.** (1) A person, other than a natural-born Canadian citizen, is a Canadian citizen, if that person

(a) was granted, or the name of that person was included in, a certificate of naturalization and was not an alien on the 1st day of January, 1947;

(b) was, immediately before the 1st day of January, 1947, a British subject who had Canadian domicile;

(c) was a British subject who had his place of domicile in Canada for at least twenty years immediately before the 1st day of January, 1947, and was not, on that date, under order of deportation; or

(d) being a woman other than a woman who comes within paragraph *(a)*, *(b)* or *(c)*,

(i) before the 1st day of January, 1947, was married to a man who, if this Act had come into force immediately before the marriage, would have been a natural-born Canadian citizen as provided in section 4 or a Canadian citizen as provided in paragraph *(a)*, *(b)* or *(c)*, and

(ii) on the 1st day of January, 1947, was a British subject and had been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence."

(2) Subsection (2) of the said section 9 is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of paragraph *(b)* thereof and by repealing paragraph *(c)* and substituting the following therefor:

"*(c)* where he is a Canadian citizen by reason of being a British subject who had his place of domicile in Canada for at least twenty years immediately before the 1st day of January, 1947, on the 1st day of January, 1927; and

(d) in the case of a woman to whom paragraph *(d)* of subsection (1) applies, on the date of the marriage or on which she became a British subject or on which she was lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, whichever is the latest date."

17. (1) Paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* of subsection (1) of section 10 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(a)* either he has filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court for the judicial district in which he resides or with the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship or in such other manner as the regulations may prescribe, not less than one nor more than six years prior to the date of his application, a declaration of intention to become a Canadian citizen, the said declaration having been filed by him after he attained the age of eighteen years; or he is the spouse of and resides in Canada with a Canadian citizen; or he is a British subject;

(b) he has resided in Canada for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of his application;

(c) the applicant has

(i) acquired Canadian domicile,

(ii) served outside of Canada in the armed forces of Canada in a war in which Canada was or is engaged or in connection with any action taken by Canada under the United Nations Charter, the North Atlantic Treaty or other similar instrument for collective defence that may be entered into by Canada,

(iii) been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence and is the wife of a Canadian citizen, or

(iv) had a place of domicile in Canada for at least twenty years immediately before the 1st day of January, 1947, and was not, on that date, under order of deportation;"

(2) Paragraph *(e)* of subsection (1) of the said section 10 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(e)* he has an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language or, in the case of a person who has not such an adequate knowledge and who makes his application before the 1st day of January, 1959, has resided in Canada for more than twenty years;"

(3) Paragraph *(g)* of subsection (1) of the said section 10 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(g)* he intends to have his place of domicile permanently in Canada;"

Grant to persons who lost status of Canadian citizen or British subject for reasons other than marriage.

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

"(4) The Minister may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship to a person who was

(a) a natural-born Canadian citizen under section 4 or 5;

(b) a British subject who was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship; or

(c) a British subject who was born elsewhere than in Canada or on a Canadian ship and whose father, or in the case of a person born out of wedlock, whose mother

(i) was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship and was not an alien at the time of that person's birth,

(ii) was, at the time of that person's birth, a British subject who had Canadian domicile,

(iii) was, at the time of that person's birth, a person who had been granted, or whose name was included in, a certificate of naturalization, or

(iv) was a British subject who had his place of domicile in Canada for at least twenty years immediately before the 1st day of January, 1947, and was not, on that date, under order of deportation,

and who ceased to be a Canadian citizen or a British subject, as the case may be, by naturalization outside of Canada or for any reason other than marriage, if such person applies for a certificate of citizenship and satisfies the Minister that he possesses the qualifications prescribed by paragraphs *(b)*, *(d)*, *(e)*, *(f)* and *(g)* of subsection (1)."

(5) Subsection (5) of the said section 10 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Certificate to minor children.

"(5) The Minister may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship to a minor child of a person who is a Canadian citizen other than a natural-born Canadian citizen, on the application of the said person

(a) if the said person is the responsible parent of the child; and

(b) if the child has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence and, where he is fourteen or more years of age, has an adequate knowledge of either the English or the French language."

18. Subsection (1) of section 11 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Issue to remove doubt.

"**11.** (1) Where a doubt, whether on a question of fact or of law, has arisen as to whether a person is or is not a Canadian citizen, the Minister may, in his discretion, upon application, resolve such doubt and issue a certificate of citizenship as proof that such person is a Canadian citizen and the issuing of such certificate shall not be deemed to establish that the person to whom it is issued was not previously a natural-born or other than natural-born Canadian citizen."

19. (1) Section 18 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Loss through residence outside of Canada.

"**18.** (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a person who, since becoming a Canadian citizen, has resided outside of Canada for a period of ten consecutive years ceases to be a Canadian citizen upon the expiration of such period.

Exceptions.

(2) This section does not apply to

(a) a Canadian citizen who

(i) is a natural-born Canadian citizen, or

(ii) has served outside of Canada in the armed forces of Canada in a war in which Canada was or is engaged or in connection with any action taken by Canada under the United Nations Charter, the North Atlantic Treaty or other similar instrument for collective defence that may be entered into by Canada and has been honourably discharged from such armed forces;

(b) residence out of Canada for any of the following objects, namely,

(i) to serve in the public service of Canada or of a province thereof,

(ii) as a representative or employee of a firm, business, company or organization, religious or otherwise, established in Canada or of an international agency of an official character in which Canada participates,

(iii) on account of ill-health or disability,

(iv) as the spouse or minor child of and for the purpose of being with a spouse or parent who is a Canadian citizen residing out of Canada for any of the objects or causes specified in subparagraphs (i), (ii) or (iii), or

(v) for the purpose of being with a spouse who is a person described in paragraph *(a)*.

Extension.

(3) An officer authorized in the regulations to do so may, in such form and for such period as is prescribed by the regulations, extend the Canadian citizenship of a person who would cease to be a Canadian citizen upon the expiration of the ten-year period described in subsection (1) if such person, before the expiration of such period or an extension thereof under this subsection, satisfies the officer that

(a) his absence from Canada was of a mere temporary nature; and

(b) he intends in good faith to return to Canada for permanent residence as a Canadian citizen,

and subsection (1) does not apply until the expiration of the period of extension so given.

Resumption with approval of Minister.

(4) A person who has ceased to be a Canadian citizen under this section may, in accordance with the regulations, file a petition for resumption of Canadian citizenship and shall, if the petition is approved by the Minister, be deemed to have resumed Canadian citizenship as of the date of such approval or as of such earlier or later date as the Minister may fix in any special case, and the Minister may issue a certificate of citizenship accordingly."

Coming into force.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1947.

20. (1) Paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) of section 34 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(a)* the forms of and manner of registration of declarations, certificates or other documents required to be used under this Act or deemed necessary for carrying out its purposes;"

(2) Paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1) of the said section 34 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(b)* the time within which the oath of allegiance is to be taken after the grant or issue of a certificate of citizenship;"

(3) Paragraph *(f)* of subsection (1) of the said section 34 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(f)* the imposition and application of fees in respect of any registration authorized to be made by this Act or any Act heretofore in force in Canada and in respect of the making of any declaration or the grant or issue of any certificate authorized to be made, granted or

issued by this Act or any Act heretofore in force in Canada, and in respect of the administration or registration of any oath;"

(4) Paragraph *(i)* of subsection (1) of the said section 34 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(i)* the manner of proof of Canadian citizenship and the issuing of certificates for such purpose;"

(5) Paragraph *(b)* of subsection (2) of the said section 34 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(b)* designate, in any part of Canada, any court or person to act as a Court for the purposes of this Act and any such court or person so designated shall be deemed to be a Court for all purpose under this Act."

21. Section 38 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Determination of Canadian domicile, etc.

"**38.** (1) Where any question arises under this Act as to whether

(a) any person was lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence; or

(b) any person has or had Canadian domicile,

the Minister shall decide the question and the decision of the Minister is final and conclusive for the purposes of this Act.

Immigration records are prima facie evidence.

(2) Where it appears from the immigration records maintained in the Department of Citizenship and Immigration that a person was or was not lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, that fact shall, for the purposes of this Act, be accepted as prima facie evidence that such person was or was not lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, as the case may be.

Other evidence.

(3) Where it does not appear from the records referred to in subsection (2) that a person either was or was not lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, no decision shall be made under this section that such person was lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence unless he submits proof satisfactory to the Minister from which it may be inferred that he was lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence."

PART III.

Coming into force.

22. (1) If Part I is in force immediately before the day on which the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, come into force, then Part II shall come into force, and Part I is repealed, on the day the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, come into force.

Idem.

(2) If Part I is not in force immediately before the day on which the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, come into force, then Part I is repealed on the day the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, come into force, and Part II shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R5.

An Act for the relief of Cecile Lea Sauve Rheaume.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67158

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[5].

An Act for the relief of Cecile Lea Sauve Rheaume.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cecile Lea Sauve Rheaume, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Jean Rheaume, 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 July, A.D. 1947, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, she then being Cecile Lea Sauve; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Cecile Lea Sauve and Jean Rheaume, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Cecile Lea Sauve may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jean Rheaume had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S5.

An Act for the relief of George Frederick Shaw.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66908

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[5].

An Act for the relief of George Frederick Shaw.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Frederick Shaw, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, truck driver, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of February, A.D. 1937, at the said city, he and Mary Ruth Barry, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Frederick Shaw and Mary Ruth Barry, his 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 Frederick Shaw may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Ruth Barry had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of John Arthur Dorsay.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
66575 OTTAWA, 1953

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of John Arthur Dorsay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Arthur Dorsay, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, porter, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of September, A.D. 1939, at the said city, he and Lydia Filion, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; that on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1943, at the said city, they were married again; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriages be dissolved; and whereas the said marriages and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriages between John Arthur Dorsay and Lydia Filion, his wife, are hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said John Arthur Dorsay may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriages with the said Lydia Filion had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U5.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Green Wainer.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69697

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U5.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Green Wainer.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V5.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Isabel Lunan Aspell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67901

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[5].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Isabel Lunan Aspell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Isabel Lunan Aspell, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, typist, wife of Ralph William Joseph Aspell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of August, A.D. 1949, at the town of Huntingdon, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Mildred Isabel Lunan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mildred Isabel Lunan and Ralph William Joseph Aspell, her 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 Isabel Lunan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ralph William Joseph Aspell had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W5.

An Act for the relief of Minnie Martz Kurtzman.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66539

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W5.

An Act for the relief of Minnie Martz Kurtzman.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Minnie Martz and Matthew Kurtzman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Minnie Martz may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Matthew Kurtzman had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[5].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Smaga Melnitzky.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69401

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[5].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Smaga Melnitzky.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Smaga and Michael Melnitzky, her 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 Smaga may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Michael Melnitzky had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Alexander Hillcoat.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67782

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Alexander Hillcoat.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alexander Hillcoat, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Longueuil, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1940, at the city of Sydney, in the province of Nova Scotia, he and Mary Constance Reilly, who was then of the said city of Sydney, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alexander Hillcoat and Mary Constance Reilly, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alexander Hillcoat may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Constance Reilly had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z5.

An Act to incorporate Canadian Disaster Relief Fund, Incorporated.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th February, 1953.

Honourable Senator CRERAR.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70199

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[5].

An Act to incorporate Canadian Disaster Relief Fund, Incorporated.

Preamble.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Canadian Disaster Relief Fund Act.*

Corporation established.

2. (1) A corporation to be known as "Canadian Disaster Relief Fund, Incorporated", hereinafter called "the Corporation", is hereby established, consisting of five members.

Members to represent divisions.

(2) Each member represents one of the divisions mentioned in subsection three.

(3) The divisions to be represented by the members are as follows:

(a) the Maritime Division, being the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick;

(b) the Quebec Division, being the province of Quebec;

(c) the Ontario Division, being the province of Ontario;

(d) the Prairie Division, being the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; and

(e) the British Columbia Division, being the province of British Columbia.

Eligibility of members.

(4) A person is not eligible to be appointed or to continue as a member for a division unless he is a resident of that division.

Tenure of office.

(5) A member holds office until he attains the age of seventy-five years, but he may be removed at any time for cause by the Secretary of State of Canada.

Quorum.

(6) Three members constitute a quorum.

Vacancy.

(7) A vacancy in the membership of the Corporation does not impair the right of the remaining members to act.

Idem.

(8) When a vacancy occurs in the membership of the Corporation, the Secretary of State of Canada may appoint a new member.

President and Vice President.

(9) The members shall elect from amongst themselves one member to be President and one member to be Vice President of the Corporation.

Members not to be paid salary.

(10) No member of the Corporation shall be paid any salary but a member may be paid reasonable travelling or other expenses necessarily incidental to the carrying out of his duties.

First members.

(11) The first members of the Corporation are as follows:

(a) for the Maritime Division—
Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia,

(b) for the Quebec Division—
Hon. F. Philippe Brais, C.B.E., Q.C.,

(c) for the Ontario Division—
James S. Duncan, C.M.G., President, Massey Harris Company,

(d) for the Prairie Division—
H. W. Manning, Vice-President and Managing Director, Great-West Life Assurance Company,

(e) for the British Columbia Division—
A. E. Grauer, Ph.D., President and Chairman of the Board, British Columbia Power Corporation.

Head office.

3. The head office of the Corporation shall be at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, or such other place as may be fixed by by-law of the Corporation.

Employees.

4. The Corporation may employ and remunerate a secretary-treasurer and such other employees as are required for its purposes.

Objects of Corporation.

5. The Corporation is established to manage and distribute the Canadian Disaster Relief Fund in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Act.

Fund established.

6. (1) The Canadian Disaster Relief Fund consists of all money, property and securities received by the Corporation for the purposes of this Act and all income derived therefrom.

Payments out of Fund.

(2) No payments shall be made out of the Fund except as authorized by this Act.

(3) The Corporation may make payments out of the Fund for the purpose of meeting emergencies and needs arising in Canada from flood, fire, tempest, earthquake,

pestilence or other disaster, mitigating loss and suffering caused thereby assisting in repairing damage resulting therefrom, and rehabilitating persons who have suffered injury or loss by reason thereof, when in the opinion of the Corporation the implementing of such purposes is beyond the reasonable capacity of the area affected.

(4) The Corporation has sole authority and discretion to determine whether the emergency and need arising from any particular disaster warrants the making of payments out of the Fund, and, subject to this Act, to pay money out of the Fund to the extent and in the manner it deems desirable and proper.

(5) Any expenses incurred in the administration of this Act may be paid out of the Fund.

Property.

7. The Corporation may, for the purpose of carrying out its objects, acquire by purchase, lease, gift, legacy or otherwise any real or personal property, rights and privileges, own and hold any such property, rights or privileges, and sell, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal therewith in such manner as the Corporation may determine.

By-laws.

8. The Corporation may make by-laws

(a) regulating its proceedings;

(b) prescribing the authority and duties of members and providing for the payment of travelling and other expenses to them;

(c) prescribing the duties and remuneration of employees of the Corporation;

(d) establishing the principles upon which payments may be made out of the Fund; and

(e) generally for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act.

Investments.

9. The Corporation may invest any moneys in the Fund in bonds or other securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada or of any province thereof or of any municipality in Canada.

Co-operation with similar associations.

10. The Corporation may co-operate with any association or organization established in any place in Canada for purposes similar to those of the Corporation.

Audit.

11. The Corporation shall in each year cause the accounts of the Fund to be audited by a qualified chartered accountant.

Annual report.

12. The Corporation shall, on or before the thirty-first day of March in each year, submit to the Secretary of State of Canada a report on the transactions of the Corporation and the administration of the Fund for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December immediately preceding, and the report shall contain a copy of the latest audited statement of the accounts of the Fund.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A6.

An Act for the relief of Georgina Gibbons Bastien.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70752

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[6].

An Act for the relief of Georgina Gibbons Bastien.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Georgina Gibbons Bastien, residing at the town of Rawdon, in the province of Quebec, packer, wife of Joseph Gerald Anthony Bastien, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of April, A.D. 1942, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Georgina Gibbons, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Georgina Gibbons and Joseph Gerald Anthony Bastien, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Georgina Gibbons may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Gerald Anthony Bastien had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B6.

An Act for the relief of Alice Martha Sharkey MacInnes.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

65471

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[6].

An Act for the relief of Alice Martha Sharkey MacInnes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Martha Sharkey MacInnes, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, buyer, wife of Walter Scott MacInnes, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sheffield, England, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of March, A.D. 1934, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Alice Martha Sharkey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alice Martha Sharkey and Walter Scott MacInnes, her 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 Martha Sharkey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Walter Scott MacInnes had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C6.

An Act for the relief of Gittel Gershonowitch Hammer.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70812

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[6].

An Act for the relief of Gittel Gershonowitch Hammer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gittel Gershonowitch Hammer, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, teacher, wife of Moses Hammer, otherwise known as Morris or Maurice Hammer, 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 September, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Gittel Gershonowitch, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gittel Gershonowitch and Moses Hammer, otherwise known as Morris or Maurice Hammer, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gittel Gershonowitch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Moses Hammer, otherwise known as Morris or Maurice Hammer had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D6.

An Act for the relief of Frances Louise Devenish.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70736

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[6].

An Act for the relief of Frances Louise Devenish.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frances Louise Devenish, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Alfred Frederick Devenish, 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-sixth day of February, A.D. 1943, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Frances Louise Fraser, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frances Louise Fraser and Alfred Frederick Devenish, her 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 Louise Fraser may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred Frederick Devenish had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E6.

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Evelyn Lucy Watts Paterson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70885

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[6].

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Evelyn Lucy Watts Paterson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marguerite Evelyn Lucy Watts Paterson, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, sales representative, wife of Ross Herbert Paterson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of June, A.D. 1945, at the County Borough of Brighton, England, she then being Marguerite Evelyn Lucy Watts, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marguerite Evelyn Lucy Watts and Ross Herbert Paterson, her 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 Evelyn Lucy Watts may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ross Herbert Paterson had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F6.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edouard Charles Pichette.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

65869

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[6].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edouard Charles Pichette.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Edouard Charles Pichette, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of January, A.D. 1943, at the said city, he and Marie Emerbuge Bernadette Yvette Champagne, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Edouard Charles Pichette and Marie Emerbuge Bernadette Yvette Champagne, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Edouard Charles Pichette may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Emerbuge Bernadette Yvette Champagne had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G6.

An Act for the relief of Cecilia Rachel Baird.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66521

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[6].

An Act for the relief of Cecilia Rachel Baird.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cecilia Rachel Baird, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, secretary, wife of William Baird, 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 thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1945, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Cecilia Rachel Morin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Cecilia Rachel Morin and William Baird, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Cecilia Rachel Morin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Baird had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H6.

An Act for the relief of Verna Kirstine Dam Credico.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
69319 OTTAWA, 1953

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[6].

An Act for the relief of Verna Kirstine Dam Credico.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Verna Kirstine Dam and Nicholas Credico, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Verna Kirstine Dam may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nicholas Credico had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[6].

An Act for the relief of Diane Parent Leblanc.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69502

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[6].

An Act for the relief of Diane Parent Leblanc.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Diane Parent and Gilbert Leblanc, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Diane Parent may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gilbert Leblanc had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[6].

An Act for the relief of Blima Blossom Wendy Weitzman Thompson.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69168

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[6].

An Act for the relief of Blima Blossom Wendy Weitzman Thompson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Blima Blossom Wendy Weitzman Thompson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Bruce Leslie Thompson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Mount Royal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1951, at the said city, she then being Blima Blossom Wendy Weitzman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Blima Blossom Wendy Weitzman and Bruce Leslie Thompson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Blima Blossom Wendy Weitzman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bruce Leslie Thompson had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K6.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edgar Roger Roland Bisaillon.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69218

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[6].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Edgar Roger Roland Bisaillon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Edgar Roger Roland Bisaillon, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, welder, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of October, A.D. 1931, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Marie Berthe Laurette Baril, who was then of the city of Longueuil, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Edgar Roger Roland Bisaillon and Marie Berthe Laurette Baril, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Edgar Roger Roland Bisaillon may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Berthe Laurette Baril had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L6.

An Act for the relief of Catherine Lois MacLeod McPhee.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69250

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[6].

An Act for the relief of Catherine Lois MacLeod McPhee.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Catherine Lois MacLeod and Bruce Stormont McPhee, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Catherine Lois MacLeod may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bruce Stormont McPhee had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M6.

An Act for the relief of Dessie Fowler Taylor.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66569

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[6].

An Act for the relief of Dessie Fowler Taylor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dessie Fowler Taylor, residing at the town of Orangeville, in the province of Quebec, domestic, wife of Rex Taylor, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Topsail, in the province of Newfoundland, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of July, A.D. 1945, at the city of St. John's, in the said province of Newfoundland, she then being Dessie Fowler, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dessie Fowler and Rex Taylor, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dessie Fowler may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rex Taylor had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N6.

An Act for the relief of Florence Trudy Nugent Barnett.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69132

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N6.

An Act for the relief of Florence Trudy Nugent Barnett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Trudy Nugent Barnett, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Walter Thomas Barnett, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of December, A.D. 1950, at the town of Huntingdon, in the said province, she then being Florence Trudy Nugent, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition by granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Trudy Nugent and Walter Thomas Barnett, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Trudy Nugent may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Walter Thomas Barnett had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁶.

An Act for the relief of Gordon Dampierre Ross.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 19th FEBRUARY, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
66946 OTTAWA, 1953

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[6].

An Act for the relief of Gordon Dampierre Ross.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gordon Dampierre Ross, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, sales representative, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1946, at the said city, he and Marie Eva Fernande Bastien, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gordon Dampierre Ross and Marie Eva Fernande Bastien, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gordon Dampierre Ross may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Eva Fernande Bastien had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P6.

An Act for the relief of Mary Rose Anne Rihel Kowalski.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O'A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69305

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P6.

An Act for the relief of Mary Rose Anne Rihel Kowalski.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Rose Anne Rihel and Michael R. Kowalski, her 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 Rose Anne Rihel may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Michael R. Kowalski had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q6.

An Act for the relief of Walter Critch.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66714

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[6].

An Act for the relief of Walter Critch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Walter Critch, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of August, A.D. 1932, at the city of Charlottetown, in the province of Prince Edward Island, he and Viola Gauthier, who was then of the said city of Charlottetown, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Walter Critch and Viola Gauthier, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again

2. The said Walter Critch may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Viola Gauthier had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[6].

An Act for the relief of Edwin George Godden.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70083

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[6].

An Act for the relief of Edwin George Godden.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edwin George Godden, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of June, A.D. 1945, at the city of York, Yorkshire, England, he and Muriel Noelle Palliser, who was then of the said city of York, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edwin George Godden and Muriel Noelle Palliser, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edwin George Godden may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Muriel Noelle Palliser had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S6.

An Act for the relief of Lottie Mendelman Brand.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70115

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[6].

An Act for the relief of Lottie Mendelman Brand.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lottie Mendelman and Milton Brand, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lottie Mendelman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Milton Brand had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T6.

An Act for the relief of Jacob Titsch.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

68669

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[6].

An Act for the relief of Jacob Titsch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jacob Titsch, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, floor scraper, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of January, A.D. 1944, at the said city, he and Magdalena Kemerle, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jacob Titsch and Magdalena Kemerle, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jacob Titsch may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Magdalena Kemerle had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U6.

An Act for the relief of Andrew Percy Bell.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

68665

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[6].

An Act for the relief of Andrew Percy Bell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Andrew Percy Bell, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of November, A.D. 1940, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Helen Aline Day, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Andrew Percy Bell and Helen Aline Day, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Andrew Percy Bell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Helen Aline Day had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V6.

An Act for the relief of Eileen Doris Martin Martin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67917

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[6].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Doris Martin Martin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eileen Doris Martin Martin, residing at the town of Waterloo, in the province of Quebec, wife of Erle Marvin Martin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at town of Ste. Rose, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirteenth day of July, A.D. 1942, at the town of South Stukely, in the said province, she then being Eileen Doris Martin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eileen Doris Martin and Erle Marvin Martin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eileen Doris Martin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Erle Marvin Marvin had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W6.

An Act for the relief of Annie Moulard Cumming Wright.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67778

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W6.

An Act for the relief of Annie Moulard Cumming Wright.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Moulard Cumming Wright, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Robin Wright, 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 September, A.D. 1949, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Annie Moulard Cumming, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Annie Moulard Cumming and Robin Wright, her 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 Moulard Cumming may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robin Wright had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[6].

An Act for the relief of William James Dunn.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67750

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[6].

An Act for the relief of William James Dunn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William James Dunn, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bus driver, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-third day of May, A.D. 1945, at the city of Brussels, Belgium, he and Marie Madeleine Dufeignies, who was then of the said city of Brussels, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William James Dunn and Marie Madeleine Dufeignies, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William James Dunn may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Madeleine Dufeignies had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[6].

An Act for the relief of Jean Marion Oickle Joudrey.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

71286

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y⁶.

An Act for the relief of Jean Marion Oickle Joudrey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Marion Oickle Joudrey, residing at the town of Bridgewater, in the province of Nova Scotia, practical nurse, wife of Cecil Owen Joudrey, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville La Salle, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of April, A.D. 1934, at the said town of Bridgewater, she then being Jean Marion Oickle, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Marion Oickle and Cecil Owen Joudrey, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Marion Oickle may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cecil Owen Joudrey had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z⁶.

An Act for the relief of Alena Estella Welch Ball.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

65985

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[6].

An Act for the relief of Alena Estella Welch Ball.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alena Estella Welch Ball, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of William Rex Ball, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Greenfield Park, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of February, A.D. 1943, at the said town, she then being Alena Estella Welch, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alena Estella Welch and William Rex Ball, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alena Estella Welch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Rex Ball had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A7.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Rogers Guerin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA. 1953

67166

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[7].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Rogers Guerin.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Rogers and Moise Leo-Paul Guerin, her 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 Rogers may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Moise Leo-Paul Guerin had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B7.

An Act for the relief of Richard Alfred Sutton.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67154

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[7].

An Act for the relief of Richard Alfred Sutton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Richard Alfred Sutton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, steel-moulder, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of June, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Frances Matilda David, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Richard Alfred Sutton and Frances Matilda David, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Richard Alfred Sutton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frances Matilda David had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C7.

An Act for the relief of Doris Edgar Choquette.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66706

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C7.

An Act for the relief of Doris Edgar Choquette.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Doris Edgar Choquette, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, tool maker, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of July, A.D. 1938, at the said city, he and Simone Alice Ducharme, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Doris Edgar Choquette and Simone Alice Ducharme, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Doris Edgar Choquette may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Simone Alice Ducharme had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[7].

An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 24th February, 1953.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

71485

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[7].

An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934.

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

PART I.

1. (1) Paragraphs *(a)* to *(f)* of subsection (1) of section 114 of the *Canada Shipping Act, 1934*, chapter 44 of the statutes of 1934, are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(a)* if the steamship is a foreign-going ship, of one hundred nominal horse power or upwards where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of forty-five nominal horse power or upwards where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least two engineers, one of whom shall be a first class engineer, and the other at least a second class engineer, duly certificated;

(b) if the steamship is a foreign-going ship, of less than one hundred nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of less than forty-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a second class engineer, duly certificated;

(c) if the steamship is a foreign-going ship, solely employed in fishing, of more than twenty but of not more than seventy-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of more than ten but not more than twenty-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a third class engineer, duly certificated;

Explanatory Notes.

Part I.

1. The purpose of this amendment is to bring uniformity as between steam and motor engineer certificates.

Paragraphs *(a)* to *(f)* of subsection (1) of section 114 of the *Canada Shipping Act, 1934*, now read as follows:

"**114.**(1)

(a) if the steamship is a foreign-going ship of one hundred nominal horse power or upwards, with at least two engineers, one of whom shall be a first class engineer, and the other at least a second class engineer, duly certificated;

(b) if the steamship is a foreign-going ship of less than one hundred nominal horse power, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a second class engineer, duly certificated;

(bb) if the steamship is a foreign-going ship solely employed in fishing, of more than twenty nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of more than ten nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, but of not more than seventy-five nominal horse power, with at least one engineer who shall be a third class engineer, duly certificated;

(c) if the steamship is a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters passenger ship of more than forty-five nominal horse power, with at least one engineer who shall be at least a second class engineer, duly certificated;

(d) if the steamship is a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters passenger ship of not more than forty-five nominal horse power, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a third class engineer, duly certificated, or, if the ship is of the nominal horse power in respect of which a temporary engineer certificate may be issued under the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-five, an engineer with a temporary certificate;

(e) if the steamship is a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters ship, other than a passenger ship, of more than seventy-five nominal horse power, with at least one engineer, who shall be a second class engineer, duly certificated;

(f) if the steamship is a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters ship, other than a passenger ship, of more than twenty nominal horse power, where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of more than ten nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, but of not more than seventy-five nominal horse power, with at least one engineer, who shall be a third class engineer, duly certificated."

(d) if the steamship is a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters passenger ship, of more than forty-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of more than fifteen nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a second class engineer, duly certificated;

(e) if the steamship is a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters passenger ship, of not more than forty-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of not more than fifteen nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a third class engineer, duly certificated, or, if the ship is of the nominal horse power in respect of which a temporary engineer certificate may be issued under the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-five, an engineer with a temporary certificate;

(f) if the steamship is a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters ship, other than a passenger ship, of more than seventy-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of more than twenty-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a second class engineer, duly certificated;

(g) if the steamship is a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters ship, other than a passenger ship, of more than twenty but not more than seventy-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of more than ten but not more than twenty-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a third class engineer, duly certificated."

Application.

(2) This section does not apply in respect of a steamship that is provided with engineers all of whom obtained their certificates of competency as engineers before the coming into force of this section.

Coming into force.

(3) This section shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

2. (1) Subsection (2) of section 406 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Other passenger steamships.

"(2) All passenger steamships, whether registered in Canada or not, other than passenger steamships of not more than sixty-five feet in length (measured from end to end over the deck exclusive of sheer), that are not within subsection

2. (1) New subsection (2) of section 406 extends the requirements respecting radiotelegraph installations to cover passenger steamships exceeding sixty-five feet in length.

one of this section shall before leaving any place in Canada on any voyage outside of a port, unless exempted under the provisions of this Act or of the regulations made thereunder, be fitted with a radio installation complying with the provisions of the Safety Convention applicable to ships fitted with a radiotelegraph installation, and shall carry such operators with such qualifications who shall keep such watches as the Minister may prescribe, and while keeping such watches operators shall not engage in any other duties that in any way interfere with the keeping of watches.

(3) Subsection two also applies to all other steamships of five hundred tons gross tonnage and upwards going on any voyage outside of a port and to steamships under five hundred tons gross tonnage engaged in towing another vessel of five hundred tons gross tonnage or over or engaged in towing any other floating object having a dimension in any direction of one hundred and fifty feet or more, unless the vessel so towed complies with the requirements of subsection two.

Exemptions.

(4) The Governor in Council may upon such terms and conditions as he may see fit exempt from the obligations imposed by subsections two and three of this section any ship or class of ships if he is of the opinion that, having regard to the nature of the voyage in which the ship is engaged and the radiotelephone installation on the ship, or other circumstances of the case, the provision of a radiotelegraph installation or the operation thereof is unnecessary or unreasonable."

(2) Section 406 of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

Radio Regulations to govern.

"(5) The conditions of operation of the radio installations on board any vessel covered by this section shall comply with the Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention in force.

New subsection (3) covers cargo steamships of five hundred tons gross tonnage and upwards and steamships under five hundred tons engaged in towing another vessel of five hundred tons or over, or towing any other floating object, such as a raft of logs, having a dimension in any direction of one hundred and fifty feet or more.

New subsection (4) provides for exemptions.

Subsection (2) of section 406 of the said Act now reads as follows:

"**406.** (2)

(a) All passenger steamships, whether registered in Canada or not, which are not within subsection one of this section

(i) carrying or certified to carry fifty or more persons, including passengers and crew, and going on any voyage which is or which includes a voyage of more than two hundred nautical miles from one place to another place; or

(ii) carrying or certified to carry two hundred and fifty or more persons, including passengers and crew, and going on any voyage which is or which includes a voyage of more than ninety nautical miles from one place to another place; or

(iii) carrying or certified to carry five hundred or more persons, including passengers and crew, and going on any voyage which is or which includes a voyage of more than twenty nautical miles from one place to another place;

shall before leaving any place in Canada be fitted with a radiotelegraph installation complying with the provisions of Article thirty-one of the Safety Convention and shall carry such operators with such qualifications as are prescribed in the regulations issued hereunder;

(b) This subsection shall also apply to all other steamships of five thousand tons gross tonnage and upwards going on any voyage which is or which includes a voyage of more than two hundred nautical miles from one place to another place: Provided, however, that the Governor in Council may exempt from the obligations imposed by this paragraph any ship or class of ship if he is of the opinion that having regard to the nature of the voyage in which the ship is engaged or the season of the year or other circumstances of the case, the providing of a radiotelegraph installation or the operation thereof is unnecessary or unreasonable.

(c) This subsection shall not apply to steamships plying on the rivers of Canada, including the River St. Lawrence as far seaward as a line drawn from Father Point to Point Orient or on the lakes of Canada other than lakes Ontario, Erie, Superior, Huron and the Georgian Bay."

Ships navigating on Great Lakes or St. Lawrence.

(6) The Governor in Council may by regulation, to the extent and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, provide that any ship navigating on the Great Lakes or on the River St. Lawrence above the lower exit of the Lachine Canal and the Victoria Bridge at Montreal shall be fitted with a radiotelephone installation."

Renumbering.

(3) Subsections (3) and (4) of section 406 of the said Act are renumbered as subsections (7) and (8) respectively.

Coming into force.

(4) Subsection (1) of this section shall not come into force on, or in respect of, any sea or inland water of Canada until proclaimed by the Governor in Council to be in force on, or in respect of, such sea or inland water.

3. Section 475 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Steamships not over five tons, pleasure yachts and tow barges.

"**475.** Steamships not in excess of five tons gross tonnage, pleasure yachts propelled by mechanical power but not fitted with boilers for propelling purposes, and tow barges that carry a crew but not passengers, are exempt from annual inspection, and from the regulations the Governor in Council may make under the provisions of section four hundred and five of this Act except as concerns life saving equipment, fire extinguishing equipment and precautions against fire, and inspection of boilers as required by section four hundred and seventy-three A."

4. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 608 thereof, the following section:

Appointment of port wardens at ports designated by G. in C.

"**608A.** (1) The Governor in Council may designate harbours or districts at which port wardens, deputy port wardens and such clerks and servants necessary for the proper conduct of the port warden's office may be appointed in the manner authorized by law, all of whom hold office during pleasure.

Deputies.

(2) All acts done by or before such deputy port wardens have the same effect as if done by or before a port warden.

Fees.

(3) All fees received under this Part by port wardens appointed under this section shall be paid to the Receiver General of Canada and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Other offices.

(4) A port warden or deputy port warden appointed under this section may be appointed to any other office under this Act and in such case, in addition to his salary as port warden or deputy port warden, shall be remunerated for his services in such other office in the manner provided under this Act for that office.

Exceptions.

(5) Sections six hundred and eight, six hundred and ten and six hundred and thirty-three do not apply to port wardens, deputy port wardens, clerks or servants appointed under this section."

2. (2) New subsection (6) provides for regulations requiring any ship navigating on the Great Lakes or River St. Lawrence above the Lachine Canal and Victoria Bridge at Montreal to be fitted with a radiotelephone installation. This amendment is required to implement the Agreement for the Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes by Means of Radio which was made between Canada and the United States on February 21, 1952.

3. The purpose of this amendment is to make tow barges that carry a crew but not passengers subject to the regulations concerning life saving equipment, fire extinguishing equipment, precautions against fire and the provisions of the Act relating to the inspection of boilers not used for propelling purposes. Tow barges that carry passengers are subject to inspection under section 472 of the Act.

Present section 475 of the said Act reads as follows:

> "**475.** Steamships not in excess of five tons gross tonnage, and pleasure yachts propelled by mechanical power but not fitted with boilers for propelling purposes, shall be exempt from annual inspection, and from the regulations the Governor in Council may make under the provisions of section four hundred and five of this Act except as concerns life saving equipment, fire extinguishing equipment and precautions against fire."

4. The purpose of the amendment is to provide for the appointment under the *Civil Service Act* of port wardens and deputy port wardens.

Application of s. 21 and Part VI to Newfoundland.

5. Section 21 and Part VI of the said Act shall come into force in the Province of Newfoundland on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council, and, until a day is so fixed, the laws in force in Newfoundland at the date of Union between Newfoundland and Canada relating to the same subject matter shall continue in force.

Part II.

6. (1) Paragraphs (i) to (vii) of subsection (1) of section 115 of the *Canada Shipping Act*, chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(i) if the steamship is a foreign-going ship, of one hundred nominal horse power or upwards where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of forty-five nominal horse power or upwards where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least two engineers, one of whom shall be a first class engineer, and the other at least a second class engineer, duly certificated;

(ii) if the steamship is a foreign-going ship, of less than one hundred nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of less than forty-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a second class engineer, duly certificated;

(iii) if the steamship is a foreign-going ship, solely employed in fishing, of more than twenty but of not more than seventy-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of more than ten but not more than twenty-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a third class engineer, duly certificated;

(iv) if the steamship is a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters passenger ship, of more than forty-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of more than fifteen nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a second class engineer, duly certificated;

(v) if the steamship is a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters passenger ship, of not more than forty-five nominal horse power where the propel-

5. The *Canada Shipping Act* was brought into force in Newfoundland at the date of Union, except section 21 and Part VI thereof. The purpose of this clause is to provide for the bringing into force in Newfoundland of these excepted provisions.

Part II.

The purpose of Part II is to amend the new Revised Statutes, which are now in press and are expected to appear during the present session.

ling machinery is compound steam engines, or of not more than fifteen nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a third class engineer, duly certificated, or, if the ship is of the nominal horse power in respect of which a temporary engineer certificate may be issued under the provisions of section 128, an engineer with a temporary certificate;

(vi) if the steamship is a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters ship, other than a passenger ship, of more than seventy-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of more than twenty-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a second class engineer, duly certificated;

(vii) if the steamship is a home-trade, inland waters, or minor waters ship, other than a passenger ship, of more than twenty but not more than seventy-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is compound steam engines, or of more than ten but not more than twenty-five nominal horse power where the propelling machinery is of any other type, with at least one engineer, who shall be at least a third class engineer, duly certificated."

Application.

(2) This section does not apply in respect of a steamship that is provided with engineers all of whom obtained their certificates of competency as engineers before the coming into force of this section.

Coming into force.

(3) This section shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

7. (1) Subsections (6), (7) and (8) of section 411 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Other passenger steamships.

"(6) All passenger steamships, whether registered in Canada or not, other than passenger steamships of not more than sixty-five feet in length (measured from end to end over the deck exclusive of sheer), that are not within subsection (1) or (5), shall before leaving any place in Canada on any voyage outside of a port, unless exempted under the provisions of this Act or of the regulations made thereunder, be fitted with a radio installation complying with the provisions of the Safety Convention applicable to ships fitted with a radiotelegraph installation, and shall carry such operators with such qualifications who shall

keep such watches as the Minister may prescribe, and while keeping such watches operators shall not engage in any other duties which in any way interfere with the keeping of watches.

(7) Subsection (6) also applies to all other steamships of five hundred tons gross tonnage and upwards going on any voyage outside of a port and to steamships under five hundred tons gross tonnage engaged in towing another vessel of five hundred tons gross tonnage or over or engaged in towing any other floating object having a dimension in any direction of one hundred and fifty feet or more, unless the vessel so towed complies with the requirements of subsection (6).

Exemptions.

(8) The Governor in Council may upon such terms and conditions as he may see fit exempt from the obligations imposed by subsections (6) and (7) any ship or class of ships if he is of the opinion that, having regard to the nature of the voyage in which the ship is engaged and the radiotelephone installation on the ship, or other circumstances of the case, the provision of a radiotelegraph installation or the operation thereof is unnecessary or unreasonable."

(2) Section 411 of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

Radio Regulations to govern.

"(9) The conditions of operation of the radio installations on board any vessel covered by this section shall comply with the Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention in force.

Ships navigating on Great Lakes or St. Lawrence.

(10) The Governor in Council may by regulation, to the extent and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, provide that any ship navigating on the Great Lakes or on the River St. Lawrence above the lower exit of the Lachine Canal and the Victoria Bridge at Montreal shall be fitted with a radiotelephone installation."

Re-numbering.

(3) Subsections (9) and (10) of section 411 of the said Act are renumbered as subsections (11) and (12) respectively.

Coming into force.

(4) Subsection (1) of this section shall not come into force on, or in respect of, any sea or inland water of Canada until proclaimed by the Governor in Council to be in force on, or in respect of, such sea or inland water.

8. Section 481 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Steamships not over five tons, pleasure yachts and tow barges.

"**481.** Steamships not in excess of five tons gross tonnage, pleasure yachts propelled by mechanical power but not fitted with boilers for propelling purposes, and tow barges that carry a crew but not passengers, are exempt from annual inspection, and from the regulations the Governor in Council may make under the provisions of section 410 except as concerns life saving equipment, fire extinguishing equipment and precautions against fire, and inspection of boilers as required by section 479."

9. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 616, the following section:

Appointment of port wardens at ports designated by G. in C.

"**616A.** (1) The Governor in Council may designate harbours or districts at which port wardens, deputy port wardens and such clerks and servants necessary for the proper conduct of the port warden's office may be appointed in the manner authorized by law, all of whom hold office during pleasure.

Deputies.

(2) All acts done by or before such deputy port wardens have the same effect as if done by or before a port warden.

Fees.

(3) All fees received under this Part by port wardens appointed under this section shall be paid to the Receiver General of Canada and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Other offices.

(4) A port warden or deputy port warden appointed under this section may be appointed to any other office under this Act and in such case, in addition to his salary as port warden or deputy port warden, shall be remunerated for his services in such other office in the manner provided under this Act for that office.

Exceptions.

(5) Sections 616, 618 and 641 do not apply to port wardens, deputy port wardens, clerks or servants appointed under this section."

Application of s. 21 and Part VI to Newfoundland.

10. Section 21 and Part VI of the said Act shall come into force in the Province of Newfoundland on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council, and, until a day is so fixed, the laws in force in Newfoundland at the date of Union between Newfoundland and Canada relating to the same subject matter shall continue in force.

Coming into force.
Repeal.

11. This Part shall come into force, and Part I is repealed, on the day the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, come into force.

Part III.

12. *An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934*, chapter 26 of the statutes of 1950, is amended by adding thereto the following section:

Operation.

"**64.** (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act and notwithstanding the issue of a proclamation under section sixty-three of this Act, subsections three, four, seven, nine to thirteen, and sixteen to nineteen of section one, subsection two of section fourteen, section sixteen, sections twenty-three to twenty-six, sections twenty-eight to thirty-four, subsection three of section thirty-five, sections thirty-six to forty-nine, sections fifty-two to fifty-eight, and section sixty-one of this Act are not applicable in respect

Part III.

Part III relates to the coming into force of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948. The purpose of the amendment is to delay until November 19, 1953, the repeal of the sections covering ships of countries which are parties to the International Safety Convention of 1929 but are not parties to the International Safety Convention of 1948. The Safety Convention of 1929 ceases to be effective in Canada on November 19, 1953.

of any country that is a party to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, signed at London on the thirty-first day of May, 1929, but is not a party to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948.

Repeal.

(2) Subsection one of this section is repealed on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council."

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E7.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Hazel Kerr Coolon.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69892

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[7].

An Act for the relief of Jessie Hazel Kerr Coolon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Hazel Kerr Coolon, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of John Milton Forest Coolon, 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 twentieth day of October, A.D. 1945, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Jessie Hazel Kerr, a spinster;and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Hazel Kerr and John Milton Forest Coolon, her 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 Hazel Kerr may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Milton Forest Coolon had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F7.

An Act for the relief of Laurence Christopher Bell.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66527

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F7.

An Act for the relief of Laurence Christopher Bell.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Laurence Christopher Bell and Elsie Louise Osborne, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Laurence Christopher Bell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elsie Louise Osborne had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G7.

An Act for the relief of Valorie Leslie Hylda Carson Wallis.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67130

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G7.

An Act for the relief of Valorie Leslie Hylda Carson Wallis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Valorie Leslie Hylda Carson Wallis, residing at the village of Hudson, in the province of Quebec, farmer, wife of Hugh Macdonell Wallis, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Senneville, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of October, A.D. 1935, at Selworthy, in the county of Somerset, England, she then being Valorie Leslie Hylda Carson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Valorie Leslie Hylda Carson and Hugh Macdonell Wallis, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Valorie Leslie Hylda Carson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hugh Macdonell Wallis had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[7].

An Act for the relief of Jessie Allan Purdie McCulloch.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69313

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[7].

An Act for the relief of Jessie Allan Purdie McCulloch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Allan Purdie McCulloch, residing at the city of Glasgow, Scotland, wife of Aaron McCulloch, 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 fifth day of January, A.D. 1944, at Solihull, in the county of Warwick, England, she then being Jessie Allan Purdie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Allan Purdie and Aaron McCulloch, her 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 Allan Purdie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Aaron McCulloch had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[7].

An Act for the relief of Alice Mary Barakett Zion.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69321

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[7].

An Act for the relief of Alice Mary Barakett Zion.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Mary Barakett Zion, residing at the city of Three Rivers, in the province of Quebec, wife of Abraham Beverley Zion, 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 February, A.D. 1947, at the said city of Three Rivers, she then being Alice Mary Barakett, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alice Mary Barakett and Abraham Beverley Zion, her 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 Mary Barakett may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Abraham Beverley Zion had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J7.

An Act for the relief of Marcel Clark.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66769

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J7.

An Act for the relief of Marcel Clark.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marcel Clark and Pauline Dussault, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marcel Clark may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Pauline Dussault had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K7.

An Act for the relief of Sender Mines.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

65989

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[7].

An Act for the relief of Sender Mines.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sender Mines and Chaja Mines, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sender Mines may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Chaja Mines had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L7.

An Act for the relief of Robert Joseph Albert Pratte.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69713

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[7].

An Act for the relief of Robert Joseph Albert Pratte.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Joseph Albert Pratte, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of April, A.D. 1947, at the said city, he and Mary Louise E. Fowler, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Joseph Albert Pratte and Mary Louise E. Fowler, his 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 Joseph Albert Pratte may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Louise E. Fowler had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M7.

An Act for the relief of Leonard James Chadwick.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

68677

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[7].

An Act for the relief of Leonard James Chadwick.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Leonard James Chadwick, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, engineering draughtsman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of December, A.D. 1942, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Therese Pouliot, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leonard James Chadwick and Therese Pouliot, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Leonard James Chadwick may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Therese Pouliot had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N7.

An Act for the relief of Merle Minnie Esther Hoffman Nevard.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69220

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N7.

An Act for the relief of Merle Minnie Esther Hoffman Nevard.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Merle Minnie Esther Hoffman and Robert Herbert Nevard, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Merle Minnie Esther Hoffman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Herbert Nevard had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O7.

An Act for the relief of Doris Ethel Taylor.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69647

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[7].

An Act for the relief of Doris Ethel Taylor.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Doris Ethel Taylor and William Ord Taylor, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Doris Ethel Taylor may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Ord Taylor had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P7.

An Act for the relief of Gordon Earl Page.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69146

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P7.

An Act for the relief of Gordon Earl Page.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gordon Earl Page and Margaret Mary O'Neill, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gordon Earl Page may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Mary O'Neill had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[7].

An Act for the relief of Yaroslava Glucka Levandosky.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69228

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[7].

An Act for the relief of Yaroslava Glucka Levandosky.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Yaroslava Glucka and Vladmir Levandosky, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Yaroslava Glucka may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vladmir Levandosky had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[7].

An Act for the relief of Adelard Gilbert.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69154

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[7].

An Act for the relief of Adelard Gilbert.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Adelard Gilbert, domiciled in Canada and residing at Ville St. Michel, in the province of Quebec, carpenter, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of October, A.D. 1927, at St. Charles Borromee de Pointe-Bleue, in the said province, he and Zelia Dufour, who was then of the said St. Charles Borromee de Pointe-Bleue, a widow, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Adelard Gilbert and Zelia Dufour, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Adelard Gilbert may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Zelia Dufour had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[7].

An Act for the relief of Celia Tarnofsky Edgar.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69643

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S7.

An Act for the relief of Celia Tarnofsky Edgar.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Celia Tarnofsky and Isaac Edgar, her 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 Tarnofsky may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isaac Edgar had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T7.

An Act for the relief of William Flookes.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
69433 OTTAWA, 1953

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T7.

An Act for the relief of William Flookes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Flookes, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Laval West, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-sixth day of June, A.D. 1943, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Eileen Mary Harney, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U7.

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Ada Styles Labonte.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th February, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67284

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[7].

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Ada Styles Labonte.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kathleen Ada Styles Labonte, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, practical nurse, wife of Josua Aime George Labonte, 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 June, A.D. 1944, at Folkestone, in the county of Kent, England, she then being Kathleen Ada Styles, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Kathleen Ada Styles and Josua Aime George Labonte, her 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 Ada Styles may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Josua Aime George Labonte had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V7.

An Act for the relief of Rolande Jacqueline Lortie Nugent.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69421

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V7.

An Act for the relief of Rolande Jacqueline Lortie Nugent.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rolande Jacqueline Lortie Nugent, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, switchboard receptionist, wife of Lorne Henry Nugent, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of May, A.D. 1948, at the said city, she then being Rolande Jacqueline Lortie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rolande Jacqueline Lortie and Lorne Henry Nugent, her husband, is hereby dissolved and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rolande Jacqueline Lortie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lorne Henry Nugent had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W7.

An Act for the relief of Alice Cecilia Anne Magniac Parker.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69405

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W7.

An Act for the relief of Alice Cecilia Anne Magniac Parker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Cecilia Anne Magniac Parker, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of John Alexander Parker, 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. 1948, at the said city, she then being Alice Cecilia Anne Magniac; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alice Cecilia Anne Magniac and John Alexander Parker, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alice Cecilia Anne Magniac may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Alexander Parker had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[7].

An Act for the relief of Therese Monette Lax.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69791

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[7].

An Act for the relief of Therese Monette Lax.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y7.

An Act for the relief of Paul Edward Tremblay.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69138

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y7.

An Act for the relief of Paul Edward Tremblay.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Paul Edward Tremblay and Mary Julia Audrey Oliver, his 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 Edward Tremblay may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Julia Audrey Oliver had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z7.

An Act for the relief of Maurice Leveille.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66948

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z7.

An Act for the relief of Maurice Leveille.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Maurice Leveille, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machine operator, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of September, A.D. 1944, at the said city, he and Jacqueline Lefebvre, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Maurice Leveille and Jacqueline Lefebvre, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A8.

An Act for the relief of Bernard Gordon Smith.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69959

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[8].

An Act for the relief of Bernard Gordon Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bernard Gordon Smith, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of December, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Anita Grenier, who was then of the city of Verdun, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Bernard Gordon Smith and Anita Grenier, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bernard Gordon Smith may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Anita Grenier had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[8].

An Act for the relief of Anne O'Connor Shapiro.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69872

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[8].

An Act for the relief of Anne O'Connor Shapiro.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Anne O'Connor Shapiro, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Abraham Shapiro, 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 eighteenth day of May, A.D. 1946, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Anne O'Connor, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Anne O'Connor and Abraham Shapiro, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Anne O'Connor may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Abraham Shapiro had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C8.

An Act for the relief of Beryl Mildred Taylor Leckie.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69799

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[8].

An Act for the relief of Beryl Mildred Taylor Leckie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Beryl Mildred Taylor Leckie, residing at the city of Shawinigan Falls, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Hugh Alan Leckie, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Parent, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of May, A.D. 1942, at Wembley Park, in the county of Middlesex, England, she then being Beryl Mildred Taylor, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Beryl Mildred Taylor and Hugh Alan Leckie, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Beryl Mildred Taylor may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hugh Alan Leckie had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[8].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Margaret Amos Trudeau.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69955

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[8].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Margaret Amos Trudeau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eileen Margaret Amos Trudeau, residing at the village of Ste. Dorothee, in the province of Quebec, wife of Joseph Charles Aurele Trudeau, 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 September, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Eileen Margaret Amos, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eileen Margaret Amos and Joseph Charles Aurele Trudeau, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eileen Margaret Amos may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Charles Aurele Trudeau had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E8.

An Act for the relief of Florence Mae Mitchell Anderson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67913

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[8].

An Act for the relief of Florence Mae Mitchell Anderson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Mae Mitchell Anderson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Robert James Anderson, 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 April, A.D. 1931, at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, she then being Florence Mae Mitchell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Mae Mitchell and Robert James Anderson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Mae Mitchell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert James Anderson had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[8].

An Act for the relief of Sidney William Donald Butler.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

68657

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[8].

An Act for the relief of Sidney William Donald Butler.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sidney William Donald Butler, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, merchant, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of July, A.D. 1948, at the said city, he and Florence Grace Oke, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sidney William Donald Butler and Florence Grace Oke, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sidney William Donald Butler may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence Grace Oke had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G8.

An Act for the relief of Adele Roberta Jeffrey.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69468

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[8].

An Act for the relief of Adele Roberta Jeffrey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Adele Roberta Jeffrey, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of Gordon Kennedy Jeffrey, 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 sixteenth day of September, A.D. 1944, at the said city of Ottawa, she then being Adele Roberta Fleck, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Adele Roberta Fleck and Gordon Kennedy Jeffrey, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Adele Roberta Fleck may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gordon Kennedy Jeffrey had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[8].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Bell Favreau.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69236

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[8].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Bell Favreau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Bell Favreau, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Bennet Favreau, 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 fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1947, at the said city of Westmount, she then being Margaret Bell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[8].

An Act for the relief of Lena Herman Besner.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953
68649

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[8].

An Act for the relief of Lena Herman Besner.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lena Herman Besner, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Nicholas Besner, 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 June, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Lena Herman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lena Herman and Nicholas Besner, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lena Herman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nicholas Besner had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[8].

An Act for the relief of Muriel Luella Sproston Kerr.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67170

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[8].

An Act for the relief of Muriel Luella Sproston Kerr.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Muriel Luella Sproston Kerr, residing at Ville St-Laurent, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Laurin Jacques Kerr, otherwise known as James Lawrence Kerr, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of October, A.D. 1948, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Muriel Luella Sproston, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Muriel Luella Sproston and Laurin Jacques Kerr, otherwise known as James Lawrence Kerr, her 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 Luella Sproston may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laurin Jacques Kerr, otherwise known as James Lawrence Kerr, had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[8].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Steirman Fernley.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67774

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[8].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Steirman Fernley.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruth Steirman and Harris Fernley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ruth Steirman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harris Fernley had not be solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[8].

An Act for the relief of Milorad Aragian.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69232

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[8].

An Act for the relief of Milorad Aragian.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Milorad Aragian and Mara Menicanin, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Milorad Aragian may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mara Menicanin had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M8.

An Act for the relief of Kenneth Angus Eaton Hewitt.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69240

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[8].

An Act for the relief of Kenneth Angus Eaton Hewitt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kenneth Angus Eaton Hewitt, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, sheet metal worker, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of November, A.D. 1947, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Kathleen Meloche, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Kenneth Angus Eaton Hewitt and Kathleen Meloche, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Kenneth Angus Eaton Hewitt may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen Meloche had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N8.

An Act for the relief of Delia Fleurette Ayotte Martin.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69480

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^{8}.

An Act for the relief of Delia Fleurette Ayotte Martin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Delia Fleurette Ayotte Martin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, jewelry worker, wife of Alexander James Martin, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by per petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of August, A.D. 1942, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, she then being Delia Fleurette Ayotte, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Delia Fleurette Ayotte and Alexander James Martin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Delia Fleurette Ayotte may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander James Martin had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[8].

An Act for the relief of Clarence Albert Edwards.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69297

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[8].

An Act for the relief of Clarence Albert Edwards.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clarence Albert Edwards, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of October, A.D. 1945, at the village of Howick, in the said province, he and Eleanor Moore Kerr, who was then of the said village, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clarence Albert Edwards and Eleanor Moore Kerr, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clarence Albert Edwards may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eleanor Moore Kerr had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P8.

An Act for the relief of Issie Adler.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66147

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[8].

An Act for the relief of Issie Adler.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Issie Adler and Lily Seller, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Issie Adler may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lily Seller had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[8].

An Act for the relief of Jean Shelvington Parnell Adams.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

71891

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[8].

An Act for the relief of Jean Shelvington Parnell Adams.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Shelvington Parnell Adams, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, wife of James Leslie Adams, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of May, A.D. 1938, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Jean Shelvington Parnell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Shelvington Parnell and James Leslie 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 Jean Shelvington Parnell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Leslie Adams had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R8.

An Act for the relief of Peggy Louise Miller McCallum.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69943

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[8].

An Act for the relief of Peggy Louise Miller McCallum.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Peggy Louise Miller McCallum, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bank teller, wife of Roderick William McCallum, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Lachine, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of July, A.D. 1945, at the town of Lunenburg, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Peggy Louise Miller, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Peggy Louise Miller and Roderick William McCallum, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Peggy Louise Miller may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Roderick William McCallum had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[8].

An Act for the relief of Jean Paul Gauthier.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69409

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[8].

An Act for the relief of Jean Paul Gauthier.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Paul Gauthier and Rita Lacombe, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jean Paul Gauthier may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rita Lacombe had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[8].

An Act for the relief of Bernice Catherine MacDonald Crawford.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69971

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[8].

An Act for the relief of Bernice Catherine MacDonald Crawford.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bernice Catherine MacDonald Crawford, residing at the town of Beebe, in the province of Quebec, school teacher, wife of Godfrey John Crawford, 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 seventh day of September, A.D. 1938, at Metis Beach, in the said province, she then being Bernice Catherine MacDonald, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Bernice Catherine MacDonald and Godfrey John Crawford, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bernice Catherine MacDonald may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Godfrey John Crawford had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[8].

An Act for the relief of Horst Wilhelm Wossidlo.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69413

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[8].

An Act for the relief of Horst Wilhelm Wossidlo.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Horst Wilhelm Wossidlo, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Granby, in the province of Quebec, landscape gardener, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of January, A.D. 1945, at the said city, he and Jeanne d'Arc Catudal, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Horst Wilhelm Wossidlo and Jeanne d'Arc Catudal, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Horst Wilhelm Wossidlo may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jeanne d'Arc Catudal had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[8].

An Act for the relief of Nick Sauchuk.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69417

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[8].

An Act for the relief of Nick Sauchuk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Nick Sauchuk, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manager, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of July, A.D. 1935, at the said city, he and Yaraslawe (Slouca) Senyk, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Nick Sauchuk and Yaraslawe (Slouca) Senyk, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Nick Sauchuk may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Yaraslawe (Slouca) Senyk had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W8.

An Act for the relief of Rita Frost Siversky.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69721

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[8].

An Act for the relief of Rita Frost Siversky.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rita Frost Siversky, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Frank Siversky, 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 August, A.D. 1951, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, she then being Rita Frost, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rita Frost and Frank Siversky, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rita Frost may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Siversky had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[8].

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Gotlieb Slobotsky.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

71920

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[8].

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Gotlieb Slobotsky.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Beatrice Gotlieb Slobotsky, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Sam Slobotsky, 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 July, A.D. 1929, at the said city, she then being Beatrice Gotlieb, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Beatrice Gotlieb and Sam Slobotsky, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Beatrice Gotlieb may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sam Slobotsky had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y8.

An Act for the relief of Georgina Julia Rose Charland.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69134

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[8].

An Act for the relief of Georgina Julia Rose Charland.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Georgina Julia Rose Charland, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, hostess, wife of Joseph Jules Laureat Charland, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Val Morin, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of September, A.D. 1947, at the said city, she then being Georgina Julia Rose, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Georgina Julia Rose and Joseph Jules Laureat Charland, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Georgina Julia Rose may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Jules Laureat Charland had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[8].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Violet Creasor McKenna.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70087

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[8].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Violet Creasor McKenna.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Violet Creasor McKenna, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Francis James McKenna, otherwise known as Frank James McKenna, 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 eighteenth day of September, A.D. 1943, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Margaret Violet Creasor, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Violet Creasor and Francis James McKenna, otherwise known as Frank James McKenna, her 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 Violet Creasor may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francis James McKenna, otherwise known as Frank James McKenna, had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A9.

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Snell Meloche.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69619

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A9.

An Act for the relief of Kathleen Snell Meloche.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Kathleen Snell and Joseph Jean Charles Meloche, her 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 Snell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Jean Charles Meloche had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[9].

An Act for the relief of Henry George Maxham.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69803

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B9.

An Act for the relief of Henry George Maxham.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry George Maxham, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, private investigator, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1946, at the said city, he and Joan Elizabeth Crossley, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry George Maxham and Joan Elizabeth Crossley, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Henry George Maxham may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joan Elizabeth Crossley had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C9.

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Evelyn Lee Stevens.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69975

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C9.

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Evelyn Lee Stevens.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjorie Evelyn Lee Stevens, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, secretary, wife of Melville Henry Stevens, 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 thirtieth day of September, A.D. 1922, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Marjorie Evelyn Lee, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie Evelyn Lee and Melville Henry Stevens, her 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 Evelyn Lee may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Melville Henry Stevens had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D9.

An Act for the relief of Queenie Isabel Brambell Muchan.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
66271 OTTAWA, 1953

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[9].

An Act for the relief of Queenie Isabel Brambell Muchan.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Queenie Isabel Brambell and Gordon Muchan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Queenie Isabel Brambell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gordon Muchan had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E9.

An Act for the relief of Bessie Mabel Witcomb Elson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69896

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E9.

An Act for the relief of Bessie Mabel Witcomb Elson.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Bessie Mabel Witcomb and George Herman Elson, her 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 Mabel Witcomb may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Herman Elson had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F9.

An Act for the relief of Catherine Maine McKenzie Woods.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67288

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F9.

An Act for the relief of Catherine Maine McKenzie Woods.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Catherine Maine McKenzie Woods, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Norman Woods, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of August, A.D. 1945, at the town of Annapolis Royal, in the province of Nova Scotia, she then being Catherine Maine McKenzie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Catherine Maine McKenzie and Norman Woods, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Catherine Maine McKenzie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Norman Woods had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G9.

An Act for the relief of Robert Edward Francis Clements.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69783

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G9.

An Act for the relief of Robert Edward Francis Clements.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Edward Francis Clements, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, steward, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of September, A.D. 1946, at the Island of Jersey, in the United Kingdom, he and Sarah Teresa Tillett, who was then of the said Island, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Edward Francis Clements and Sarah Teresa Tillett, his 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 Edward Francis Clements may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sarah Teresa Tillett had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H9.

An Act for the relief of Agnes Jackson Stroud Earle.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70095

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H9.

An Act for the relief of Agnes Jackson Stroud Earle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Agnes Jackson Stroud Earle, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Ralph Simpson Earle, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Morin Heights, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of October, A.D. 1930, at the said city she then being Agnes Jackson Stroud, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Agnes Jackson Stroud and Ralph Simpson Earle, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Agnes Jackson Stroud may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ralph Simpson Earle had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[9].

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Irene Gray Brideau.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69631

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[9].

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Irene Gray Brideau.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Elizabeth Irene Gray Brideau, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Robert Joseph Brideau, 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 twelfth day of March, A.D. 1949, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Mary Elizabeth Irene Gray, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Elizabeth Irene Gray and Robert Joseph Brideau, her 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 Irene Gray may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Joseph Brideau had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[9].

An Act for the relief of Marie Claire Marcelle Suzanne Langlois Crowe, otherwise known as Marie Claire Marcelle Suzanne Langlois Cockell.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69888

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J9.

An Act for the relief of Marie Claire Marcelle Suzanne Langlois Crowe, otherwise known as Marie Claire Marcelle Suzanne Langlois Cockell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Claire Marcelle Suzanne Langlois Crowe, otherwise known as Marie Claire Marcelle Suzanne Langlois Cockell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, filing clerk, wife of Lester Ellwood Crowe, otherwise known as Lester Ellwood Cockell, 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-ninth day of May, A.D. 1948, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Marie Claire Marcelle Suzanne Langlois, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Claire Marcelle Suzanne Langlois and Lester Ellwood Crowe, otherwise known as Lester Ellwood Cockell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Claire Marcelle Suzanne Langlois may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lester Ellwood Crowe, otherwise known as Lester Ellwood Cockell, had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[9].

An Act for the relief of Janina Jenny Spaiches Remeikis.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70754

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[9].

An Act for the relief of Janina Jenny Spaiches Remeikis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Janina Jenny Spaiches Remeikis, residing at Ville LaSalle, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Stasys Remeikis, 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 fourteenth day of May, A.D. 1949, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Janina Jenny Spaiches, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Janina Jenny Spaiches and Stasys Remeikis, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Janina Jenny Spaiches may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stasys Remeikis had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L9.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Sanel Kolofsky.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69309

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[9].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Sanel Kolofsky.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Sanel Kolofsky, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Julius Kolofsky, 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 April, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Ruth Sanel, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruth Sanel and Julius Kolofsky, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ruth Sanel may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Julius Kolofsky had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M9.

An Act for the relief of Pauline Tratenberg Goldman.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69224

th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[9].

An Act for the relief of Pauline Tratenberg Goldman.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N9.

An Act for the relief of Molly Klau Lust.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66555

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N°.

An Act for the relief of Molly Klau Lust.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Molly Klau Lust, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Peter Clark Lust, 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 September, A.D. 1943, at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Molly Klau, a spinster; that on the eleventh day of October, A.D. 1943, at Elkton, in the state of Maryland, in the said United States of America, they were married again; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriages be dissolved; and whereas the said marriages and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriages between Molly Klau and Peter Clark Lust, 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 Molly Klau may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriages with the said Peter Clark Lust had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O9.

An Act for the relief of Charlotte Freeman Pelletier.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70758

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O⁹.

An Act for the relief of Charlotte Freeman Pelletier.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charlotte Freeman and Edgar Ahuntsic Pelletier, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Charlotte Freeman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edgar Ahuntsic Pelletier had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P9.

An Act for the relief of Olive Spencer Thompson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70103

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P9.

An Act for the relief of Olive Spencer Thompson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Olive Spencer Thompson, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, business correspondent, wife of Alfred Thompson, 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 twentieth day of April, A.D. 1935, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Olive Spencer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Olive Spencer and Alfred Thompson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Olive Spencer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred Thompson had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[9].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Sanger Anderson Morris.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70099

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[9].

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Sanger Anderson Morris.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dorothy Sanger Anderson Morris, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, trained nurse attendant, wife of Aubrey Benning Morris, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Dorothy Sanger Anderson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Sanger Anderson and Aubrey Benning Morris, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorothy Sanger Anderson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Aubrey Benning Morris had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[9].

An Act to incorporate Merit Plan Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th March, 1953.

Honourable Senator McKeen.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

71147

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R⁹.

An Act to incorporate Merit Plan 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 petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Anselme Samoisette, insurance executive, Wilfrid Gagnon, industrialist, both of the city of Outremont, Russell D. Bell, investment dealer, of the city of Montreal, J. Bruce Brown, manufacturer, Peter Kilburn, investment dealer, John L. O'Brien, advocate, all three of the city of Westmount, Renault St-Laurent, advocate, Paul Henri Bouffard, advocate, both of the city of Quebec, John P. A. Smyth, executive, Grant E. Wemp, executive, John B. Pennefather, executive, all three of the town of Mount Royal, all in the province of Quebec, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name of "Merit Plan 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 one million dollars.

Subscription before general meeting.

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 at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Classes of insurance authorized.

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

(*a*) fire insurance;
(*b*) accident insurance;
(*c*) aircraft insurance;
(*d*) automobile insurance;
(*e*) boiler insurance;
(*f*) credit insurance;
(*g*) earthquake insurance;
(*h*) explosion insurance;
(*i*) falling aircraft insurance;
(*j*) forgery insurance;
(*k*) guarantee insurance;
(*l*) hail insurance;
(*m*) impact by vehicles insurance;
(*n*) inland transportation insurance;
(*o*) live stock insurance;
(*p*) machinery insurance;
(*q*) marine insurance;
(*r*) personal property insurance;
(*s*) plate glass insurance;
(*t*) real property insurance;
(*u*) sickness insurance;
(*v*) sprinkler leakage insurance;
(*w*) theft insurance;
(*x*) water damage insurance;
(*y*) weather insurance;
(*z*) windstorm insurance.

Subscription and payment of capital before commencing business.

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

Additional amounts for certain classes of business.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the surplus, has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for aircraft insurance the said

increase shall not be less than twenty thousand dollars; for boiler insurance, excluding machinery, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for civil commotion insurance, not less than five thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for earthquake insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for explosion insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for falling aircraft insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for forgery insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for hail insurance, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars; for impact by vehicles insurance, not less than five thousand dollars; for live stock insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for machinery insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for marine insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for real property insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for sickness insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for sprinkler leakage insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for water damage insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for weather insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for windstorm insurance, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars.

Periodic increase of paid capital and surplus.

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

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

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

"Surplus" defined.

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

1932, c. 46, to apply.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S9.

An Act for the relief of Helen Vera Cater Morgan.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70786

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S9.

An Act for the relief of Helen Vera Cater Morgan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Vera Cater Morgan, residing at the town of Hampstead, in the province of Quebec, merchant, wife of William Cameron Morgan, 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 January, A.D. 1930, at the city of Lachine, in the said province, she then being Helen Vera Cater, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Helen Vera Cater and William Cameron Morgan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Helen Vera Cater may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Cameron Morgan had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T9.

An Act for the relief of Theresa Hynes Gnatiuk.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70738

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[9].

An Act for the relief of Theresa Hynes Gnatiuk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Theresa Hynes Gnatiuk, residing at the city of Sydney, in the province of Nova Scotia, saleslady, wife of Victor Gnatiuk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of May, A.D. 1943, at the said city of Sydney, she then being Theresa Hynes, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Theresa Hynes and Victor Gnatiuk, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Theresa Hynes may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Victor Gnatiuk had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[9].

An Act for the relief of Anna Kobitowich Gordon.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69212

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[9].

An Act for the relief of Anna Kobitowich Gordon.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Anna Kobitowich and Bernard Gordon, her 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 Kobitowich may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bernard Gordon had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V9.

An Act for the relief of Mary Viola Yolanda Decorato Roy, otherwise known as Mary Viola Yolanda Decorato King.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA. 1953

68681

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V9.

An Act for the relief of Mary Viola Yolanda Decorato Roy, otherwise known as Mary Viola Yolanda Decorato King.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Viola Yolanda Decorato Roy, otherwise known as Mary Viola Yolanda Decorato King, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Emile Roy, otherwise known as Emile King, 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 December, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Mary Viola Yolanda Decorato, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Viola Yolanda Decorato and Emile Roy, otherwise known as Emile King, her 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 Viola Yolanda Decorato may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emile Roy, otherwise known as Emile King, had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W9.

An Act for the relief of Vincent John Laviolette.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

68673

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W9.

An Act for the relief of Vincent John Laviolette.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vincent John Laviolette, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Hubert, in the province of Quebec, steward, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of September, A.D. 1938, at the town of Dalhousie, in the province of New Brunswick, he and Dorothy Seems, who was then of the said town of Dalhousie, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Vincent John Laviolette and Dorothy Seems, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Vincent John Laviolette may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dorothy Seems had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[9].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Arthur Osborne Prescott.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

71924

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X⁹.

An Act for the relief of Eileen Arthur Osborne Prescott.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eileen Arthur Osborne Prescott, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Robert Joseph Prescott, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of July, A.D. 1929, at the town of Penetanguishene, in the province of Ontario, she then being Eileen Arthur Osborne, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eileen Arthur Osborne and Robert Joseph Prescott, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eileen Arthur Osborne may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Joseph Prescott had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y9.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Aziz Salhany.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70746

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y9.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Aziz Salhany.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[9].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Parker Graves.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69787

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[9].

An Act for the relief of Margaret Parker Graves.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Parker Graves, residing at Ville St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of John Arthur Graves, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1936, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Margaret Parker, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Parker and John Arthur Graves, her 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 Parker may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Arthur Graves had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[10].

An Act for the relief of Audrey Jane Clements Patterson.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67138

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[10].

An Act for the relief of Audrey Jane Clements Patterson.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Audrey Jane Clements and Eric Thomas Patterson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Audrey Jane Clements may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eric Thomas Patterson had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[10].

An Act for the relief of Roland Masson.

Read a first time, Monday, 23rd March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70079

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[10].

An Act for the relief of Roland Masson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Roland Masson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bus driver, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of March, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Madeleine Morin, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Roland Masson and Madeleine Morin, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[10].

An Act for the relief of Clara Doris Jacobovitch Shepherd.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70742

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[10].

An Act for the relief of Clara Doris Jacobovitch Shepherd.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clara Doris Jacobovitch Shepherd, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Ralph Shepherd, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of May, A.D. 1943, at the said city, she then being Clara Doris Jacobovitch, a widow; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clara Doris Jacobovitch and Ralph Shepherd, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clara Doris Jacobovitch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ralph Shepherd had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[10].

An Act for the relief of Doris Esther Kimel Schwartz.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
69244 OTTAWA, 1953

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[10].

An Act for the relief of Doris Esther Kimel Schwartz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Doris Esther Kimel Schwartz, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Moisha Schwartz, 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 January, A.D. 1952, at the said city, she then being Doris Esther Kimel, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Doris Esther Kimel and Moisha Schwartz, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Doris Esther Kimel may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Moisha Schwartz had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[10].

An Act for the relief of Hans (Johann) Mueller.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
69472 OTTAWA, 1953

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[10].

An Act for the relief of Hans (Johann) Mueller.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hans (Johann) Mueller, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, taxi driver, has by his petition alleged that on the fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1936, at the said city, he and Monique Paquette, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hans (Johann) Mueller and Monique Paquette, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hans (Johann) Mueller may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Monique Paquette had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1953.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[10].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Henri Jacques Gaston Lareault.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

70794

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[10].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Henri Jacques Gaston Lareault.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Henri Jacques Gaston Lareault, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, butcher, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of December, A.D. 1946, at the said city, he and Marie Therese Louise Francoise Flageol, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Henri Jacques Gaston Lareault and Marie Therese Louise Francoise Flageol, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Henri Jacques Gaston Lareault may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Therese Louise Francoise Flageol had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[10].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Nagy.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
69397 OTTAWA, 1953

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[10].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Nagy.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Nagy and Elizabeth Moran, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Nagy may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elizabeth Moran had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[10].

An Act for the relief of Aime Arthur Roy.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67134

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[10].

An Act for the relief of Aime Arthur Roy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Aime Arthur Roy, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, bus operator, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of January, A.D. 1938, at the city of Newport, in the state of Vermont, one of the United States of America, he and Ethel Elizabeth Smith, who was then of Island Brook, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Aime Arthur Roy and Ethel Elizabeth Smith, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Aime Arthur Roy may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Elizabeth Smith had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[10].

An Act for the relief of Sarah Juliet Montgomery Scott.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70798

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[10].

An Act for the relief of Sarah Juliet Montgomery Scott.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sarah Juliet Montgomery Scott, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of James Haston Scott, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of July, A.D. 1944, at the city of Glasgow, Scotland, she then being Sarah Juliet Montgomery, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sarah Juliet Montgomery and James Haston Scott, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Sarah Juliet Montgomery may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Haston Scott had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[10].

An Act for the relief of Mary Ethel Flood Harding.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

65875

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[10].

An Act for the relief of Mary Ethel Flood Harding.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[10].

An Act for the relief of Carrie Ruth Morbey Chenoy.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67758

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[10].

An Act for the relief of Carrie Ruth Morbey Chenoy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Carrie Ruth Morbey Chenoy, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, tool control clerk, wife of David Chenoy, 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 January, A.D. 1933, at the said city, she then being Carrie Ruth Morbey, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Carrie Ruth Morbey and David Chenoy, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Carrie Ruth Morbey may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said David Chenoy had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[10].

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Sylvia Aston Sutton.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69880

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[10].

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Sylvia Aston Sutton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Beatrice Sylvia Aston Sutton, residing at Clements End Green, Coleford, in the county of Gloucester, England, wife of Maurice Edward Sutton, 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 twentieth day of December, A.D. 1943, at Alton, in the county of Southampton, England, she then being Beatrice Sylvia Aston, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Beatrice Sylvia Aston and Maurice Edward Sutton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Beatrice Sylvia Aston may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maurice Edward Sutton had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[10].

An Act for the relief of Irene Toth Nagy.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70119

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[10].

An Act for the relief of Irene Toth Nagy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Toth Nagy, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Andrew Nagy, 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 November, A.D. 1949, at the said city, she then being Irene Toth, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irene Toth and Andrew Nagy, her 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 Toth may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Andrew Nagy had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[10].

An Act for the relief of Henryka Ziernicka Bogdan.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70970

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[10].

An Act for the relief of Henryka Ziernicka Bogdan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henryka Ziernicka Bogdan, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, maid, wife of Waldemar Jan Bogdan, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of November, A.D. 1951, at the said city, she then being Henryka Ziernicka, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henryka Ziernicka and Waldemar Jan Bogdan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Henryka Ziernicka may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Waldemar Jan Bogdan had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952–53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[10].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Ermine Bradshaw Moore.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69876

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[10].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Ermine Bradshaw Moore.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Ermine Bradshaw Moore, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of William Francis Fitzgibbon Moore, 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 March, A.D. 1952, at the said city, she then being Mildred Ermine Bradshaw, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mildred Ermine Bradshaw and William Francis Fitzgibbon Moore, her 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 Ermine Bradshaw may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Francis Fitzgibbon Moore had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[10].

An Act for the relief of Shirley William Bales.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

68653

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[10].

An Act for the relief of Shirley William Bales.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Shirley William Bales and Dorothy Kerr, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Shirley William Bales may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dorothy Kerr had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[10].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Joy Hartley Tanner.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69635

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[10].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Joy Hartley Tanner.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjorie Joy Hartley Tanner, residing at the town of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Lawrence Allen Tanner, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1943, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, she then being Marjorie Joy Hartley, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie Joy Hartley and Lawrence Allen Tanner, her 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 Joy Hartley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lawrence Allen Tanner had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[10].

An Act for the relief of Thomasine Elaine Mansfield Black.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69639

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[10].

An Act for the relief of Thomasine Elaine Mansfield Black.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomasine Elaine Mansfield Black, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Edward Black, 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. 1946, at the said city, she then being Thomasine Elaine Mansfield, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomasine Elaine Mansfield and Edward Black, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Thomasine Elaine Mansfield may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Black had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[10].

An Act for the relief of Patricia Mary Kearney Hollett.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

66972

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[10].

An Act for the relief of Patricia Mary Kearney Hollett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Patricia Mary Kearney Hollett, residing at Ville Emard, in the province of Quebec, wife of Walter Sydney Allan Hollett, 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 sixth day of June, A.D. 1942, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Patricia Mary Kearney, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Patricia Mary Kearney and Walter Sydney Allan Hollett, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Patricia Mary Kearney may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Walter Sydney Allan Hollett had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[10].

An Act for the relief of Margot Fairbanks Duff Pratt.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69615

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[10].

An Act for the relief of Margot Fairbanks Duff Pratt.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margot Fairbanks Duff and Frank Joseph Pratt, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margot Fairbanks Duff may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Joseph Pratt had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1–2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[10].

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Rita Stevenson LaFerme.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69729

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[10].

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Rita Stevenson LaFerme.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marguerite Rita Stevenson LaFerme, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Robert Leo LaFerme, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1946, at the town of Bel Air, in the state of Maryland, one of the United States of America, she then being Marguerite Rita Stevenson, a spinster; and whereas by her petiton she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marguerite Rita Stevenson and Robert Leo LaFerme, her 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 Rita Stevenson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Leo LaFerme had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[10].

An Act for the relief of James Alexander Dougherty.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70978

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[10].

An Act for the relief of James Alexander Dougherty.

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Alexander Dougherty, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Otterburn Park, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of May, A.D. 1949, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Shirley Frances McKnight, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Alexander Dougherty and Shirley Frances McKnight, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said James Alexander Dougherty may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Shirley Frances McKnight had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W10.

An Act for the relief of Morris Fishman.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70895

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[10].

An Act for the relief of Morris Fishman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Morris Fishman, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of December, A.D. 1949, at the city of Westmount, in the said province, he and Irene Alice Ruth Ward, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Morris Fishman and Irene Alice Ruth Ward, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Morris Fishman may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Irene Alice Ruth Ward had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[10].

An Act for the relief of Yvon Perras.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 25th March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67182

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[10].

An Act for the relief of Yvon Perras.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Yvon Perras, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Hampstead, in the province of Quebec, lawyer, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of October, A.D. 1945, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Pauline Fontaine, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Yvon Perras and Pauline Fontaine, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Yvon Perras may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Pauline Fontaine had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[10].

An Act for the relief of Joyce Elizabeth Purves Jones.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70887

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[10].

An Act for the relief of Joyce Elizabeth Purves Jones.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joyce Elizabeth Purves Jones, residing at Ville La Salle, in the province of Quebec, machine operator, wife of Richard Emrys Jones, 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 thirtieth day of August, A.D. 1941, at the city of Lachine, in the said province, she then being Joyce Elizabeth Purves, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joyce Elizabeth Purves and Richard Emrys Jones, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joyce Elizabeth Purves may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Richard Emrys Jones had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[10].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Euretta Adams Mattinson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69693

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[10].

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Euretta Adams Mattinson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjorie Euretta Adams Mattinson, residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, buyer, wife of Arthur Steel Mattinson, 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 fourteenth day of April, A.D. 1948, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Marjorie Euretta Adams; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie Euretta Adams and Arthur Steel Mattinson, her 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 Euretta Adams may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Steel Mattinson had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[11].

An Act for the relief of Myrtle Norma Epps Stewart.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70875

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[11].

An Act for the relief of Myrtle Norma Epps Stewart.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Myrtle Norma Epps Stewart, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Ronald Maclean Stewart, 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 November, A.D. 1943, at the said city, she then being Myrtle Norma Epps, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Myrtle Norma Epps and Ronald Maclean Stewart, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Myrtle Norma Epps may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ronald Maclean Stewart had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[11].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Alexandre Hyppolit McLish.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 31st March, 1953.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
69717 OTTAWA, 1953

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[11].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Alexandre Hyppolit McLish.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Alexandre Hyppolit McLish, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, baggage-man, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he and Marie Josephine Valeda Desjardins, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Alexandre Hyppolit McLish and Marie Josephine Valeda Desjardins, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Alexandre Hyppolit McLish may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Josephine Valeda Desjardins had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[11].

An Act for the relief of Taschereau Pierre Charles Joseph Rodier.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 1st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70732

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[11].

An Act for the relief of Taschereau Pierre Charles Joseph Rodier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Taschereau Pierre Charles Joseph Rodier, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, importer, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of July, A.D. 1944, at the city of Charlottetown, in the province of Prince Edward Island, he and Joan Elizabeth Gray, who was then of the city of Cornwall, in the province of Ontario, a widow, were married; that on the third day of January, A.D. 1945, at the said city of Montreal, they were married again; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriages be dissolved; and whereas the said marriages and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriages between Taschereau Pierre Charles Joseph Rodier and Joan Elizabeth Gray, 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 Taschereau Pierre Charles Joseph Rodier may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriages with the said Joan Elizabeth Gray had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[11].

An Act for the relief of Berniece Gertrude Doran.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 1st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
66688 OTTAWA, 1953

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[11].

An Act for the relief of Berniece Gertrude Doran.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Berniece Gertrude Doran, residing at the city of Prince Albert, in the province of Saskatchewan, clerk typist, wife of James John Doran, 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 thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1946, at Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, she then being Berniece Gertrude Lynn, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Berniece Gertrude Lynn and James John Doran, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Berniece Gertrude Lynn may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James John Doran had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[11].

An Act for the relief of Florence Mildred Fine Crelinsten.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 1st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69625

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[11].

An Act for the relief of Florence Mildred Fine Crelinsten.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Mildred Fine and Edward Crelinsten, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Mildred Fine may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Crelinsten had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[11].

An Act for the relief of Gerard Richer.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 1st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67887

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[11].

An Act for the relief of Gerard Richer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gerard Richer, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of St. Michel, in the province of Quebec, tailor, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of May, A.D. 1942, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Marie Rose (Maria Rosa) Galasso, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gerard Richer and Marie Rose (Maria Rosa) Galasso, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gerard Richer may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Rose (Maria Rosa) Galasso had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[11].

An Act for the relief of Thomas John Rivet.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 1st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69478

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[11].

An Act for the relief of Thomas John Rivet.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thomas John Rivet and Agnes Ethel Prudence, his 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 John Rivet may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Agnes Ethel Prudence had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[11].

An Act for the relief of Dorina Perelroizen Wallerstein, otherwise known as Dorina Perlraizen Wallerstein.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 1st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA. 1953

69331

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[11].

An Act for the relief of Dorina Perelroizen Wallerstein, otherwise known as Dorina Perlraizen Wallerstein.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dorina Perelroizen, otherwise known as Dorina Perlraizen and Laszlo Wallerstein, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dorina Perelroizen, otherwise known as Dorina Perlraizen, may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laszlo Wallerstein had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[11].

An Act for the relief of Gabriele Laure Josephine Girard Steinbach.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 1st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70976

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[11].

An Act for the relief of Gabriele Laure Josephine Girard Steinbach.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gabriele Laure Josephine Girard Steinbach, residing at the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Ernst Friedrich Martin Arnold Steinbach, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of September, A.D. 1949, at the city of Nordenham, Germany, she then being Gabriele Laure Josephine Girard, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gabriele Laure Josephine Girard and Ernst Friedrich Martin Arnold Steinbach, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gabriele Laure Josephine Girard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ernst Friedrich Martin Arnold Steinbach had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[11].

An Act for the relief of Reine Cesarine Berthe Leborgne Deyglun.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 1st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70881

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[11].

An Act for the relief of Reine Cesarine Berthe Leborgne Deyglun.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Reine Cesarine Berthe Leborgne Deyglun, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, writer, wife of Henri Felix Deyglun, 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 tenth day of December, A.D. 1935, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Reine Cesarine Berthe Leborgne, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Reine Cesarine Berthe Leborgne and Henri Felix Deyglun, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Reine Cesarine Berthe Leborgne may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henri Felix Deyglun had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[11].

An Act for the relief of Hanus Braun, otherwise known as John Browne.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

72230

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[11].

An Act for the relief of Hanus Braun, otherwise known as John Browne.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hanus Braun, otherwise known as John Browne, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manufacturers' agent, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1945, at the city of Prague, Czechoslovakia, he and Hana Singerova, who was then of the said city of Prague, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hanus Braun, otherwise known as John Browne, and Hana Singerova, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hanus Braun, otherwise known as John Browne, may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hana Singerova had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[11].

An Act for the relief of Hazel Loisette Robinson Darby.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

68663

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[11].

An Act for the relief of Hazel Loisette Robinson Darby.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel Loisette Robinson Darby, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Richard Tedder Darby, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Macon, in the state of Georgia, one of the United States of America, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of August, A.D. 1942, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Hazel Loisette Robinson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hazel Loisette Robinson and Richard Tedder Darby, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hazel Loisette Robinson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Richard Tedder Darby had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[11].

An Act for the relief of Pearle Elizabeth McLeod Martin.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70816

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[11].

An Act for the relief of Pearle Elizabeth McLeod Martin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Pearle Elizabeth McLeod Martin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Herbert Ian Martin, 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-third day of October, A.D. 1942, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Pearle Elizabeth McLeod, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Pearle Elizabeth McLeod and Herbert Ian Martin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Pearle Elizabeth McLeod may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herbert Ian Martin had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[11].

An Act for the relief of Susan Klamka Migicovsky.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69490

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[11].

An Act for the relief of Susan Klamka Migicovsky.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Susan Klamka Migicovsky, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, student, wife of Joel Migicovsky, 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 July, A.D. 1951, at the said city, she then being Susan Klamka, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Susan Klamka and Joel Migicovsky, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Susan Klamka may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joel Migicovsky had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P11.

An Act for the relief of Olive Margaret Searle Pfeffer.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
66285 OTTAWA, 1953

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[11].

An Act for the relief of Olive Margaret Searle Pfeffer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Olive Margaret Searle Pfeffer, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales clerk, wife of Charles Hyman Pfeffer, 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. 1937, at the said city, she then being Olive Margaret Searle, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Olive Margaret Searle and Charles Hyman Pfeffer, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Olive Margaret Searle may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Hyman Pfeffer had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[11].

An Act for the relief of Alfred Roger Holder.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

67772

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[11].

An Act for the relief of Alfred Roger Holder.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred Roger Holder, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, aircraft technician, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of November, A.D. 1944, at the said city, he and Marie Paule Dufresne, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alfred Roger Holder and Marie Paule Dufresne, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alfred Roger Holder may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Paule Dufresne had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[11].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Willie Brais.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69727

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[11].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Willie Brais.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Willie Brais, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, boat pilot, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of September, A.D. 1917, at Beauharnois, in the said province, he and Marie-Rose Delima Montpetit, who was then of Beauharnois, aforesaid, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Willie Brais and Marie-Rose Delima Montpetit, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joseph Willie Brais may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie-Rose Delima Montpetit had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[11].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Ola Taylor McLellan.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70804

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[11].

An Act for the relief of Gladys Ola Taylor McLellan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gladys Ola Taylor McLellan, residing at the town of Farnham, in the province of Quebec, sewing machine operator, wife of Malcolm Cecil McLellan, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1947, at the said city, she then being Gladys Ola Taylor, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and 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 Ola Taylor and Malcolm Cecil McLellan, her 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 Ola Taylor may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Malcolm Cecil McLellan had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[11].

An Act for the relief of Freda Smolar Brown.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P:
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69629

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[11].

An Act for the relief of Freda Smolar Brown.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[11].

An Act for the relief of Marguerita Downie Couture.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA. 1953

69773

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[11].

An Act for the relief of Marguerita Downie Couture.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marguerita Downie Couture, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machinist helper, wife of Joseph Couture, 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. 1947, at Nipigon, in the province of Ontario, she then being Marguerita Downie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marguerita Downie and Joseph Couture, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marguerita Downie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Couture had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952–53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V11.

An Act for the relief of Howard Douglas Wardle.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70968

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V11.

An Act for the relief of Howard Douglas Wardle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Howard Douglas Wardle, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, instrument technician, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of April, A.D. 1944, at the town of Aldenham, Hertfordshire, England, he and June Shelagh Flindall, who was then of the said town, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Howard Douglas Wardle and June Shelagh Flindall, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Howard Douglas Wardle may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said June Shelagh Flindall had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W11.

An Act for the relief of Rose Brownstien Lazarus.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69707

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[11].

An Act for the relief of Rose Brownstien Lazarus.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[11].

An Act for the relief of Rebecca Bowman LeFloch.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69164

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[11].

An Act for the relief of Rebecca Bowman LeFloch.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rebecca Bowman LeFloch, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Joseph Gerald LeFloch, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at ville St-Laurent, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of November, A.D. 1944, at Shiney Row, county of Durham, England, she then being Rebecca Bowman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rebecca Bowman and Joseph Gerald LeFloch, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rebecca Bowman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Gerald LeFloch had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[11].

An Act for the relief of John Stewart Hannah.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69965

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[11].

An Act for the relief of John Stewart Hannah.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John Stewart Hannah and Joyce Barton Launceston, his 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 Stewart Hannah may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joyce Barton Launceston had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[11].

An Act for the relief of Harold Speevak.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69327

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[11].

An Act for the relief of Harold Speevak.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harold Speevak, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dancing instructor, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of February, A.D. 1949, at the said city, he and Toba Bluma Zimman, otherwise known as Bernice Zimman, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harold Speevak and Toba Bluma Zimman, otherwise known as Bernice Zimman, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harold Speevak may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Toba Bluma Zimman, otherwise known as Bernice Zimman had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[12].

An Act for the relief of Rita Rabinovitch Abrams.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69949

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[12].

An Act for the relief of Rita Rabinovitch Abrams.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rita Rabinovitch and Barney Abrams, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rita Rabinovitch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Barney Abrams had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[12].

An Act for the relief of Marcel Roland Veilleux.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
66799 OTTAWA, 1953

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[12].

An Act for the relief of Marcel Roland Veilleux.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marcel Roland Veilleux, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Shawinigan Falls, in the province of Quebec, operator, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of April, A.D. 1945, at the said city, he and Ghislaine Rochette, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marcel Roland Veilleux and Ghislaine Rochette, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marcel Roland Veilleux may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ghislaine Rochette had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C12.

An Act for the relief of Mary Gordon Wilson LaForest.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

70893

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[12].

An Act for the relief of Mary Gordon Wilson LaForest.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Gordon Wilson LaForest, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, receptionist, wife of Alfred Maurice LaForest, 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 twenty-second day of January, A.D. 1944, at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, she then being Mary Gordon Wilson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Gordon Wilson and Alfred Maurice LaForest, her 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 Gordon Wilson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred Maurice LaForest had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[12].

An Act for the relief of Lionel Jobin.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 21st APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69427

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[12].

An Act for the relief of Lionel Jobin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lionel Jobin, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of February, A.D. 1930, at the said city, he and Emilia Thibert, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lionel Jobin and Emilia Thibert, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lionel Jobin may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emilia Thibert had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[12].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Hannah Earle.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 24th APRIL, 1953.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

69969

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[12].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Hannah Earle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Hannah Earle, residing at the town of Carbonear, in the province of Newfoundland, wife of Eric Guy Earle, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of August, A.D. 1937, at the said town, she then being Mildred Hannah Davis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mildred Hannah Davis and Eric Guy Earle, her 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 Hannah Davis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eric Guy Earle had not been solemnized.

Seventh Session, Twenty-First Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F12.

An Act to incorporate Canadian Co-operative Credit Society Limited.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 29th April, 1953.

Honourable Senator STAMBAUGH.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

74301

7th Session, 21st Parliament, 1-2 Elizabeth II, 1952-53.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[12].

An Act to incorporate Canadian Co-operative Credit Society Limited.

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

Incorporation. **1.** Abram W. Friesen, farmer, of Rosthern, in the province of Saskatchewan, John Ripley Robinson, manager, of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, Norman Flaxman Priestly, secretary, of Calgary, in the province of Alberta, Theodore Kober, manager, of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, Wilford John McSorley, farmer, of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, Ralph Sharpe Staples, manager, of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, and Daniel MacCormack, clergyman, of Antigonish, in the province of Nova Scotia, together with such persons as become members of the association hereby incorporated are incorporated under the name of Canadian Co-operative Credit Society Limited, hereinafter called "the Association".

Provincial co-operative organizations. **2.** The organizations named in the Schedule are hereby declared to be eligible to become members of the Association.

Provisional directors. **3.** The persons named in section 1 are the provisional directors of the Association.

Capital. **4.** The capital stock of the Association is one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares having a par value of one hundred dollars each.

Commencing business.

5. The Association shall not accept money on deposit, or lend money or otherwise carry on business until

(a) the board of directors has been duly elected or appointed;

(b) not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of its capital stock has been bona fide subscribed;

(c) the Association has to its credit in a chartered bank in Canada a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars paid in by subscribers on account of their subscriptions in excess of any and all liabilities of the Association in connection with or arising out of the incorporation, procuring of subscriptions, organization or otherwise howsoever; and

(d) all other requirements of the *Co-operative Credit Associations Act* antecedent to the granting of a certificate have been complied with.

Head office.

6. The head office of the Association shall be at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, but the Association may by by-law change the location of its head office to any other place in Canada after a copy of such by-law has been filed with the Superintendent of Insurance and published by the Association, once in the *Canada Gazette* and once in a newspaper published at the place in which the head office of the Association is then situate.

Co-operative Credit Associations Act applicable.

7. The *Co-operative Credit Associations Act* applies to the Association.

SCHEDULE.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited, with head office at Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan;

Nova Scotia Credit Union League Limited, with head office at Antigonish, in the province of Nova Scotia;

B. C. Central Credit Union, with head office at Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia;

Ontario Co-operative Credit Society, with head office at Toronto, in the province of Ontario;

Prince Edward Island Credit Union League Limited, with head office at Charlottetown, in the province of Prince Edward Island;

Alberta Central Credit Union Limited, with head office at Calgary, in the province of Alberta;

Co-operative Credit Society of Manitoba Limited, with head office at Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba.