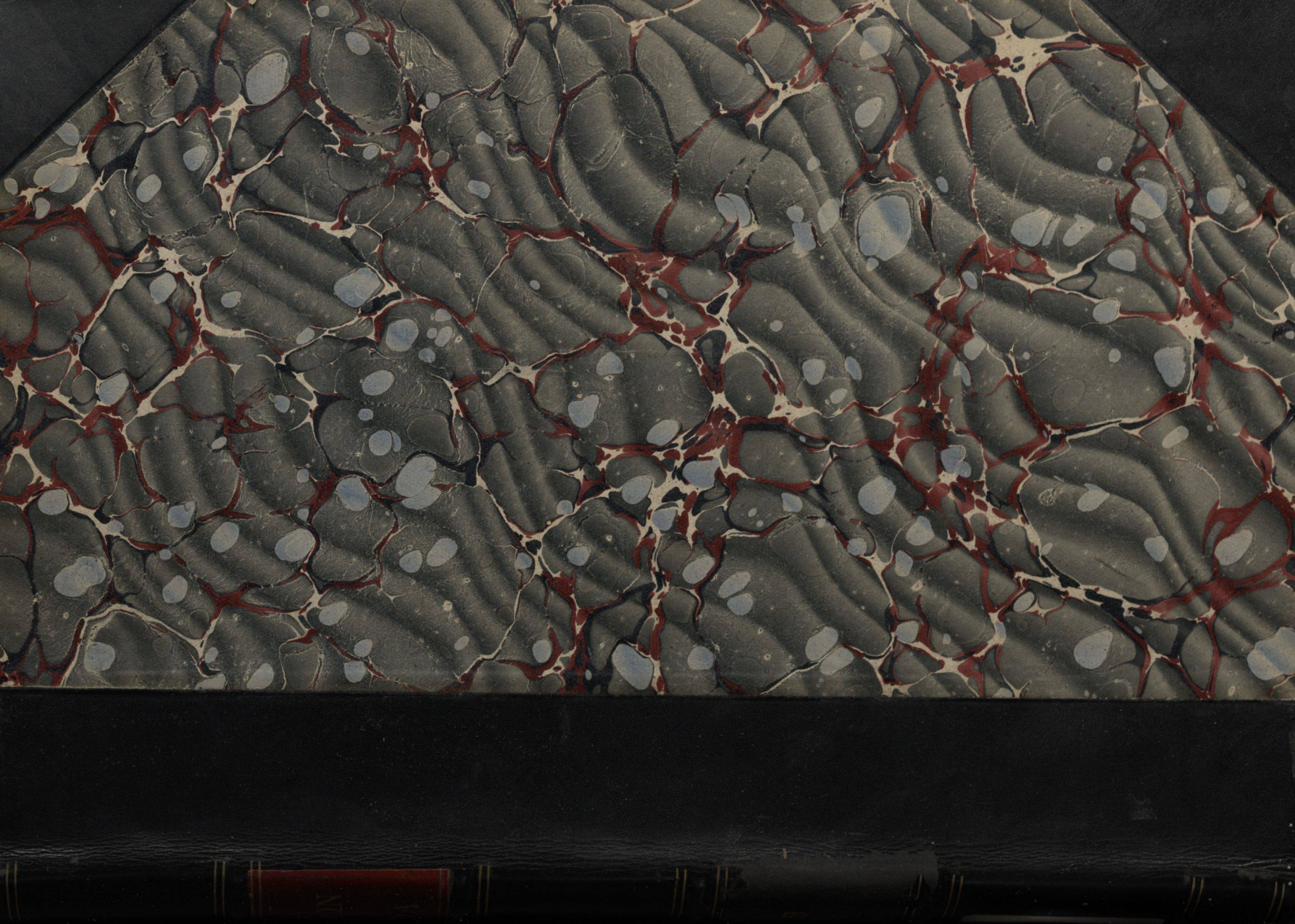

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SESSION 1947-48

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Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

An Act to amend the Dairy Industry Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th December, 1947.

Honourable Senator EULER.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1639 1947

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B.

R.S., c. 45;
1928, c. 19;
1931, c. 31;
1934, c. 12;
1936, c. 32;
1937, c. 8;
1938, c. 45;
1939, c. 15;
1940, c. 8.

An Act to amend the Dairy Industry Act.

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

Repeal.

1. Paragraph *(a)* of section five of the *Dairy Industry Act*, chapter forty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed.

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of this amendment is to remove from the *Dairy Industry Act* the prohibition against the manufacture of substitutes for butter. The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"**5.** No person shall

(a) manufacture, import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale, any oleomargarine, margarine, butterine, or other substitute for butter, manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that of milk or cream;"

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act respecting The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th December, 1947.

Honourable Senator CAMPBELL.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

1375

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C.

An Act respecting The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

Preamble. 1880, c. 67; 1882, c. 95; 1884, c. 88; 1892, c. 67; 1894, c. 108; 1902, c. 41; 1906, c. 61; 1920, c. 100; 1929, c. 93.

WHEREAS The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has by its petition prayed that it may be empowered to increase its capital stock, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Power to increase capital.

1. (1) The capital stock of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, hereinafter called "the Company", may be increased from time to time by such amounts as the shareholders may deem necessary for the proper extension of the undertaking of the Company, such increases to be effected by resolution of the directors by and with the consent of a majority in value of the shareholders present or represented by proxy at any annual general meeting or at any special general meeting of the shareholders called for that purpose:

Proviso.

Provided that the total capital stock of the Company, including the present authorized capital stock, shall not exceed five hundred million dollars.

Issue and sale of stock, subject to approval of Transport Board.

(2) The Company shall not have power to make any issue, sale or other disposition of its capital stock, or any part thereof, without first obtaining the approval of The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada of the amount, terms and conditions of such issue, sale or other disposition of such capital stock.

Explanatory Notes.

1. The purpose of this Bill is to obtain authority to increase the capital stock of the Company from $150,000,000 to $500,000,000.

The Company's present authorized capital stock is $150,000,000, created under the authority of chapter 93 of the statutes of 1929. As of November 15, 1947, $126,340,900 of said authorized capital has been paid in full and issued; $425,500 has been subscribed and allotted under subscriptions payable in instalments pursuant to the terms of the Company's offering of shares of its capital stock in 1947 and $9,896,900 has been subscribed by employees under the provisions of the Company's "Employees' Stock Plan", leaving only $13,336,700 of authorized capital stock available under the Company's present capitalization.

During and following the war, due to the shortage of materials, restrictions on their use and the shortage of manpower, it has been impossible for the Company to increase and extend its lines and facilities to the extent necessary to keep pace with the ever-increasing public demand for telephone service in the territory which the Company serves. Practically the whole of the Company's spare or stand-by facilities have been used up. The result is that the Company is now faced with a tremendous construction program to meet the current and future service demands.

As an indication of the pressing requirements for the construction of plant and facilities, unfilled applications for local telephone service alone amounted to 99,446 as of October 31, 1947.

The increase in capital to $500,000,000 is necessary for capital expenditures to improve, increase and extend the Company's plant, facilities and properties and to provide the necessary spare or stand-by facilities to meet the present and future needs of the public and to enable the Company to again meet its statutory obligation of furnishing telephone service on demand.

Repeal.

2. Section one of chapter ninety-three of the statutes of 1929 is hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect increases in the Company's authorized capital stock effected thereunder.

Wireless and radio-telephone services.

3. It is hereby declared that subject to the provisions of *The Radio Act, 1938*, chapter fifty of the statutes of 1938, and of any other statute of Canada relating to radio and radio broadcasting and to the regulations made thereunder, the Company has and always has had the power to operate and furnish wireless telephone and radio-telephone systems and to provide services and facilities for the transmission of intelligence, sound, television, pictures, writing or signals.

2. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**1.** (1) The capital stock of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada may be increased from time to time by such amounts as the shareholders may deem necessary for the proper extension of the undertaking of the Company, such increases to be effected by resolution of the Directors by and with the consent of a majority in value of the shareholders present or represented by proxy at any general annual meeting or at any special general meeting of shareholders called for that purpose: Provided that the total capital of the said Company, including the present authorized stock, shall not exceed one hundred and fifty million dollars ($150,000,000).

(2) The said Company shall not have power to make any issue, sale or other disposition of its capital stock, or any part thereof, without first obtaining the approval of The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada of the amount, terms and conditions of such issue, sale or other disposition of such capital stock."

3. This section is new. The purpose of this provision is to clarify the Company's powers under its original Act of incorporation with regard to the use of the latest and most improved means and inventions, including radio and wireless telephone and television in furnishing communication service and will make clear the Company's position with regard to the use and operation of radio and wireless telephone in furnishing service to mobile stations and to remote communities where the construction of wire facilities may be impracticable and in interconnecting its wire facilities with radio links.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act to amend the Northwest Territories Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 27th January, 1948.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

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4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D.

An Act to amend the Northwest Territories Act.

R.S., c. 142; 1938, c. 38; 1940, c. 36.

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

1. Subsection one of section ten of the *Northwest Territories Act*, chapter one hundred and forty-two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

Preservation of game.

"*(s)* The preservation of game in the Territories".

2. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section thirty-eight thereof, the following section:

Appellate jurisdiction from Stipendiary Magistrate.

"**38A.** (1) An appeal shall lie from any final judgment of a Stipendiary Magistrate, except a decision under section sixty-nine of the Regulations for the disposal of Quartz Mining Claims on Dominion Lands in the Northwest Territories, to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta where the matter in controversy amounts to the sum or value of five hundred dollars or upwards, or where the title to real property or some interest therein is in question, or the validity of a patent is affected, or the matter in question relates to the taking of an annual or other rent, customary or other duty or fee, or a like demand of a public or general nature affecting future rights, or in cases of proceedings for or upon mandamus, prohibition or injunction, or if the action be for the recovery of a claim, mining property, mineral claim or location as defined in the Regulations for the disposal of Quartz Mining Claims on Dominion Lands in the Northwest Territories or of any interest therein or to establish title thereto, or for the definition of or establishment of the boundaries of any such claim, mining property, mineral claim or location, or

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of the bill is to

(1) Empower the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories in Council to make Ordinances respecting the preservation of game in the Territories;

(2) Permit an appeal in Civil matters from a Stipendiary Magistrate of the Northwest Territories to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta, the procedure upon such appeal and an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada from the said Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta; and

(3) Repeal of the *Northwest Territories Game Act*, Chapter 141, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

1. Section 10 of the *Northwest Territories Act* enumerates the powers of the Commissioner in Council to make Ordinances for the Government of the Territories. This section, as presently worded, does not empower the said Commissioner to make ordinances respecting the preservation of game in the Territories and the purpose of this section is to authorize the Commissioner in Council to make Ordinances on this subject. At present the preservation of game in the Northwest Territories is governed by the *Northwest Game Act*, Chapter 141, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927. Due to the everchanging conditions in the said Territories ordinances are required on short notice and this amendment will empower the Commissioner in Council to act promptly in dealing with this subject peculiar to the Territories and permit the repeal of the *Northwest Game Act* which is proposed in Section 3 of this bill.

2. This amendment is necessary consequent upon a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta to the effect that an appeal from a Stipendiary Magistrate of the Northwest Territories in civil matters did not lie to that Court. The proposed amendment follows to a large extent the provisions of Section 78 of the *Yukon Act*. However, an appeal from a Stipendiary Magistrate in the Yukon lies to the Court of Appeal of British Columbia.

to establish the right of a claimant to any such claim, mining property, mineral claim or location or interest therein, or to have included within said claim, mining property, mineral claim or location, any land or property, or if the action be for divorce or judicial separation.

Like powers as if appeal from Trial Division.

(2) The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta and the judges thereof shall have the same powers, jurisdiction and authority with reference to any such appeal and the proceedings thereon as if it were an appeal duly authorized from a like judgment, order or decree made by the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta, or a judge thereof, in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

Notice of appeal.

(3) Notice of any such appeal shall be given within twenty days from the day upon which the judgment appealed from is pronounced or given, or within such further time as the Stipendiary Magistrate may allow.

Stay of execution.

(4) Execution of the judgment appealed from shall not be stayed except upon order of the Stipendiary Magistrate or the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta, or a judge thereof, and upon such terms as may be just.

Quorum.

(5) Three judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta constitute a quorum for the hearing of appeals from the Stipendiary Magistrate.

Procedure.

(6) The procedure upon such appeals shall be regulated by the ordinary practice and procedure upon similar appeals coming before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta, so far as such practice and procedure are applicable and are not inconsistent with anything in this section, and except in so far as is otherwise provided by general rules made pursuant to this section.

General rules.

(7) The judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta may make general rules not inconsistent with this Act for regulating the practice and procedure upon appeals from a Stipendiary Magistrate.

Appeal to Supreme Court of Canada.

(8) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court of Canada from the judgment upon any appeal authorized by this section, wherever such an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada would have been authorized had the judgment appealed from been delivered in a like case in the exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta upon appeal in respect of cases originating in the courts of the Province of Alberta."

Repeal.

3. (1) The *Northwest Game Act*, chapter one hundred and forty-one of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed.

Coming into force of repeal section.

(2) Subsection one of this section shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3. The repeal of the *Northwest Game Act* to be effective on the day the Northwest Territories Game Ordinance is passed by the Commissioner in Council of the Northwest Territories.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act respecting The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and Canadian National Railway Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 27th January, 1948.

Honourable Senator CAMPBELL.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

986

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E.

An Act respecting The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and Canadian National Railway Company.

Preamble.
1891, c. 86;
1893, c. 62;
1895, c. 66;
1896 (1), c. 39;
1903, c. 197;
1905, c. 165;
1915, c. 57;
1916, c. 50;
1917, c. 58;
1918, c. 57;
1947, c. 81.

WHEREAS The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and Canadian National Railway Company 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Agreement confirmed.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in section one hundred and fifty-four of the *Railway Act*, the agreement made between Canadian National Railway Company and The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company dated third December one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six set out in the schedule to this Act is hereby ratified and confirmed and declared to be valid and binding on the parties thereto in all respects whatsoever as fully and completely as if the said agreement and each and every clause thereof were set out at length and enacted in this Act, and the respective companies, parties to the said agreement, are and each of them is hereby authorized and empowered to do whatever may be necessary to carry out and give full effect to the provisions of the said agreement.

Explanatory Note.

By an agreement dated December 3rd, 1926, made between Canadian National Railway Company therein called the Owner, and The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company therein called the User, the User obtained the right to connect its tracks with and to operate its freight trains including carload express shipments over the line of the Owner between Welland and Port Colborne and to have the joint use of the tracks and facilities of the Owner for such purpose on payment by the User on usual joint section terms as therein provided.

The agreement was for a period of twenty-one years with the right to the User to renewal for further period of twenty-one years which renewal the User has duly requested.

Section 154 of the Railway Act authorizes traffic agreements between railways for a period not exceeding twenty-one years. Doubts have arisen as to whether the provision in the agreement for a renewal of twenty-one years is in conflict with said Section 154 of the Railway Act. The purpose of the Bill is to ratify and confirm the agreement.

Section 154 of the Railway Act reads as follows:—

"**154.** The directors of the company may, at any time, make and enter into any agreement or arrangement, not inconsistent with the provisions of this or the Special Act, with any other company, either in Canada or elsewhere, for the interchange of traffic between their railways or vessels, and for the division and apportionment of tolls in respect of such traffic. Directors may make traffic agreements.

2. The directors may also make and enter into any agreement or arrangements, not inconsistent with the provisions of this or the Special Act, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years And agreements for:

(a) for the running of the trains of one company over the tracks of another company; Running powers;

(b) for the division and apportionment of tolls in respect of such traffic; Division of tolls;

(c) generally in relation to the management and working of the railways, or any of them, or any part thereof, and of any railway or railways in connection therewith; and Management and working;

(d) to provide, either by proxy or otherwise, for the appointment of a joint committee for the better carrying into effect of any such agreement or arrangement, with such powers and functions as are considered necessary or expedient; Joint committee.

subject to the like consent of the shareholders, the sanction of the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Board, application, notices and filing, as hereinbefore provided with respect to amalgamation agreements: Provided that publication of notices in the *Canada Gazette* shall be sufficient notice, and that the duplicate original of such agreement or arrangement shall, upon being sanctioned, be filed with the Board. Conditions. Proviso.

3. The Board may, notwithstanding anything in this section, by order or regulation, exempt the company from complying with any of the foregoing conditions, with respect to any such agreement or arrangement made or entered into by the company for the transaction of the usual and ordinary business of the company, and where such consent of the shareholders is deemed by the Board to be unnecessary. Board may exempt from conditions.

4. Neither the making of any such arrangement or agreement, nor anything therein contained, nor any approval thereof, shall restrict, limit, or affect any power by this Act vested in the Board, or relieve the companies from complying with the provisions of this Act." Saving.

SCHEDULE

THIS AGREEMENT made this third day of December, A.D. 1926.

Between

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, herein called "the Owner,"

Of the First Part,

and

THE TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY, herein called "the User,"

Of the Second Part,

WHEREAS the User desires to obtain from the Owner the right to connect its tracks with and to operate its freight trains including carload express shipments over the line of the Owner between Welland and Port Colborne in the Province of Ontario, and to have the joint use of the tracks and facilities of the Owner for such purpose.

AND WHEREAS the Owner has agreed thereto upon and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter contained:

NOW THEREFORE in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the Owner and the User do hereby mutually covenant and agree as follows:—

1. (*a*) The words "Joint Section" wherever they occur in this agreement shall mean and include the line of railway of the Owner extending from a point of junction between the railways of the Owner and the User at a point in or near the City of Welland (marked "E" on the annexed plan) to the Town of Port Colborne, and a portion of the Owner's line of railway in Port Colborne aforesaid. The said words "Joint Section" shall also be deemed to include the right of way coloured green upon the annexed plan and telegraph and telephone lines for railway business and all bridges, main tracks and passing tracks, team and yard tracks, and tracks leading to industrial spurs or private sidings, and that portion of the passenger station facilities necessary for operating the train telegraph and telephone services, and all freight stations, buildings, erections, structures and appurtenances of whatever nature belonging or appertaining to and used in connection with the said line of railway, all the said tracks and structures heretofore mentioned being shown coloured yellow on the said plan, and also the right to use all or any industrial spurs or private sidings connected with the Joint Section, and shall also include all such additional lands, railway facilities and appurtenances as may, pursuant to Paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 hereof or by mutual agreement between the parties, be acquired, set apart or constructed for the use and benefit of the parties hereto upon or under the terms of this agreement, the said plan being marked "A" and signed for identification by the respective Secretaries of the Owner and User.

The details of the said lands, tracks and other appurtenances shown coloured green and yellow respectively, the cost or value of which will form part of the Capital Account hereinafter referred to, are shown in the valuation agreed to by the parties and identified in the manner aforesaid. The track of the Owner's electric railway between Elm and King Streets and the coach storage track of the Owner in Port Colborne, although upon land forming part of the Joint Section, shall not be a part thereof.

(*b*) The word "Board" wherever it occurs in this agreement shall be taken to mean the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

(*c*) The word "Owner" wherever it occurs in this agreement shall be taken to include any Railway Company or line operated as a part of the System known as "Canadian National Railways."

2. The Owner shall, subject to the approval of the Board, and upon and subject to the terms and conditions herein contained and to the observance and performance thereof by the User, permit the User, during the continuance of this agreement, to have its tracks connected with the tracks of the Owner at the said point marked "E" on the said plan and to use and enjoy for railway purposes to the extent herein specified the Joint Section and every part thereof jointly with the Owner and any other Company or Companies to which the Owner may grant similar privileges, and, as to the portion hereinafter referred to as Subsection 1, subject to the rights of the Wabash Railway Company under its agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, dated 10th December, 1919, or under any other arrangement in lieu thereof which may be made between the Owner and the said Wabash Railway Company, provided, however, that such arrangement shall not diminish or prejudice the rights hereby conferred on the User. Provided further that nothing in this agreement contained shall be deemed to prevent the Owner, if it so desires, selling to another Company the easterly track of its double track railway on Subsection 1 (as hereinafter defined), in which case the User shall be entitled to use and enjoy for railway purposes to the extent herein specified, jointly with the Owner and any other Company or Companies thereto entitled, the property and rights in Subsection 1 retained by the Owner including any rights or powers reserved in or with respect to the portion sold; and such revision or adjustment of the Capital Account or apportionment of the expenses of maintenance and operation shall be made as may be equitable under the circumstances.

3. The User shall construct and maintain the connections of the User's tracks with those of the Owner at the said point of junction marked "E" on the said plan, in accordance with detail plans to be approved by the Board, and the Owner will, at the expense of the User, construct the cross-over between the said point of junction and the easterly track. After not less than three months' operation by the User of the Joint Section, if then so requested by the Owner, the User shall, at its own expense, instal or cause to be installed proper interlocking and other protective appliances at the said junction (including the necessary interlocking connections within the interlocking zones on

the lines of both parties hereto) and the cost of the maintenance and operation thereof (whether provided by the enlargement of the existing interlocking plant at the nearby crossing of the lines of the Owner and the Michigan Central Railroad Company or otherwise) shall be divided equally between the Owner and the User. The User shall also from time to time instal, and, if so ordered by the Board, maintain and operate such other appliances (including alterations in any of the then existing appliances) for the protection or maintenance of or in connection with the said junction as may be required or ordered or approved by the Board.

4. Subject to the User obtaining the consent of the other parties to the Agreement dated 13th August, 1915, regarding the industrial sidings or spurs now jointly owned by the Owner and the Michigan Central Railroad Company on the lands of the Union Carbide Company adjacent to Subsection 1 of the Joint Section and the track connecting the said industrial sidings or spurs with the tracks of the Owner which is owned exclusively by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Owner hereby agrees to become a party to an amendment of the said Agreement so as to provide that the User shall have the use of the said industrial sidings or spurs and track on terms of equality with the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Owner from a date to be agreed upon by the interested parties.

5. The User will, at its own expense, erect, instal and maintain a wire or wires between the Owner's dispatching wire at or near the said point "E" and the station of the User at Welland, and/or its Coyle Yard Office, and the Owner at the expense of the User will do what is necessary to connect the User's said wire or wires with the Owner's dispatching wire. The Owner will, at the like expense, furnish the User with such train order forms and other supplies as may be necessary in connection with the movement of its trains over the Joint Section.

The Owner will erect and maintain on the telegraph poles forming part of the Joint Section a telephone circuit for railway business for the exclusive use of the User.

6. The Owner shall have charge, supervision and control of the Joint Section, and the maintenance and operation thereof, and shall maintain and at all times keep the Joint Section in good condition and repair and suitable for the business of both parties hereto, and shall do all acts and things necessary and proper for the operation thereof, and shall comply with all the regulations prescribed by law or by any duly qualified public authority with respect thereto for the safety of the public or otherwise.

7. The Owner shall from time to time during the continuance of this Agreement acquire and set apart for the use and benefit of the Owner and User upon and under the terms of this Agreement, such additional lands as in the opinion of the Owner and User may be required for the accommodation of the traffic and business of the parties hereto intended to be carried on and done hereunder on the Joint Section, as such traffic and business is herein defined and limited,

and the cost or determined value of such additional lands, including all expense of and incidental to the acquisition and setting apart thereof, shall from the date of such acquisition and setting apart be added to Capital Account and shall bear interest as hereinafter provided; provided, that, should at any time there be any dispute or difference of opinion between the Owner and the User as to the necessity or expediency of acquiring any such additional lands, such dispute or difference shall be referred for settlement as provided by Paragraph 35 hereof.

8. The Owner shall from time to time during the continuance of this agreement provide or construct upon any land which shall at such time or times be comprised in the Joint Section, such railway facilities and appurtenances, in addition to those provided for in Paragraph 7 hereof, as in the opinion of the Owner and User may be required for the operation and handling of the traffic and business of the said parties, as such traffic and business is herein defined and limited, and shall re-arrange, rebuild, alter or make such permanent improvements, additions or extensions to or substitutions for any railway facilities or appurtenances (including buildings) now or at any time hereafter comprised in the Joint Section, as may be so required, and shall provide, make and construct such works and things in connection with the Joint Section or any portion thereof as have been or may from time to time be ordered or required by the Board, or any other properly qualified authority, and such portion of the cost of any and all such additional railway facilities and appurtenances, permanent improvements, buildings and re-buildings, alterations (not in the nature of repairs), extensions, additions, substitutions, works and things as is properly chargeable to Capital under the accounting rules of the Owner, shall be added to Capital Account and shall bear interest as hereinafter provided; provided, that, should at any time there be any dispute or difference of opinion between the Owner and User as to the necessity or expediency of any work which either party may at any time desire to have done under the provisions of this Paragraph for any of the purposes herein referred to, such dispute or difference shall be referred for settlement as provided by Paragraph 35 hereof. There shall also be added to the said Capital Account, upon which interest shall be paid as hereinafter provided, the additional cost (whether the same shall be paid by the Owner or by the Crown or otherwise) of the new bridge which it is contemplated will be constructed to carry the said line of railway over the new Welland Ship Canal.

9. (*a*) In addition to the industrial spurs and private sidings which at the date hereof are connected with the Joint Section, both the Owner and User shall have the right to construct, maintain and operate industrial spurs and private sidings connecting with the Joint Section.

(*b*) If both said parties agree in desiring the construction of any such spur or siding the cost of construction thereof insofar as the same shall be borne by the said parties shall be added to the Capital Account referred to in Paragraph 27 hereof, and the cost of maintenance and

operation, insofar as the same shall be borne by the said parties, shall be included in the Maintenance and Operation Account referred to in Paragraph 28 hereof, and shall in each case, as between the said parties, be borne accordingly.

(*c*) If the User construct any such spur or siding without such agreement on the part of the Owner, the switch connecting such spur or siding with the Joint Section together with any protective appliance or device which may be required in connection therewith shall be installed, maintained and renewed by the Owner at the expense of the User. The Owner shall not have the right to use and shall not use such spur or siding, but it may, at any later date, elect to use the same, and thereupon the property and materials in such spur or siding belonging to the User under the agreement between the User and the industry shall be assigned to the Owner and the Capital cost to date to the User shall be repaid by the Owner to the User and be added to the Capital Account referred to in Paragraph 27 hereof, and any obligation in respect to maintenance and operation formerly assumed by the User shall, unless otherwise mutually agreed, thereafter be assumed by the Owner and included in the Maintenance and Operation Account referred to in Paragraph 28 hereof, and shall, in each case, as between the said parties, be borne accordingly. Provided, however, that one-half of any sum or sums received by the Owner from the industry by way of interest on such Capital as rental shall be applied as a credit in arriving at the amount payable by the User as interest under Paragraph 30 (*a*) hereof.

(*d*) If the Owner construct any such spur or siding without such agreement on the part of the User, the switch connecting such spur or siding with the Joint Section together with any protective appliance or device which may be required in connection therewith shall be installed, maintained and renewed by the Owner at its own expense. The User shall not have the right to use and shall not use such spur or siding, but it may, at any later date, elect to use the same, and thereupon the Capital cost to date to the Owner shall be added to the Capital Account referred to in Paragraph 27 hereof, and any cost of maintenance and operation thereafter assumed by the Owner shall be included in the Maintenance and Operation Account referred to in Paragraph 28 hereof, and shall, in each case, as between the said parties, be borne accordingly. Provided, however, that one-half of any sum or sums received by the Owner from the industry by way of interest on such Capital as rental shall be applied as a credit in arriving at the amount payable by the User as interest under Paragraph 30 (*a*) hereof.

(*e*) No lease or agreement of either the Owner or User covering the use of any industrial spur or private siding that may be used by both the said parties under this agreement shall contain any provision requiring the routing of the traffic of the industry served by such spur or siding over the line of one or other of the said parties, or giving any preference to either one of them in respect of such traffic, and in the event of any such spur or siding which shall have been constructed originally for the exclusive use of one of said parties becoming a joint spur or siding under the provisions of this agreement, the agreement with the industry, if

any, covering such spur or siding shall be revised so as to give each of the said parties equal rights therein; provided that neither of said parties shall have the right hereunder to construct any industrial spur or private siding which creates a hazardous and unsafe operating condition, and if a dispute shall arise as to whether such a condition would be created by the construction of any such spur or siding such dispute shall be referred for settlement as provided by Paragraph 35 hereof.

10. (*a*) The Owner shall from time to time make such reasonable rules and regulations for the operation of the Joint Section as are customary among railway companies;

(*b*) All rules, regulations and train schedules shall be equally just, fair and non-discriminatory as between the parties hereto, and except as herein otherwise provided, each party shall have in every respect the same rights and privileges in the transaction of its business;

(*c*) All conductors, enginemen, trainmen and other employees of the User connected with its trains, engines and cars, shall, while in or upon the Joint Section, be subject to the rules, regulations and orders hereinbefore referred to, and all trains, engines and cars shall move over and through the Joint Section under and in accordance with the orders of the Superintendent, dispatchers and other officers of the Owner having authority in that behalf in matters relating to the movement of trains, or in any way affecting the safe and proper working of the Joint Section. The trains of the User shall in every respect be given by the officers, agents and employees in charge or control of or engaged in or upon the Joint Section, equality of right and privilege with the trains of a similar class of the Owner;

(*d*) Save as herein otherwise provided, the Owner shall employ all persons necessary for the maintenance and operation of the Joint Section. The Owner shall require all such employees to be neutral in the performance of their duties as between the parties hereto, and to do the business of the other party without discrimination;

(*e*) The Owner shall carry on its rolls and pay the total salaries and wages of all employees referred to in Clause (*d*) of this Paragraph. Upon request in writing of the User for good cause shown the Owner will remove from employment in and about the Joint Section any such employee who may be unsatisfactory to the User.

11. (*a*) The User shall operate its trains upon the Joint Section with its own engine and train crews and its use of the Joint Section shall be confined to the operation of its freight trains (including carload express) thereover and switching and other service incidental thereto.

(*b*) The User may do freight business including carload express business as follows over the Joint Section:

Freight and carload express business between the said point "E" and Port Colborne shall be considered through business, and the User shall have the right to handle it over the Joint Section, in competition with the Owner, but business between either Port Colborne or the said point "E" and an intermediate station on the Joint Section or

business between two intermediate stations on the Joint Section shall be considered local business of the Owner, which the User shall not be permitted to handle. The User shall have the right to take freight including carload express from or to any station on the Joint Section originating at or destined to any point on its own lines or its connections beyond the Joint Section in either direction except points reached exclusively by the Canadian National Railways, as to which such last mentioned points it is understood, however, that whenever and so long as the Canadian National Railways maintain joint routing arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway to or from any such point, the Owner will permit the User to participate in such joint arrangements. It shall be the duty of the agents on the Joint Section to way-bill and handle such freight and express without discrimination or hindrance and they shall account to the User therefor in such manner as the User may require.

12. In the event of any engine, train or car of the User being wrecked while upon the Joint Section, the wreck shall be picked up as soon as possible and removed by the Owner, and the User, except as herein otherwise provided, shall pay to the Owner the whole cost and expense of and incidental to such service.

13. As Subsection 1 of the Joint Section will also be used by the Wabash Railway Company under the said agreement of 10th December, 1919, it is agreed that liability for loss or damage to property and injury to or death of persons originating or occurring upon or in connection with the operation of the Joint Section shall be governed by the following provisions, the Wabash Railway Company having approved thereof.

14. All persons employed upon or engaged in the maintenance, repair and renewal of the Joint Section or any part thereof, or in controlling the movement of trains over the same (but not including enginemen or trainmen in the exclusive employ of one of the parties hereto) and generally all employees whose salaries or wages in whole or in part are included in the expense account to be kept by the Owner in accordance with Paragraph 28 hereof, shall, though paid by the Owner in the first instance, be deemed to be joint employees.

15. Each of the parties hereto assumes all responsibility for accidents or casualties upon or to its own trains and to its passengers, freight and employees by reason of any imperfection of the track or misplacement of switches by its own or a joint employee, or by a stranger, or by reason of any other cause (except collision between the trains of the parties hereto or the negligence of an exclusive employee of either party), and also all responsibility for damages arising by reason of persons or animals not in transit being killed or injured by its trains. No such accident or casualty shall give either party any right of action or claim against the other, it being the intention and design that each party shall be responsible for its own trains, passengers, freight and employees, for all damage, if any, caused by such trains,

including damage to track, bridges or buildings and also for the conduct of its own and joint employees as regards such trains, freight, passengers and employees, and generally, except when the other party or its exclusive employees are at fault.

16. All claims arising by reason of injury to persons or property not in transit on the trains of either party or by reason of any damage by fire to the Joint Section or to lands adjoining the same caused by or resulting from the operation of the trains of either party upon the Joint Section shall be adjusted by the proper officer of the Owner, and the party at fault shall without regard to the physical condition of the Joint Section or its appurtenances pay the full amount of the liability; provided that in the event of its being impossible from want of evidence or otherwise to fix the liability in any such case upon one of the parties hereto, the amount of such liability, including all costs, shall be included in the expense of maintenance and operation of the Joint Section. In the event of loss, damage or injury occurring or being caused to persons or property upon the trains of either party, the proper officer of the party upon whose trains such loss, damage or injury occurred or was caused shall settle the same. In all cases of settlement any release executed shall be so made as to include and free and discharge both of the parties hereto from all further liability to the claimant.

The parties hereto respectively shall indemnify, save harmless and defend each other from all loss, damage or injury which either party agrees hereunder to assume, and from all claims, costs and proceedings resulting from and arising out of or payable by reason of any such loss, damage or injury and in case proceedings be commenced against either party hereto for any loss, damage or injury which the other agrees hereunder to assume or bear, the party proceeded against may give notice thereof to the other and thereupon such other party shall at once assume the defence of such proceedings and save the party proceeded against harmless from all loss and costs. In case proceedings are commenced against both parties for loss, damage or injury which is to be assumed or borne by one of them, such one shall assume the defence of such proceedings and save the other party hereto harmless from all loss and costs. In case proceedings are commenced against one party hereto for loss, injury or damage, for which both parties are liable to contribute hereunder, the other party shall join or assist in defending and any costs and damages awarded shall be borne in the proper proportion provided for hereunder according to the circumstances.

17. Neither of the parties hereto shall have any claim or right of action against the other by reason of any interruption or delay to traffic upon the Joint Section by the destruction of, or damage to any of the tracks, structures, facilities or appurtenances covered by this agreement no matter howsoever the same may be caused.

18. In case of collision between the trains and equipment of the parties hereto, the party whose employees or trains are at fault or were or shall be found to have been the occasion of the collision shall be responsible to the other party for all damages caused or resulting

therefrom. Should any collision involve the negligence of exclusive employees of both of the parties and in case the said parties cannot agree as to the true measure of the negligence of the several employees involved and the share of damage, if any, which should properly be borne by each party, the matter shall be settled in the manner provided in Paragraph 35 hereof and the party found responsible shall indemnify, save harmless and defend the other from and against all claims, costs and proceedings resulting from or growing out of such fault and shall abide by and perform and comply with the finding under said Paragraph 35 which shall in all cases be final and terminate the controversy.

19. All claims or suits or liabilities arising under any statute for the protection or compensation of workmen growing out of injury to or death of any joint employee, and all claims or suits or liabilities arising out of loss or damage to property of any joint employee in or on the Joint Section shall be settled and paid in the first instance by the Owner. If such injury, death or loss is caused by the negligence of a sole employee or employees of either of the parties either alone or in conjunction with that of a joint employee or employees, such party shall bear all expense in connection therewith. If such injury, death or loss is caused accidentally or by the joint negligence of the sole employees of the parties hereto, or by the sole negligence of joint employees, or in case the cause of the injury, death or loss cannot be determined, the amount paid in settlement of such suits or claims shall be included in the expense of operation and maintenance of the Joint Section.

20. The parties shall settle, as between themselves, any claim for loss or damage according to the terms of this agreement notwithstanding any judgment or decree of any court or other tribunal in a proceeding brought by other parties.

21. If and as often as any of the buildings or other property forming part of the Joint Section be destroyed in whole or in part by fire or other casualty, the same shall be rebuilt or replaced without delay, either according to its former design or such other design, if any, as the parties hereto may agree upon, and, except as otherwise herein provided, such portion of the cost of so doing as is properly chargeable to maintenance and operation less the amount of the insurance, if any, which may be received in respect of the damage or destruction thereof, shall be included in the account of Maintenance and Operation, and shall be apportioned between the parties hereto as provided in Paragraph 30 *(b)* hereof, and the balance of such cost shall be included in the Capital Account, of the interest on which the User shall bear an equal share, as provided in Paragraph 30 *(a)* hereof.

22. Provided, and it is understood and agreed that while it is the intention of the Owner to insure and keep insured in accordance with its usual practice, either in its own Insurance Fund or with an Insurance Company or Companies, during the continuance of this agreement, against loss by fire, the buildings and other property

forming part of the Joint Section, for such amounts from time to time as will in the opinion of its Insurance Commissioner reasonably protect the same against loss, no liability of any kind shall rest upon the Owner if such intention to insure and keep insured is not carried out, whether by reason of negligence or omission on the part of the Owner, its Insurance Commissioner, or otherwise, or by reason of breach of conditions of any policy or contract of insurance which would void the same or give the Insurance Company a defence to any action upon the policy or contract.

23. It is understood and agreed that neither this agreement nor anything herein contained shall in any way limit the right of the Owner to grant to any other Railway Company or Companies upon such terms as the Owner may deem proper privileges in respect of the Joint Section or any part thereof similar to those hereby given to the User; provided, however, that upon the admission of any other Railway Company or Companies to the use or benefit of the Joint Section or any portion thereof, in conjunction with the Owner and the User, there shall for the purpose of meeting the altered conditions, be an equitable readjustment of the terms and provisions of this Agreement, including a readjustment of the payments to be made by the User for the use and enjoyment of the Joint Section as herein provided (due regard being had to the extent of the use and benefit of the Joint Section by the several companies using the same). In the event of the parties hereto being unable to agree upon a proper readjustment of any or all of such terms and provisions, the same shall be referred for settlement under Paragraph 35 hereof, and the settlement and determination in respect thereof shall be final and binding upon the parties hereto; and the terms and provisions so agreed upon or o settled and determined shall thereafter constitute the agreement between the parties in respect of the matters covered thereby as fully as if the same were set out herein and formed a part of this agreement. It is further understood that upon readjustment (if any) of rentals under the provisions of this Paragraph, the rental payable by the User based upon the value of the lands comprised in the Joint Section is not to be increased or decreased by reason of any increased or decreased value in such lands after the date of this agreement, nor is the User upon any such readjustment to have the benefit of any increase in the value of such lands, it being the intention that upon any such readjustment the Owner alone is to obtain the benefit of any increase which may take place in the value of such lands, and of any rental payable by any admitted Company in respect of any increased value.

24. The User shall not without the consent in writing of the Owner, assign or transfer any right or interest under this agreement, or give or assume to give to any other company or person any right or interest upon or in respect of the Joint Section or any part thereof; and any assignment, transfer or other instrument contrary to the provisions of this Paragraph shall be void and of no effect; provided, however, that an amalgamation with another company shall not be deemed an assignment or transfer contrary to this Paragraph, and the amalgamated company as successor by amalgamation shall possess all

the rights of its predecessors under this agreement; provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to confine or restrict the use and enjoyment of the Joint Section by the User to the operation of the lines now owned, leased, operated, controlled (by stock ownership or otherwise) or managed by the User, but the term "the User" shall be deemed to extend to and include all such lines as may from time to time be properly so described.

25. Subject to the provisions of Paragraphs 9 and 23, the User shall not be entitled to any credit on account of any rental or other compensation received from any third party for any property leased or privilege or concession granted to such party or on account of any revenue received by the Owner from the operation of any facilities or privileges in connection with the portions of the railway of the Owner used jointly hereunder.

26. The Owner shall not pay or be liable for any mileage or other compensation for or in respect of any engine or car brought upon the Joint Section by the User, but the User shall as between the parties hereto pay and be liable for and hereby convenants to indemnify the Owner against any claim or claims for any such mileage or other compensation for or in respect of such engines or cars.

27. The Owner shall keep a Capital Account, to which shall be charged the sum of Eight Hundred and Eighty-four Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy-nine Dollars ($884,279.00) which for the purpose hereof is agreed upon as the value of the Joint Section as of the date hereof and any expenditure hereafter incurred in acquiring additional lands and in providing, making and constructing additional railway facilities and appurtenances, permanent improvements, buildings, alterations, extensions, additions, substitutions, works and things which may be acquired, provided, made or constructed under the provisions of Paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 hereof, respectively, (except as otherwise provided in Paragraph 9) and generally all such sums, if any, not herein specified as are properly chargeable to Capital as distinguished from Maintenance Account. Deductions from the Capital Account in respect of facilities retired and not replaced shall be dealt with in accordance with the Accounting Rules of the Owner.

28. The Owner shall also keep one or more accounts of the expenses from time to time incurred in the maintenance and operation of the Joint Section and of the various parts thereof as may be required for the purposes of this agreement, except as provided for in Paragraph 3 hereof. Such expenses shall consist of and include the salaries and wages of employees (including the total wages of telegraph operators at Port Colborne and fifty per cent (50%) of the wages of the telegraph operators, including the agent-operator, at Welland Junction, but not including the wages of the assistant at Welland Junction or of the ticket clerk or baggageman at Port Colborne or others hereafter employed solely in passenger service), legal and other like expenses, supplies, maintenance and repairs and upkeep generally, including repairs and upkeep of all telegraph and telephone lines (that is, the entire expense

of renewals of poles, cross-arms and railway wires, the value of which is included in the Capital Account and a railway wire mileage proportion of the ordinary maintenance) and signals, farm and highway crossings, bridges and other structures and also all culverts, ditches and fencing, furniture and equipment, insurance premiums (either in Insurance Companies or at the same respective rates in the Owner's Insurance Fund), taxes (whether or not the User enjoys any exemption from taxes by statute or otherwise), lighting, heating, water supply (including water for locomotives at Port Colborne), compensation for loss, damage or injury which is to be borne jointly by the parties hereto under Paragraphs 16 and 19 hereof, the cost of compliance by either of the parties hereto with any Order of the Board or other duly qualified authority respecting the maintenance and operation of the Joint Section or any portion thereof, the cost of snow removal, and generally all such other expenses, if any, as are usually chargeable to maintenance and operation as distinct from Capital Account (including the amount included in the Capital Account in respect of any facilities retired and not replaced, plus cost of retirement and less salvage, if any) and such portions of the cost of additions and betterments made under Paragraphs 8 and 9 hereof as are not chargeable to Capital Account. Provided further that unless otherwise arranged on basis to be agreed upon, the Owner shall not perform any switching for the User; however, any expense assumed by the Owner in respect to switching performed by the Maple Leaf Milling Company shall be considered as expense in connection with the operation of the Joint Section, but shall be apportioned between the Owner and User on a basis of cars so switched for each.

29. It is understood that in arriving at the cost of operation and maintenance and improvements of the Joint Section, there shall be included a charge of ten per cent (10%) to labour to cover general supervision of the Joint Section and Railway Old Age Pension allowances and fifteen per cent (15%) on materials and miscellaneous expenses (which shall include freightage on materials over the Owner's lines) except materials supplied in car lots to which shall be added charges for transportation to destination at tariff rates. To the charges for materials supplied in car lots including transportation and to contract prices for work done by outside contractors, there shall be added a charge of one per cent (1%) to cover expenses incurred off the Joint Section, such as general supervision and purchasing. From value of scrap materials released a deduction of fifteen per cent (15%) shall be made to cover general supervision, selling expenses and handling off the Joint Section. Such additional charges are hereby agreed upon as reasonable for the purposes mentioned, but may be varied from time to time by joint action of the Accounting Officials of the parties hereto.

30. The User shall, in addition to all other payments herein provided for, pay to the Owner during the continuance of this agreement for its use and enjoyment of the Joint Section and as its share of the cost of maintenance and operation thereof the amounts hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

(a) The whole of the interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum upon the cost of the telephone circuit to be erected as hereinbefore provided for the exclusive use of the User, and, save as provided in Subparagraph *(c)* hereof, one half of the interest at the said rate upon the balance of the amount from time to time standing at the debit of Capital Account.

(b) Save as herein otherwise specifically provided, such proportion of the cost and expense of maintenance and operation of each of the Subsections hereinafter defined (including the cost of maintenance and operation of the contemplated bridge over the new Welland Ship Canal) as the number of engines and cars of all classes, both loaded and empty, of the User making use of such Subsection or any portion thereof shall bear to the total number of engines and cars of all classes, both loaded and empty, making use of the same Subsection or any portion thereof; each engine and car originating at or destined to any point on such Subsection shall be counted once on arrival at and once on departing from the Subsection, but engines and cars in through trains not set out on the Subsection shall be counted once only; provided, however:

(1) That the amount payable by the User each month under the provisions of this Subparagraph *(b)* shall not be less than thirty (30) per cent of the expense of maintenance and operation of each Subsection for such month; such minimum to also apply to the expense of switching cars as covered by the last sentence of Paragraph 28.

(2) That the following movements will not be included in the count of wheelage:

1. Movements of engines and cars on the Stevensville Subdivision of the Owner across the diamond at Welland Junction; but only one half of the value of the said diamond shall be included in the Capital Account and only one half of the cost of maintenance thereof shall be charged to the Joint Section.

2. Movements, between the Joint Section and industrial tracks not forming part of the Joint Section, of engines or cars already included in the wheelage count of the Subsection to or from which such movements are made.

3. Movements of engines and cars which may pass from one Subsection to another when turning on Y's, or of engines and cars moving between the Joint Section and the engine-house or coach track of the Owner adjoining the Joint Section or any engine-house or coach track of either party similarly located.

4. Movements of electric line cars between the Owner's electric line and the Port Colborne passenger station, in the event of the spur track of the said line between Elm Street and King Street being connected with the tracks of the Joint Section.

(3) That the amounts to be charged to the joint accounts for the maintenance of and for light, heat and water supplied to the passenger stations at the points named shall be as follows:

Twenty-one per cent (21%) of the total of such expenses of the passenger station at Welland Junction.

Six and four-tenths per cent (6·4%) of the total of such expenses of the passenger station at Port Colborne.

Such percentages shall be subject to revision at any time upon the request of either party upon three months' notice in writing to the other.

(4) That the wages of the dispatching staff having jurisdiction over each of the Subsections herein referred to shall be charged to each such Subsection in the proportion which its mileage bears to the total mileage coming under the jurisdiction of such dispatching staff.

(5) For the purpose of equitably apportioning such cost and expense and computing wheelage under this Subparagraph (*b*) the Joint Section shall be divided into three Subsections defined as follows:—

Subsection 1. Between the said point of junction marked "E" at or near Welland and the point marked "K" on the said plan (being the southerly limit of the Welland Subdivision of the Owner's railway).

Subsection 2. Between the said point "K" and the points marked "F" on the said plan (being the junction between the Humberstone and Dunville Subdivisions of the Owner's railway).

Subsection 3. The portions of the said Dunnville Subdivision in or near the Town of Port Colborne included in the said Joint Section.

(*c*) The liability of the User to pay interest upon the items of Capital Account representing the value of the lead tracks of the Owner leading to the industrial tracks of the Union Carbide Company, Dane Manufacturing Company, International Nickel Company and Canada Cement Company, and of that part of the lead track of the Owner leading to the industrial tracks of the Canadian Steel Foundry Company west of the proposed junction between the railways of the User and the Owner, and to pay a proportion of the cost of maintenance and operation of such lead tracks shall not commence until the User shall begin to operate over said lead tracks respectively.

31. The Owner shall, as soon after the first of each month as reasonably possible, render to the User a full and detailed statement showing the amounts payable by that Company for the preceding month by way of or on account of interest on Capital Account, insurance and expenses of maintenance and operation and otherwise as aforesaid, and within thirty (30) days after the rendering of any such statement, the User shall pay to the Owner at its office in Montreal or Toronto, as the Owner may indicate, the amount shown by such statement as payable by the User pursuant to the terms of this agreement.

32. Subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, the Owner will from time to time and at all times during the continuance of this agreement, allow proper inspection by the User of all books, accounts, returns and vouchers for the purpose of checking or verifying any account or accounts rendered by the Owner to the User in pursuance of

this agreement, and the User shall have the right from time to time to employ an auditor or auditors to investigate the accuracy of any such account or accounts, and the Owner shall from time to time afford all proper facilities for such investigation; and neither the acceptance of any such account or accounts nor the payment thereof by the User shall prejudice its right to an audit or verification, and if upon such audit or verification, or at any time it shall be found that the User has paid to the Owner any sum or sums of money it was not liable to pay under the provisions of this agreement, it shall be entitled to demand and collect the same from the Owner, and the Owner shall refund the same, provided, however, that such right of inspection shall be exercisable only within one year after the rendering of the account or accounts sought to be checked or verified, and any account not found to be incorrect within such period of one year shall not thereafter be subject to objection or change, and provided further that the Owner shall not in any account make any charge in respect of any service performed or material furnished thereunder prior to the period of one year before the rendering of such account.

All employees or agents collecting or receiving money, and so far as the custody of any moneys or revenues or effects is concerned, shall be deemed the sole and separate employees of the party for which they handle and receive the same and shall report and remit directly to such party which may bond them or require them to furnish bonds. Neither party hereto shall be liable to the other party on account of the handling of money, revenue or effects by any such employee, or on account of the embezzlement, theft, or loss of such money, revenue or effects.

33. Should the User fail to make any payment which it is obliged by this agreement to make when the same is due, or fail in any other respect to perform any of the obligations on its part to be performed hereunder, and such default shall continue for six months after notice in writing of such default shall have been given by the Owner to the User, the Owner may at its election forthwith declare this agreement terminated, and exclude the User from all use of the Joint Section, but this shall not be construed as preventing the Owner from recovering from the User any moneys payable under the terms hereof; provided, however, that in any case in which any difference shall be submitted for settlement and determination under the provisions of Paragraph 35 hereof in respect of the particular failure by reason of which it is sought to exercise such right of termination and exclusion hereunder, then the interval between the service of notice of intention to refer and the rendering of the decision shall not in respect of such particular failure be deemed to be included in the period of six months above referred to; provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall relieve the User of its obligation to pay the moneys payable by it hereunder at the times and in the manner hereinbefore provided for, and, if such difference in any particular case be as to amount payable by the User, the User shall nevertheless pay to the Owner the amount alleged by the Owner to be owing, but shall be entitled to recover back any excess which it may be found has been paid by the User.

34. Each of the parties hereto agrees to carry out and give effect to this agreement in the most liberal and reasonable manner, and operate its business so as to afford facilities to the other to the fullest extent compatible with safety and the convenient operation of the business of both.

35. In case any dispute or difference arises between the parties hereto in respect of any matter in this agreement mentioned, a settlement whereof is not otherwise herein provided for, it is mutually agreed by the parties hereto that the matter which may at any time be the subject of controversy shall be promptly referred to and determined by the Board, whose decision shall be final and binding upon the parties hereto. In the event of the said Board refusing to decide any such dispute or difference the parties hereto will join in requesting the Board to appoint some disinterested person to whom the questions in dispute shall be referred and whose decision in the matter shall be final and binding upon the parties hereto.

36. All notices to be given under this agreement shall be in writing, and may be served either personally or by mailing them, postage prepaid and registered, to the Secretary of the Owner at Montreal, Quebec, or to the General Manager of the User at Hamilton, Ontario, as the case may be.

37. This agreement shall, subject to the sooner termination thereof as herein provided, continue in force for a period of twenty-one (21) years from the date when the User shall commence to use any part of the Joint Section. The User shall be entitled to a renewal of the said agreement for another period of twenty-one (21) years from the expiration hereof upon giving to the Owner six (6) months' notice in writing previous to the termination hereof of its desire to have such renewal. The terms upon which the renewal shall be granted shall be the same as are herein contained except that there may upon the demand of either party be a revaluation of the Joint Section for the purpose of fixing the Capital Account, and, in case the parties cannot agree upon such revaluation, the same shall be fixed in the manner provided in Paragraph 35. In case it is considered necessary the Owner will join the User in applying to Parliament for legislation confirming and ratifying this agreement.

38. Wherever in this agreement it is stipulated that anything shall be done or performed by either of the parties, it shall be assumed that such party has thereby entered into a convenant with the other party to do or perform the same, and that such convenant is entered into not only by, for or on behalf of the parties hereto, but is also entered into by, for and on behalf of their respective successors and assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this agreement has been duly executed by the parties hereto.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
In the presence of

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

By,

S. J. HUNGERFORD,
Vice-President.

[L.S.]

R. P. ORMSBY,
Secretary.

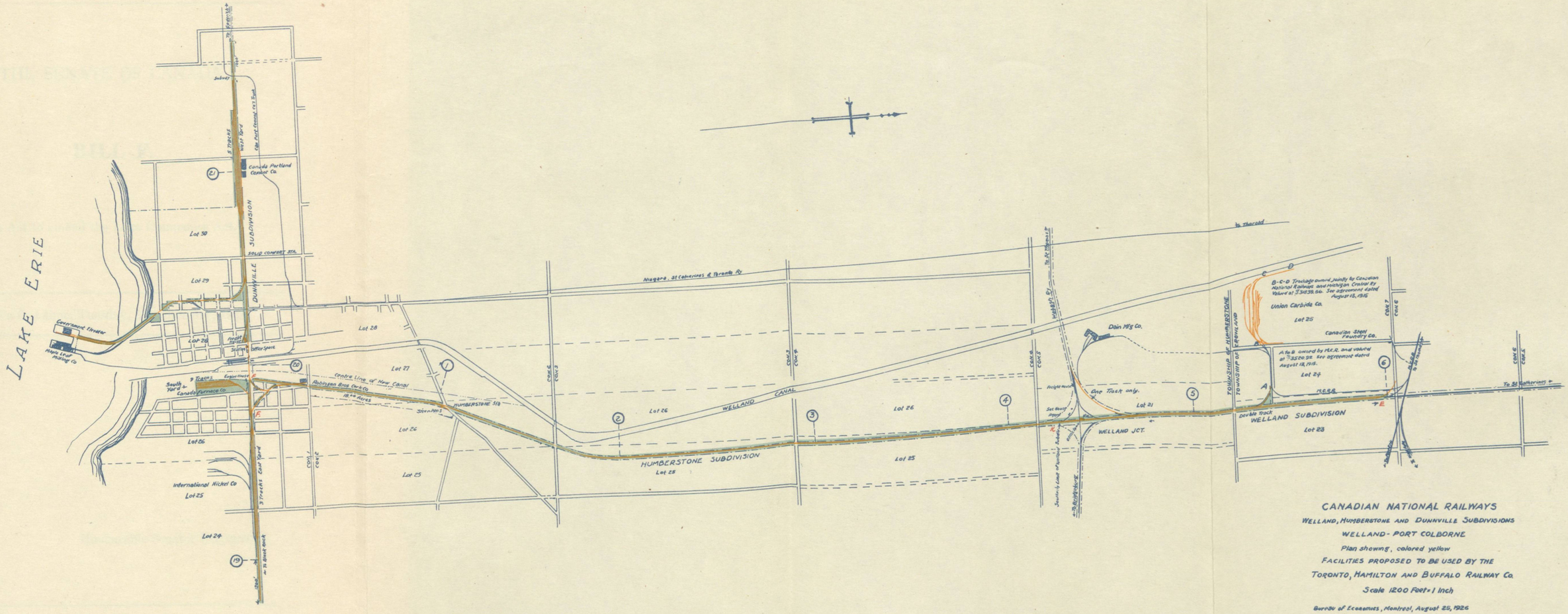
THE TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY,

By,

[L.S.]

J. N. BECKLEY,
President.

Attest:
E. F. STEPHENSON,
Secretary.



CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

WELLAND, HUMBERSTONE AND DUNNVILLE SUBDIVISIONS

WELLAND - PORT COLBORNE

Plan showing, colored yellow

FACILITIES PROPOSED TO BE USED BY THE

TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BUFFALO RAILWAY CO.

Scale 1200 Feet = 1 Inch

Bureau of Economics, Montreal, August 25, 1926

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 27th January, 1948.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4382

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F.

An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act.

R.S., c. 28; 1932, c. 45, s. 10; 1934, c. 56; 1939, c. 4.

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

1. Paragraph *(a)* of section two of the *Loan Companies Act*, chapter twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following paragraphs substituted therefor:—

"Corporation".

"*(a)* 'a corporation incorporated in Canada' means a corporation that has been incorporated in Canada either before or after Confederation;

"Annual general meeting".

(aa) 'annual general meeting' includes the general meeting of shareholders at which the directors of the company are elected;

"Minister".

(ab) 'Minister' means the Minister of Finance;"

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

Application of Act.

"**3.** (1) The provisions of this Act apply to every loan company incorporated by a special Act of the Parliament of Canada.

1934, c. 33.

(2) Part III of *The Companies Act, 1934*, which relates to 'companies clauses', shall not, on or after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, apply to a loan company incorporated by a special Act of the Parliament of Canada."

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

Declarations in Act.

"**5.** The capital stock of every loan company incorporated after the twelfth day of June, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the name of the loan company, the place where its

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Additional definitions have been inserted.

2. This section makes all sections of the Act applicable to all loan companies incorporated by special Act of Parliament, regardless of the date of incorporation; there are no such companies operating under the provisions of the Act which have been incorporated otherwise than by special Act of Parliament. The foregoing makes subsections (4), (5) and (6) of the present section 3 of the Act unnecessary.

3. The change in this section is verbal.

head office is to be situated, the name, place of residence and calling of each of the provisional directors, shall be declared in the Act of incorporation of every such loan company."

4. (1) Paragaraph *(b)* of subsection one of section twelve of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Election of directors.

"*(b)* elect such number of directors duly qualified under this Act as they think necessary, not less than five nor more than thirty, a majority of whom shall be a quorum, except that when the number exceeds thirteen the quorum shall be seven; and

Auditors.

(c) appoint an auditor or auditors to hold office until the first annual general meeting."

(2) Subsection two of the said section twelve is repealed.

5. (1) Paragraph *(d)* of subsection one of section fifteen of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Number of directors.

"*(d)* The number of directors: Provided that the number thereof shall not be less than five nor more than thirty and that a majority shall be a quorum, except that when the number exceeds thirteen the quorum shall be seven;"

Repeal.

(2) Subsections two and three of the said section fifteen are repealed.

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

Qualification of directors.

"**18.** No shareholder shall be eligible for election as a director unless he holds in his own name and for his own use shares of the capital stock of the company of an aggregate par value of at least two thousand five hundred dollars and has paid in cash all calls due thereon and all liabilities incurred by him to the company; and, if any director makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors or comes within the operation of any insolvency law or ceases to hold shares of at least two thousand five hundred dollars par value as aforesaid, he shall thereupon cease to be a director."

7. Section twenty-one of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Executive committee.

"(3) If the number of directors is more than six, the directors may, by by-law duly passed by the directors and confirmed by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the company duly called for

4. The first change in section 12 of the Act made by section 4 of the Bill is an increase of the maximum number of directors from twenty-one to thirty; with the growth of the companies a desire has been expressed by the companies to have a larger geographical representation in their boards and to have authority for the increase in the maximum number; a corresponding change is made by section 5 of the Bill.

The second change made by section 4 of the Bill is the provision for the appointment of auditors at the first meeting of shareholders; it is believed that the work of an auditor is desirable from the commencement of the operation of a company.

5. The change made by this section is to increase the maximum number of directors from twenty-one to thirty and to fix the number thereof constituting a quorum. Paragraph *(d)* in the Act is as follows:—

"*(d)* the number of directors which shall be not less than five nor more than twenty-one."

With the foregoing amendment subsections (2) and (3) of section 15 of the Act become unnecessary.

6. The change in section 18 made by section 6 of the Bill is necessary to conform with the amendment made to section 27 by section 8 of the Bill. Section 18 of the Act is as follows:—

"**18.** No shareholder shall be eligible for election as a director unless he holds in his own name and for his own use at least twenty-five shares of capital stock of the company and has paid in cash all calls due thereon and all liabilities incurred by him to the company, and if any director makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors or comes within the operation of any insolvency law then in force, or ceases to hold at least twenty-five shares as aforesaid, he shall *ipso facto* cease to be a director. 1914, c. 40, s. 18."

7. The directors of many companies have expressed the opinion that the transaction of the business of the company would be facilitated by the appointment of executive committees with such powers, subject to restrictions, as the directors may delegate to them, and have requested the amendment to section 21 of the Act accordingly.

considering the by-law, provide for the election from their number of an executive committee of not less than three members.

Quorum.

(4) The executive committee may fix its quorum at not less than a majority of its members and may, subject to any restriction in its constituting by-law or in regulations made by the directors, exercise such of the powers of the directors as are delegated to it by that by-law.

Powers not to be delegated.

(5) None of the powers conferred on the directors by paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)*, *(d)* and *(e)* of subsection one of section twenty-six and sections twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-nine, sixty-five, sixty-seven, sixty-eight and eighty-two of this Act shall be delegated to an executive committee under this section."

8. Section twenty-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Capital stock.

"**27.** (1) The capital stock of a loan company shall be not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Shares.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection one of this section, a company may, if authorized by by-law duly passed by the directors and confirmed by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of shareholders duly called for considering the by-law, provide that the capital stock shall be divided into shares of ten dollars, or any multiple thereof not exceeding one hundred dollars, each."

9. (1) Paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* of section fifty-one of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(a)* A copy of the special Act of incorporation, with all amendments thereto, and all by-laws of the company;

(b) the names, alphabetically arranged, of all persons who are or have been shareholders, together with the address and calling of every such person while such shareholder as far as can be ascertained;"

8. Section 27 of the Act applies only to companies incorporated after June 12, 1914, and provides that the capital stock shall be divided into shares of $100 each. The amendments in sections 2 and 8 of the Bill will permit any loan company, whenever incorporated, if authorized by by-law, to have its capital divided into shares of $10 each or any multiple thereof, not exceeding $100.

9, **10** and **11.** Sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Bill are designed to bring the provisions of the Act relating to books of the company and transfers of stock into substantial conformity with corresponding provisions in the *Companies Act*, and in the *Trust Companies Act* as amended at the last session of Parliament. They also make clear the power of the companies to establish and maintain offices other than the head office at which transfers of shares may be made and registers of such transfers maintained.

Sections 51, 52 and 53 of the Act, amended by these sections of the Bill, are as follows:—

(2) Paragraph *(g)* of the said section fifty-one is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(g)* the names, addresses and callings of all persons who are or have been directors of the company, with the several dates at which each became or ceased to be such director;"

(3) Paragraph *(k)* of the said section fifty-one is repealed.

(4) The said section fifty-one is further amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

"(2) Books kept pursuant to subsection one of this section shall be kept at the head office of the company: Provided that where the particulars mentioned in paragraphs *(b)*, *(c)*, *(d)* and *(e)* of subsection one of this section are recorded in books kept by a branch office, or by an agent who has been appointed by the company for the purpose of recording the transfer of its shares and who has an established place of business in Canada, at which the right of inspection conferred by section fifty-three of this Act can be exercised, the books containing the particulars mentioned in the said paragraph *(e)* need not be kept at the head office of the company.

(3) The company shall keep books of account from which shall be made up the annual statement required by section seventy of this Act to be made to the Minister, such books of account as regards liabilities to the public to be kept separate and distinct from other books of account of the company."

10. Section fifty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Validity of transfers of stock.

"**52.** (1) No transfer of stock of the company, unless made by sale under execution or under the decree, order or judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, is, until it has been recorded in books kept pursuant to section fifty-one, valid for any purpose whatsoever except for the purpose of exhibiting the rights of the parties thereto as between each other and of rendering the transferee liable, in the meantime, jointly and severally with the transferor, to the company and its creditors.

51. The company shall cause a book or books to be kept by the secretary, or by some other officer specially charged with that duty, wherein shall be kept recorded

(a) the names, alphabetically arranged, of all persons who are or have been shareholders;

(b) the address and description of every such person, while such shareholder;

(c) the number of shares of stock held by each shareholder;

(d) the amounts paid in, and remaining unpaid, respectively, on the shares of stock of each shareholder;

(e) all transfers of stock, in their order as presented to the company for entry, with the date and other particulars of each transfer, and the date of the entry thereof;

(f) particulars of outstanding share warrants;

(g) the names, addresses and description of all persons who are or have been directors of the company, with the several dates at which each became or ceased to be such director;

(h) where debentures of the company are payable to registered holders, a register wherein shall be set forth the names and addresses of persons holding such debentures, with the respective amounts thereof to which they are respectively entitled and the numbers by which the debenture certificates are distinguished;

(i) all transfers of registered debentures in their order as presented to the company for entry, with the date and other particulars of each transfer, and the date of entry thereof;

(j) a similar register and transfer book for debenture stock;

(k) books of account from which shall be made up the annual statement required by this Act to be made to the Minister, such books of account as regards liabilities to the public to be kept separate and distinct from other books of account of the company. 1914, c. 40, s. 51.

52. No transfer of stock of the company, unless made by sale under execution or under the decree, order or judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, or unless the stock is represented by an outstanding share warrant, shall be valid for any purpose whatsoever until entry thereof has been duly made in such book or books, except for the purpose of exhibiting the rights of the parties thereto towards each other, and of rendering the transferee liable, in the meantime, jointly and severally with the transferor, to the company and its creditors. 1914, c. 40, s. 52.

Recorded transfer valid.

(2) A transfer of stock recorded in a book kept pursuant to section fifty-one of this Act, whether kept at the head office of the company or elsewhere, is, for all purposes, a complete and valid transfer.

Company may close transfer books.

(3) A company may close the books in which transfers of stock are recorded for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Jurisdiction of the court.

(4) The court, as hereinafter defined, of the province or territory in which the head office or chief place of business of the company is situate, shall have jurisdiction, on the application of any person interested, to order that any entry in the books for the registration and transfer of shares of the capital stock of a company be struck out or otherwise rectified on the ground that at the date of such application the entry as it appears in any book does not accurately express or define the existing rights of the person appearing to be the registered owner of any shares of the capital stock of the company; and the court, in deciding such application, may make such order as to costs as the court may deem proper.

Procedure.

(5) An application under subsection four of this section may be made by filing with the proper officer of the court a petition, an originating summons or a notice of motion; and the court may direct the trial of any issue arising out of the application.

"Court" defined.

(6) In this section 'court' means in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the Supreme Court of those provinces respectively; in Prince Edward Island, the Supreme Court of Judicature of that province; in Quebec, the Superior Court; in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for those provinces respectively; in the Yukon Territory, the Territorial Court; and in the Northwest Territories, a Stipendiary Magistrate."

11. Section fifty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Inspection of books.

"**53.** The books mentioned in subsection one of section fifty-one of this Act shall, during reasonable business hours of every business day of the company, be kept open for the inspection of shareholders and creditors of the company and their personal representatives and of any judgment creditor of a shareholder, any of whom may make extracts therefrom, at the place or places where they are respectively kept as authorized by the said section."

53. Such books shall, during reasonable business hours of every juridical day, be kept open at the head office of the company, for the inspection of shareholders and creditors of the company, and their attorneys, agents or other representatives without the payment of any fee or charge, and every shareholder, creditor or his representative may make extracts therefrom. 1914, c. 40, s. 53."

12. Section sixty-one of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Investment of company's funds.

"**61.** (1) The company may invest its funds in

(a) debentures, bonds, stocks or other securities

(i) of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada,

(ii) of or guaranteed by the Government of a province,

(iii) of or guaranteed by the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or of any of His Majesty's self-governing dominions or dependencies,

(iv) of or guaranteed by the Government of the United States or of a state thereof,

(v) of a municipal or school corporation in Canada,

(vi) guaranteed by a municipal corporation in Canada, or

(vii) secured by rates or taxes levied under the authority of laws of a province on property situated in the province and collectable by the municipalities in which the property is situated;

(b) bonds of a corporation incorporated in Canada that are secured by a mortgage or hypothec to a trustee upon

(i) real estate,

(ii) plant or equipment of the corporation used in the transaction of its business, or

(iii) bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness or stocks owned by the corporation of a class or classes authorized by this section as investments for a loan company,

but the inclusion as additional security in the mortgage or hypothec of assets not of a class authorized by this Act as investments for a loan company does not render ineligible such bonds as an investment;

(c) bonds or debentures of a corporation incorporated in Canada which are secured by the assignment to a trust corporation in Canada of annual payments that the Government of Canada has agreed to make, if each payment is sufficient to meet the interest falling due on bonds or debentures outstanding and the principal amount of the said bonds or debentures maturing for payment in the year in which it is to be made;

(d) bonds or debentures issued by a charitable, educational or philanthropic institution incorporated in Canada in respect of which bonds and debentures annual subsidies equal to the interest and sinking fund accruing on such bonds or debentures are, by virtue of an Act of a province of Canada passed before the ..... day of ....., nineteen hundred and

12. The effect of this section of the Bill is to incorporate in one section, 61, the provisions of that section and of sections 76 and 77 of the present Act. The section brings the investment powers of loan companies more nearly into conformity with those of Canadian life insurance companies under *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, and with investments permitted for the company funds of trust companies under the *Trust Companies Act* as amended by chapter 75 of the last session of Parliament.

forty-....., payable, by or under the authority of the province, to a trust company as trustee for the holders of the bonds or debentures;

(e) debentures, debenture stock or other evidences of indebtedness of a corporation incorporated in Canada which are fully secured by statutory charge upon real estate or upon plant and equipment of the corporation used in the transaction of its business if interest in full has been paid regularly for a period of at least ten years immediately preceding the date of investment in the debentures, debenture stock or other evidences of indebtedness upon securities of the corporation of that class then outstanding; or the bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of a corporation incorporated in Canada which are fully secured by mortgage or hypothec to a trustee of securities of the class hereinbefore in this paragraph first mentioned;

(f) equipment trust obligations or certificates issued to finance the purchase of transportation equipment for a railway company incorporated in Canada or for a railway company owned or controlled by a railway company so incorporated which obligations or certificates are fully secured by an assignment of the transportation equipment to, or by the ownership thereof by, a trustee, and by a lease or conditional sale thereof to the railway company;

(g) debentures or other evidences of indebtedness of a corporation incorporated in Canada which has paid regular dividends on its preferred or common stocks for a term of at least five years immediately preceding the date of investment in such debentures or other evidences of indebtedness;

(h) preferred stocks of a corporation incorporated in Canada which has paid regular dividends upon such stocks, or upon its other preferred stocks ranking equally therewith or upon its common stocks for not less than five years preceding the purchase of such preferred stocks;

(i) stocks of a corporation incorporated in Canada which are guaranteed by a corporation which has paid regular dividends upon its preferred or common stocks for not less than five years preceding the purchase of such guaranteed stocks: Provided that the amount of stocks so guaranteed is not in excess of fifty per cent of the amount of the preferred or common stocks, as the case may be, of the guaranteeing corporation;

(*j*) common stocks of a corporation incorporated in Canada upon which regular dividends of at least four per cent per annum or, in the case of stocks of no par value, of at least four dollars per share per annum have been paid for the seven years last preceding the purchase of such stocks: Provided that not more than twenty per cent of the common stocks and not more than twenty per cent of the total issue of the stocks of any corporation shall be purchased by a company and that no company shall be permitted to invest in its own shares, or in the shares of any other loan company, but this proviso does not prohibit the further payment upon the stock of a trust corporation the shares of which prior to the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, had been held by the company to the extent of at least fifty per cent of the total number of shares outstanding at the said date: Provided further that if a corporation incorporated in Canada has, pursuant to a voluntary reorganization of its capital account and without affecting the status or diminishing the value of its outstanding securities including its capital stock, substituted common shares of no par value for shares of par value, then dividends declared on the no par value stock shall be deemed to be dividends of at least four dollars per share per annum if the sum thereof is equivalent to at least four per cent of the said common stock of par value plus the proceeds of any additional issue of common stock made at the time of, or subsequent to, the aforesaid substitution of shares; and in such circumstances dividends of at least four per cent per annum on the common stock of par value immediately preceding the substitution shall be regarded as dividends on the no par value stock; or

The underlined portion in lines twelve to eighteen of the first proviso to subsection (1) *(j)* continues the right of certain loan companies to retain control of subsidiary trust companies when that right was acquired without violation of the statutes then applicable to the companies; should, for instance, the subsidiary companies hereafter issue additional shares the proviso will not prevent the controlling companies from participating in such issues.

Sections 61, 76 and 77 of the Act are as follows:—

"**61.** The company may invest its funds in

(a) the debentures, bonds, stocks or other securities of or guaranteed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada; or of or guaranteed by the Government of any province of Canada; or of or guaranteed by the Government of Great Britain, or of any colony or dependency thereof; or of or guaranteed by the Government of the United States or of any state thereof; or of any municipal or school corporation in Canada; or guaranted by any municipal corporation in Canada; or secured by rates or taxes, levied under the authority of the Government of any province of Canada on property situated in such province and collectable by the municipalities in which such property is situated;

(b) the bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any company incorporated under the laws of Canada or of any province of Canada, or of any former province now forming part of Canada, which are secured by a mortgage or hypothec to trustees or a trust corporation or otherwise, upon improved real estate of such company or other assets of such company of the classes mentioned in paragraph *(a)* hereof;

(c) the bonds, debentures, notes or other obligations whether secured or unsecured of any such company which has earned and paid regular cash dividends of not less than four per cent per annum on its issued stock for a term of at least five years immediately preceding the date of investment in such bonds, debentures, notes or other obligations;

(d) the preferred stocks of any such company which has paid regular dividends upon such stocks or upon its common stocks for not less than five years immediately preceding the purchase of such preferred stocks, or the stocks of any such company which are guaranteed

by a company incorporated as aforesaid which has paid regular dividends upon its preferred or common stocks for not less than five years immediately preceding the purchase of such guaranteed stocks: Provided that the amount of stocks so guaranteed is not in excess of fifty per cent of the amount of the preferred or common stocks, as the case may be, of the guaranteeing company;

(e) the common stocks of any such company or of any chartered bank in Canada upon which regular cash dividends of at least four per cent per annum have been paid for the seven years immediately preceding the purchase of such stocks: Provided that not more than thirty per cent of the common stocks and not more than thirty per cent of the total issue of the stocks of any company or bank shall be purchased by the company; or

(f) mortgages or hypothecs on improved real estate or leaseholds, but the amount paid for any such mortgage or hypothec shall in no case exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate or leaseholds covered thereby.

(*k*) first mortgages or hypothecs upon improved freehold real estate in Canada and agreements for sale which constitute first charges or hypothecs upon any such real estate, but the amount so invested shall not exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate.

Real estate for actual use.

(2) The company may acquire and hold real and immovable property for its actual use and occupation and the management of its business and may sell or dispose of the same but not more than thirty-five per cent of the company's unimpaired paid-up capital and reserve may be laid out or expended for this purpose.

Mortgaged real estate.

(3) The company may also hold real estate which, having been mortgaged or hypothecated to it, is acquired by it for the protection of its investments, or which is acquired by it in satisfaction in whole or in part of any debt due to itself, and may from time to time sell, mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose thereof; but no real estate so acquired by the company and not required for its actual use and occupation or held by way of security shall be held by the company or by any trustee on its behalf for a longer period than twelve years after the acquisition thereof, unless such period is extended by order of the Governor in Council, but shall, at or before the expiration of such period or extended period, be absolutely sold or disposed of, so that the company no longer retains any interest therein except by way of security.

Loans.

(4) The company may lend its funds on the security of

(*a*) bonds, debentures, stocks or other securities in which a company may invest its funds under the provisions of paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of subsection one of this section;

(*b*) bonds, debentures, notes, stocks or other securities of a corporation incorporated in Canada other than those mentioned in paragraph (*b*) of subsection one of this section, but the market value of the securities on which the loan is made shall exceed the amount of the loan by at least one-third of the market value; and the amount loaned on the security of the stocks of a corporation incorporated in Canada shall not exceed twenty per cent of the market value of the total stocks of the corporation;

(*c*) improved freehold real estate in Canada by way of a first mortgage or hypothec thereon, but no loan under this paragraph shall exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate which forms the security for the loan: Provided that this provision shall not be construed to prohibit a company from accepting as part payment for

(2) The company may lend its money on the security of

(a) any of the securities mentioned in paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* of subsection one hereof;

(b) the bonds, debentures, notes, stocks or other securities of any chartered bank in Canada or of any company incorporated under the laws of Canada or of any province of Canada, or of any former province now forming part of Canada, other than those mentioned in paragraph *(b)* of subsection one hereof, provided that the market value of the securities on which the loan is made shall exceed the amount of the loan by at least twenty per cent of such market value, or twenty per cent of the par value, whichever is the less; and provided further that the amount loaned on the security of the stocks of any such company or bank shall not exceed twenty-five per cent of the market value of the total stocks of such company or bank; or

(c) improved real estate or leaseholds: Provided, however, that no such loan shall exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate or leaseholds which forms the security for such loan, but this proviso shall not prohibit a company from accepting as part payment for real estate sold by it, a mortgage or hypothec thereon for more than sixty per cent of the sale price of such real estate.

3. The Treasury Board may authorize the company to purchase or invest in stocks and securities not fulfilling the foregoing requirements of this section.

(a) for the bona fide purpose of protecting investments previously made by the company.

(b) obtained under a bona fide arrangement for the reorganization of a company whose stocks or securities were previously owned by the company, or

(c) obtained through the exercise of rights conferred by investments made prior to the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

4. Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, the amount of the company's investment under the authority of this section in or upon the security of the debentures, bonds, stock and other securities of a company incorporated as aforesaid shall not exceed twenty per cent of the debentures, bonds, stock or other securities issued by such company.

real estate sold by it, a mortgage or hypothec thereon for more than sixty per cent of the sale price of the real estate.

Treasury Board may authorize investment in certain cases.

(5) The Treasury Board may authorize the acceptance by a company of bonds, stocks or debentures not fulfilling the foregoing requirements of this section

(a) in payment or part payment for securities sold by the company; or

(b) obtained under a bona fide arrangement for the reorganization of a corporation the securities of which were previously owned by the company, or for the amalgamation with another corporation of the corporation securities of which were so owned;

but the bonds, stocks or debentures the acceptance of which is so authorized shall be absolutely sold and disposed of within five years after the acquisition thereof, or within such further time as the Governor in Council shall on report of the Minister fix and determine, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that the bonds, stocks or debentures the acceptance of which is so authorized are not inferior in status or value to the securities for which they have been substituted.

Determining eligibility as investments of preferred or common stock.

(6) For the purpose of determining the eligibility as investments under this section of the preferred or common stock of a corporation, the capital account of which has been voluntarily reorganized without impairment of the status or value of its outstanding securities, including the capital stock, dividends paid on the preferred and common stocks of the corporation before such reorganization may be counted as dividends paid on such stocks, respectively, of the corporation.

No loans to directors.

(7) The company shall not lend its funds to a director or officer thereof, to the wife or a child of a director or officer or to a corporation more than one-half of the capital stock of which is owned by a director or officer, the wife or a child of a director or officer or by a combination of such persons.

No loans or investments on defaulted securities.

(8) The company shall not invest its funds in, or lend its funds on the security of, bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness on which payment of principal or interest is in default.

Total value of common stocks held.

(9) Except as hereinafter provided, the total book value of the investments of the company in common stocks shall not exceed fifteen per cent of the book value of the company's funds.

5. The company may take personal or other security as collateral for an advance or for any debt due to the company.

6. The company shall not lend any of its funds to any of its directors, or to the wife or any child of any of its directors.

7. The company shall not lend any of its funds on the security of vacant land not used for agricultural purposes. 1922, c. 31, s. 3.

Application of preceding subsection.

(10) If the company has on hand, on the ..... day of.... nineteen hundred and forty-....., investments in common stocks of a total book value in excess of fifteen per cent of the book value of the company's funds at the said date, the provisions of subsection nine of this section are not applicable to the company until the first day of January following the year in which the amount of the said investments is first reduced to fifteen per cent or less of the book value of the company's funds, and on and after the said date, the said subsection applies; but until the said date no investment in common stocks shall be made by the company.

Exception.

(11) The amount or value of shares of common stock acquired by the company after the ....day of.... nineteen hundred and forty- ...., as bonuses or dividends on preferred or common stocks or acquired in the exercise of rights or privileges arising from investments of the company in preferred or common stocks, shall not be deemed to be an investment in common stocks for the purposes of subsections nine and ten of this section.

Amount of company's investment or loans under this section.

(12) Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, the amount of the company's investment or loans under the authority of this section in or upon the security of the debentures, bonds, stock and other securities of a company incorporated as aforesaid shall not exceed in the aggregate twenty per cent of the market value of the debentures, bonds, stock and other securities issued by such company.

(13) The amount invested in or loaned upon the security of the stocks of corporations shall not exceed in the aggregate twenty-five per cent of the company's unimpaired paid-up capital and reserve.

Vacant lands.

(14) The company shall not lend its funds on the security of vacant land not used for agricultural purposes.

Collateral.

(15) The company may take personal or other security as collateral for an advance or for any debt due to the company."

13. Subsection one of section sixty-five of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Deposits.

"(1) The company may receive money on deposit upon such terms as to interest, security, time and mode of repayment and otherwise as may be agreed upon, but the amount held on deposit shall not at any time, except as authorized by subsection two of this section, exceed the aggregate amount of its then actually paid-up and unimpaired capital stock and of its cash actually in hand or deposited in any chartered bank in Canada."

Limit of amount to be held.

76. The company may acquire and hold absolutely for its own use and benefit such real and immovable property in Canada as is necessary for its actual use and occupation and the management of its business, and not more than thirty-five per cent of the company's unimpaired paid-up capital and reserve may be laid out or expended for this purpose. 1914, c. 40, s. 71.

77. The company may also hold real estate which having been mortgaged or hypothecated to it is acquired by it for the protection of its investments, and may from time to time sell, mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose thereof.

2. No parcel of land or interest therein at any time acquired by the company and not required for its actual use and occupation or held by way of security shall be held by the company or by any trustee on its behalf for a longer period than seven years after the acquisition thereof, but shall be sold so that the company shall no longer retain an interest therein unless by way of security.

3. Any such parcel of land or any interest therein not required for the actual use and occupation of the company or held by way of security which has been held by the company for a longer period than seven years without being disposed of shall be forfeited to His Majesty for the use of Canada.

4. The Governor in Council may extend the said period from time to time, not exceeding in the whole twelve years.

5. No such forfeiture shall take effect or be enforced until the expiration of at least six calendar months after notice is given in writing to the company of the intention of His Majesty to claim such forfeiture. 1914, c. 40, s. 72".

13. Subsection (1) of section 65 of the Act is as follows:—

"**65.** The company may receive money on deposit upon such terms as to interest, security, time and mode of repayment and otherwise as may be agreed upon, but the amount held on deposit shall not at any time, except as authorized by subsection two of this section, exceed the aggregate amount of its then actually paid up and unimpaired capital stock and of its cash actually in hand or deposited in any chartered bank in Canada, or such larger amount as may be authorized by the company's Act of incorporation."

The change made by Section 13 of the Bill consists in the deletion of the words underlined above.

14. (1) The said section sixty-five is further amended by repealing paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* of subsection four thereof and by substituting the following therefor:—

Cash.

"*(a)* cash on deposit in chartered banks in Canada or in joint stock banks of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; or

Securities.

(b) securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada, or of or guaranteed by the Government of a province, or of or guaranteed by the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or of a municipal or school corporation in Canada; or"

(2) Paragraph *(d)* of subsection four of the said section sixty-five is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Credits.

"*(d)* a credit from chartered banks in Canada or from joint stock banks of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, subject to conditions approved by the Superintendent,"

15. Paragraph *(d)* of subsection two of section sixty-eight of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Limited to ten times capital and reserve.

"*(d)* The said by-law shall not increase the limit of the amount of money which may be borrowed by the company beyond, in the aggregate, ten times the combined amounts from time to time of the actually paid-up and unimpaired capital stock and reserve."

14. This section brings up to date the name of what was formerly Great Britain. The said paragraphs of section 65 of the Act are as follows:—

"4. The company shall at all times maintain

(a) cash on deposit in chartered banks in Canada or in joint stock banks of Great Britain; or

(b) securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada, or of or guaranteed by any province of Canada, or of or guaranteed by Great Britain, or of any municipal or school corporation in Canada; or

(d) a credit from chartered banks in Canada or from joint stock banks of Great Britain, subject to conditions approved by the Superintendent,

to an aggregate amount of at least twenty per cent of the amount of money deposited with the company. 1922, c. 31, s. 4."

15. Section 68 of the Act is as follows:—

"LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.

68. The aggregate of the sums of money borrowed by the company shall not at any time, except as authorized by subsection two of this section, exceed four times the combined amounts of its then actually paid up and unimpaired capital stock and reserve.

2. The company may by by-law passed by the directors and approved by at least a three-fourths vote of the shareholders present or represented by proxy at an annual or other general meeting of the company duly called for the purpose of considering the same, increase the limit of the amount which may be borrowed by the company under the provisions of subsection one hereof to such an amount as the said by-law may provide, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A notice of the by-law and of the meeting of the shareholders called to approve the same, shall be published in four consecutive issues of the *Canada Gazette* and in four consecutive weekly issues of a newspaper printed in every city or town in Canada where the Company has its head office or a branch office, and the said notice shall also be sent and given by registered mail to every registered debenture holder, whether resident within or outside of Canada, and to the chief agent or chief agents of the Company for the sale of debentures of the Company outside of Canada at least sixty days before the date for which the said meeting is called;

(b) The said by-law shall provide that any debentureholder of the company who, within sixty days after the approval of the same by the shareholders, notifies

the company in writing that he objects to the said by-law and makes application for the redemption of any debenture of the company held by him, shall be entitled to have such debenture redeemed according to its terms on the first interest date following the receipt by the company of the said notice, and the company shall, on the said interest date, redeem the said debenture;

(c) The powers conferred by the said by-law shall not be exercised by the company unless or until, after the expiration of the said sixty days, the by-law is approved by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Treasury Board;

(d) The said by-law shall not increase the limit of the amount of money which may be borrowed by the company beyond, in the aggregate, six times the combined amounts from time to time of the actually paid up and unimpaired capital stock and reserve.

3. The amount of cash on hand or deposited in chartered banks in Canada belonging to the company shall, for the purposes of this section, be deducted from the aggregate of the sums of money borrowed, and debenture stock issued by the company shall be included in such aggregate. 1927, c. 61, s. 2."

Repeal.

16. Subsection four of section seventy, section seventy-six and section seventy-seven of the said Act are repealed.

17. Section ninety-four of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Refusal to produce books.

"**94.** Every director, officer and servant of the company who, on the application of any shareholder or creditor, his attorney or agent, refuses or neglects to produce the books of the company within his power or control containing the names of the persons who are or have been shareholders or directors, or who refuses or neglects to allow any such books to be inspected and extracts to be taken therefrom, during reasonable business hours of every business day of the company, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs."

Repeal.

18. Subsection two of section ninety-six of the said Act is repealed.

Repeal.

19. Part III of the said Act, as enacted by chapter fifty-six of the statutes of 1934, is repealed.

20. Clause two of the form of Model Bill in Schedule A to the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Model Bill amended.

"**2.** The persons named in section 1 of this Act (or as the case may be) shall be the provisional directors of the company. (The name, address and calling of each director must be given.)"

Coming into force.

21. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the.....day of....., nineteen hundred and forty-.....

16. Sections 76 and 77 are incorporated in section 61.

17. The change in this section is due to the change made in sections 51 and 53 of the Act by Sections 9 and 11 of the Bill, which change the enumeration of the books of the company required to be open to the inspection of shareholders.

Section 94 at present reads as follows:—

"**94.** Every director, officer and servant of the company who, on the application of any shareholder or creditor, his attorney or agent, refuses or neglects to produce the books of the company within his power or control containing the names of the persons who are or have been shareholders, or who refuses or neglects to produce the books of account of the company within his power or control, or who refuses or neglects to allow any such books to be inspected and extracts to be taken therefrom, during reasonable business hours of any juridical day, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs. 1914, c. 40, s. 89."

16 and **18.** Subsection (4) of section 70 and subsection (2) of section 96 are obsolete by reason of the abolition of the distinction between old companies and new companies, according as they have been incorporated before or since June 12, 1914. The repealed subsections are as follows:—

"**70.** (4) In the case of a loan company incorporated prior to the twelfth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the statement of whose affairs submitted at the annual general meeting of the company is made up as of a date other than the thirty-first day of December, it shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this Act if the statement to be submitted to the Minister in pursuance of this section shall set forth as of such date the particulars called for by this section and Schedule B, and such company shall prepare and transmit to the Minister the statement called for by this section within two months after such date. 1914, c. 40, s. 69."

"**96.** (2) Any loan company to which subsection four of section seventy applies, which neglects to prepare and transmit in each year to the Minister on or before the last day of the two months referred to in said subsection four a statement verified as required by this Act and setting forth the particulars as to capital stock, assets and liabilities, and such other details as are by this Act required, shall incur a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every day during which such neglect continues. 1914, c. 40, s. 91."

19. The sections repealed are now substantially contained in sections 2*(f)* and 3 of *The Small Loans Act, 1939*, chapter 23 of the statutes of 1939.

20. The change in this section is verbal.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act to amend The Veterans Insurance Act.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 27th January, 1948.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4568

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G.

An Act to amend The Veterans Insurance Act.

1944-45, c. 49.

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

Persons eligible for insurance.

1. (1) Paragraph *(c)* of subsection one of section three of *The Veterans Insurance Act*, chapter forty-nine of the statutes of 1944-45, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Member of armed services.

"*(c)* with a person who is a member of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army (Active Force), the Royal Canadian Air Force (Regular), or the interim force, and was engaged in service during the war but has not been granted discharge from such service

(i) if he was such a member of the seventh day of February, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, at any time within three years after the first day of April, nineteen hundred and forty-six; or

(ii) if he became such a member after the seventh day of February, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, at any time within three years after the day on which he became such a member;

Merchant seaman.

(d) with a merchant seaman who received or was eligible to receive a bonus pursuant to The Merchant Seamen Special Bonus Order, at any time within three years after the thirty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and forty-six; or

Pensionable persons. R.S., c. 157.

(e) with any other person if such person is, under the *Pension Act*, in receipt of a pension relating to the war, at any time within three years after the date of the award of such pension, or within three years after the twentieth day of February, 1945."

Explanatory Notes.

1. (1) *(c)* (i) (ii) This amendment places in the Act the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 467 of the 7th February, 1947, passed under the authority of the *National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945*, wherein certain members of the permanent forces of Canada were deemed to be discharged from such forces, thereby qualifying under *The Veterans' Insurance Act* for a policy of insurance.

(1) *(d)* This places in the Act the provision of section nine of Order in Council P.C. 3227 of the 3rd May, 1945, and passed under the *War Measures Act*. This Order was cited as "The Merchant Seamen Special Bonus Order". Section nine of the Order read as follows:—

"**9.** A seaman who is eligible to receive a bonus shall be deemed to have been engaged in service as defined in *The Veterans' Insurance Act* and, subject to the provisions of that Act, shall be entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges provided by that Act as if he were a veteran as defined in that Act."

(2) Section three of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"Member of the interim force" defined.

"(5) In this section 'member of the interim force' means a person who was accepted for service in the naval, military or air forces of Canada for a special period terminating on or after the thirtieth day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-seven."

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

Minister may refuse to insure.

"**13.** The Minister may refuse to enter into a contract of insurance in any case where there are in his opinion sufficient grounds for so doing but, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by this section, the Minister shall be governed by the provisions of Schedule B to this Act and he may require for this purpose that the applicant shall submit himself to medical examination or shall furnish such other information as the Minister may require."

(2) Self-explanatory.

2. This amendment is for clarification purposes. The word "insured" was formerly used when the context clearly meant "applicant".

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act to amend The War Service Grants Act, 1944.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 27th January, 1948.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4564

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H.

An Act to amend The War Service Grants Act, 1944.

1944-45, c. 51; 1945 (2nd Sess.) c. 38; 1946, c. 74.

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

1. Section twelve B of *The War Service Grants Act*, 1944, chapter fifty-one of the Statutes of 1944-45, as enacted by section eleven of chapter thirty-eight of the Statutes of 1945, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(9) When the Minister is satisfied that the purposes for which the Board of Review was established have been substantially fulfilled, he may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, abolish the Board of Review and transfer its powers, duties and functions to an officer employed in the Department of Veterans Affairs, who shall be called the 'Reviewing Officer, War Service Grants Act' and who shall exercise and perform such powers, duties and functions in accordance with rules of procedure to be made by the Governor in Council."

Abolition of Board of Review.

Explanatory Note

1. Clause is self-explanatory; the Department is attempting to anticipate a condition arising shortly when it will be uneconomic to maintain the present establishment.

The rules of procedure would necessarily follow those presently in use but changed to meet existing conditions.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I.

An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 27th January, 1948.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
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4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

1932-33, c. 33;
1934, c. 3;
1935, c. 1;
1936, c. 21;
1937, c. 3;
1938, c. 3;
1939, c. 2;
1940, c. 4;
1940-41, c. 5;
1942-43, c. 12;
1943-44, c. 18;
1944-45, c. 8;
1945 (2nd Sess.), c. 6; 1946, c. 4;
1947, c. 12.

BILL I.

An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways.

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

Auditors.

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of section thirteen of *The Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1933*, chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1932-33, as enacted by section three of chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1936, respecting the appointment of auditors by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Commons, George A. Touche and Company, of the cities of Toronto and Montreal, chartered accountants, are appointed as independent auditors for the year 1948, to make a continuous audit under the provisions of the said section, of the accounts of National Railways as defined in the said Act.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act to incorporate National General Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 28 January, 1948.

Honourable Senator CAMPBELL.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

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4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J.

An Act to incorporate National General Insurance Company.

Preamble.

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

Incorporation.

Corporate name.

1. Henry Isaac Price, financier, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, Robert James Speers, financier, James Douglas Killey, insurance manager, Robert Brock Sanders, insurance agent, and Bert Verschoyle Richardson, one of His Majesty's counsel, all of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company are incorporated under the name of "National General Insurance Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

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

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars divided into ten thousand shares of a par value of one hundred dollars each.

Subscription before general meeting.

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

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba.

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*) marine insurance;
(*q*) personal property insurance;
(*r*) plate glass insurance;
(*s*) real property insurance;
(*t*) sickness insurance;
(*u*) sprinkler leakage insurance;
(*v*) theft insurance;
(*w*) water damage insurance;
(*x*) weather insurance;
(*y*) 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 one hundred thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then transact the business of fire insurance, falling aircraft insurance, earthquake insurance, limited or inherent explosion insurance, civil commotion insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, windstorm insurance, impact by vehicles insurance, and insurance against loss of, or damage to, property other than crops caused by hail.

Additional amount 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 accident insurance the said increase shall not be less than forty thousand dollars; for aircraft insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for automobile insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for boiler insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than twenty thousand

dollars; for forgery insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for guarantee insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for hail insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for inland transportation insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for live stock insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for marine insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for personal property insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for real property insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for sickness insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for theft insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for water damage insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for weather insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars.

Periodic increase of paid capital and surplus.

(3) The Company shall, during the five years next after the date of its being registered for the transaction of fire insurance, increase its paid-up 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 sub-sections 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 amount of capital subscribed amounts to at least five hundred thousand dollars and the amount paid on its subscribed 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.

Acquisition of rights, etc., of National General Insurance Company, Ltd.

8. (1) The Company may acquire by agreement to insure or otherwise, the whole or any part of the rights and property, and may assume the obligations and liabilities of National General Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in the year 1906 under the laws of the province of Manitoba, pursuant to the provisions of chapter one hundred and fifteen of the statutes of Manitoba, 1906, being an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the 'National Plate Glass Insurance Company'," which Act is amended by chapter seventy-one of the statutes of Manitoba, 1943, being an Act entitled "An Act to amend 'An Act to incor-

porate the National Plate Glass Insurance Company'," which Act changed the name to "National General Insurance Company Limited", in this Act called "the provincial company", and in the event of such acquisition and assumption the Company shall perform and discharge all such duties, obligations and liabilities of the provincial company in respect to the rights and property acquired as are not performed and discharged by the provincial company.

Approval by Treasury Board.

(2) No agreement between the Company and the provincial company providing for such acquisition and assumption shall become effective until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board of Canada.

Coming into force.

9. This Act shall come into force on a date to be specified by the Superintendent of Insurance in a notice in the *Canada Gazette*. Such notice shall not be given until this Act has been approved by a resolution adopted by at least two-thirds of the votes of the shareholders of the provincial company present or represented by proxy at a meeting duly called for that purpose nor until the Superintendent of Insurance has been satisfied by such evidence as he may require that such approval has been given and that the provincial company has ceased to do business or will cease to do business forthwith upon a certificate of registry being issued to the Company.

1932, c. 46, to apply.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act to incorporate People's Fraternal Order.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 28th January, 1948.

Honourable Senator ROEBUCK.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

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4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K.

An Act to incorporate People's Fraternal Order.

Preamble. WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that they may be incorporated as a fraternal benefit society under the name of People's Fraternal Order, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation. **1.** Bessie Magid, bookkeeper; Emery Nopper, secretary; Joseph Miller, manager; John Rumisek, business man; Thomas C. Dodd, metal worker; Andrew Milec, office clerk; Helen Miller, housewife; John Lauber, fur worker; Louis Mistrik, carpenter; Dominik Ferenczi, tailor; James Pataki, tool and die maker; Peter Pistej, janitor; all of the city of Toronto; George S. Thomson, auto worker and Leslie Sage, auto worker; both of the city of Oshawa; and William Kurpe, metal worker, of the city of Hamilton, all in the province of Ontario, together with such other persons as become members of the society hereby incorporated under the name of "People's Fraternal Order", hereinafter called "the Society".

Corporate name.

Head office. **2.** The head office of the Society shall be at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario.

Fraternal benefit society. **3.** The Society shall be a fraternal benefit society, carrying on its benefit and insurance work solely for the protection of its members, their families and beneficiaries, and not for profit.

Objects. **4.** (1) The Society shall have power throughout Canada:

(a) to organize, establish and carry on local branches of the Society, which may be composed of adults and others;

(*b*) to promote and develop among the members of the Society a spirit of mutual co-operation, assistance and friendship;

(*c*) to promote instruction and education among the members of the Society in the history, constitution and government of Canada;

(*d*) to promote and cultivate among the members of the Society sports, hygienic, cultural and dramatic activities, as a means of better understanding and relationship among the members and the Canadian people generally. Such activities may be conducted along lines to combine their native and Canadian literature, music, arts, traditions, customs and amusements;

(*e*) to establish and maintain homes for old, poor and infirm persons and to establish orphanages and otherwise take care of and maintain the orphans of deceased members.

(2) The Society may establish, maintain and administer:

(*a*) a mortuary insurance fund for providing death, endowment and other benefits within the powers in that behalf conferred on fraternal benefit societies under *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932;*

(*b*) a sickness and funeral fund for providing benefits in the event of the death of a member up to at least $175.00; and for providing indemnity during the incapacity of a member arising out of accident or sickness;

(*c*) a juvenile insurance fund for providing death or endowment benefits in respect of any child, or any child under the guardianship, of any member.

(3) The Society may secure for its members such other advantages, and establish, maintain and administer such other fund or funds, as may be provided by the by-laws of the Society and as may be necessary to the attainment of the foregoing objects and, generally, to act as a fraternal, charitable and benevolent society.

Qualification for membership. Proviso.

5. Only persons acceptable to the Society, or the wife or husband or any child of a person already a member shall be admitted as members of the Society: Provided that all persons, who are members in good standing of the provincial society hereinafter referred to at the date on which an agreement such as provided for in section fifteen hereof becomes effective, shall be eligible to be admitted as members of the Society.

Convention of the Society.

6. (1) The Society shall be governed by the convention which shall constitute the final legislative and governing body of the Society.

(2) The convention shall consist of:
(a) the members of the board of directors;
(b) the members of the board of auditors; and
(c) delegates representing the various branches, as appointed or elected in accordance with the by-laws of the Society.

Management.

7. (1) The affairs of the Society shall be managed by the board of directors, which shall consist of the president, the two vice-presidents, the secretary-treasurer and the recording secretary, and as many other directors, not exceeding ten, as may be elected by the Society at its convention, held at intervals not exceeding three years as may from time to time be decided upon by the convention.

(2) The members of the board of directors shall be elected by the convention and shall hold office until their successors are elected.

Temporary directors.

8. The persons named in section one of this Act shall constitute the board of directors of the Society until their successors are elected pursuant to the provisions of this Act and the constitution and by-laws of the Society.

Constitution and by-laws.

9. The Society shall have power from time to time to make, amend and repeal by-laws and regulations for governing the election of officers, directors and trustees and the prescribing and defining of their duties and powers, the holding of meetings, the admission of members and the termination of membership, the fixing of the amounts of premiums, dues and assessments to be paid by members, and generally, all matters relating to the activities, business or affairs of the Society.

Expense fund.

10. (1) The Society may maintain an expense fund, to which shall be credited all dues and other sums intended, according to the constitution and by-laws, to be used for the payment of administrative and all other expenses of the Society, and all expenses of the Society, including those arising from the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections one, two and three of section four of this Act, shall be payable out of such fund.

Provision for deficiency in expense fund.

(2) The Society may make provision in its by-laws whereby, in the event of there being a deficiency in the expense fund and a surplus above all liabilities in any one or more of the benefit funds, the convention may, in any year, provide for the allocation to the expense fund of such portion as the actuary of the Society may recommend of the premiums or assessments falling due during the succeeding twelve months in any benefit fund or funds in which

Proviso.

there is a surplus: Provided that the amount so allocated to the expense fund during the said period does not exceed two months' premiums in the said benefit fund or funds.

Notice of allocation of premiums.

(3) Notice of intention to make an allocation to the expense fund of any premiums or assessments or portions thereof, as provided in the last preceding subsection, shall be given by mail to the members of the Society at least one month before such allocation is made.

Special assessment when fund exhausted.

(4) If at any time the expense fund or the surplus in any other fund becomes exhausted or is in danger of becoming exhausted, the convention of the Society may, on the recommendation of the actuary of the Society, levy upon each member in the fund such assessment as is necessary to remove any deficit therein or the danger of it becoming exhausted and such assessment shall thereupon be paid by each such member.

Disposition of surplus of benefit fund.

11. The Society may make provision in its constitution and by-laws whereby such portion of the surplus above all liabilities in any benefit fund as shall be approved by the actuary of the Society may be applied to grant new or additional benefits to the members of the Society, or to the remission of premiums, or portions thereof, or to the allotment of bonuses.

Acquisition of real estate.

12. The funds necessary for procuring any properties required by the Society for the carrying on of its activities may be expended out of the expense fund, or raised through special assessments or donations, or in any other way that the convention may direct.

Ownership and control of property.

13. All property purchased with the funds of the Society shall be the property of and shall be vested in the Society, and shall be administered, managed and controlled by the board of directors.

No disposition to members.

14. No property of the Society shall, under any circumstances, pass into the private ownership of any member or members of the Society as an individual or individuals, but all such property shall be and always remain the property and estate of the Society as a whole and shall be used exclusively for the work of the Society and to promote its objects.

Acquisition of provincial society.

15. (1) The Society may acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property of any kind whatsoever of the Independent Mutual Benefit Federation, incorporated under the provisions of *The Ontario Companies Act*, by Letters Patent dated the twenty-eighth day of November, 1927, and Supplementary Letters Patent dated

the twenty-fourth day of January, 1934, hereinafter called "the provincial society", and in the event of such acquisition, the Society shall assume, perform and discharge all unperformed obligations and undischarged liabilities of the provincial society in respect to the rights and property acquired and may give any receipt or discharge in connection with any right, obligation or liability thereof.

Approval of Treasury Board.

(2) No agreement between the Society and the provincial society providing for such acquisition and assumption shall become effective until such agreement has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board of Canada, and such Board shall not approve the agreement if it appears to the Board that more than one-third of the members of the provincial society, present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such agreement, are opposed to it.

Coming into force.

16. This Act shall come into force on a date to be specified by the Superintendent of Insurance in a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, and such notice shall not be given until this Act has been approved by a resolution adopted by at least two-thirds of the votes of the members of the provincial society, present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such resolution, nor until the Superintendent of Insurance has been satisfied by such evidence as he may require, that such approval has been given and that the provincial society has ceased to do business, or will cease to do business forthwith upon a certificate of registry being issued to the Society, except such business as is necessary for the fulfilment of the terms of any agreement made under the provisions of section fifteen of this Act, and will forthwith upon the issue of the said certificate surrender its charter.

1932, c. 46 to apply.

17. *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, shall apply to the Society.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act respecting the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement between Canada and the United States of America.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 28th January, 1948.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4818

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L.

An Act respecting the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement between Canada and the United States of America.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Pelagic Sealing (Provisional Agreement) Act.*

Definitions.

2. In this Act,

"Agreement"

(a) "Agreement" means the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement entered into between Canada and the United States of America by Exchange of Notes dated the eighth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-two, the nineteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-two, and the twenty-sixth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, set out in Schedule A;

"North Pacific waters".

(b) "North Pacific waters" means the waters within such part of the Pacific Ocean as are north of the thirtieth parallel of north latitude, and east of the one hundred and eightieth meridian, including the Bering Sea;

"equipment" and "equipping".

(c) "equipment" includes any boat, tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, munitions, fuel or stores with which a vessel is furnished and any other thing that is used in or about a vessel for the purpose of fitting or adapting her for the sea or for carrying, taking or hunting seals; and "equipping" includes furnishing a vessel with any equipment;

"pelagic sealing".

(d) "pelagic sealing" means the killing, capturing or pursuing in any manner whatsoever of fur seals at sea;

"vessel". 1934, c. 44.

(e) "vessel" includes any ship, boat, canoe or any other description of vessel used in navigation.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of the Bill is to provide the necessary legislation to carry out Canada's obligations under the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement made between Canada and the United States of America. The Agreement is included as Schedule A to the Bill.

Officers who may board and search.

3. (1) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval, military or air forces of Canada or in any other naval, military or air forces of His Majesty, or any fishery officer or stipendiary magistrate, on board of any vessel belonging to or in the service of the Government of Canada and employed in the service of protecting the fisheries, or any other person duly commissioned for that purpose, may go on board of any vessel within the territorial waters of Canada covered by the Agreement that he has reason to believe is in any manner being operated or used in contravention of this Act or the Agreement, or for aiding or facilitating any such contravention, and may search her cargo and equipment and examine the master or person in command under oath touching the cargo, equipment and voyage.

Offence and penalty for untruthful questions or refusal to take oath.

(2) Where the master or person in command of any vessel mentioned in subsection one, upon examination under oath by any officer or person under the authority of this Act touching the cargo, equipment or voyage of such vessel refuses or fails to answer truly all questions put to him in such examination, or where such master or person in command refuses to take an oath for the purpose of such examination, he is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding four hundred dollars.

Pelagic sealing prohibited.

4. (1) No citizen or inhabitant of Canada shall engage in, and no vessel registered in Canada or belonging to any such citizen or inhabitant shall be operated or used in or for any purpose connected with pelagic sealing in North Pacific waters.

Offence.

(2) Every person who violates subsection one or who procures, aids or abets any such violation, is guilty of an offence.

Use of Canadian ports for equipping vessels for pelagic sealing prohibited.

5. Every person who uses any port or harbour within Canada for the purpose of equipping any vessel intended to be operated or used for any purpose connected with the operations of pelagic sealing in North Pacific waters is guilty of an offence and

Penalty.

(a) may be prosecuted under Part XV of the *Criminal Code* and if convicted is liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both fine and imprisonment; or

(b) may be prosecuted upon indictment and if convicted is liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both fine and imprisonment.

Exception.

6. Sections four and five do not apply to an Indian or other aborigine dwelling on the coast of Canada contiguous to North Pacific waters, while engaging in pelagic sealing in North Pacific waters in compliance with Article V of the Agreement.

Importation or possession prohibited.

7. No person shall import into or have in possession within Canada any skins of seals

(a) taken in contravention of this Act or the Agreement; or

(b) identified as being of the species known as *Callorhinus alascanus*, *Callorhinus ursinus* and *Callorhinus kurilensis*, except such as are taken under the authority of the United States of America or the respective parties to any fur seal agreement between Canada and any other country that are officially marked and certified as having been so taken.

Dealing in fur seal skins prohibited except under certificate.

8. No person shall import into or have in possession within Canada or buy, sell, ship or otherwise dispose of any fur seal skin, except skins taken and officially marked and certified as provided in paragraph *(b)* of section seven, and except skins that have been dressed and dyed, unless a fishery officer or other officer authorized by the Minister of Fisheries has, with respect to such skin, issued a certificate in the form set forth in Schedule B and the person taking such skin has duly completed and signed the statement prescribed in such form and such skin is marked with a tag affixed thereto by such officer bearing the number designated in such certificate.

Vessels and skins subject to forfeiture.

9. Subject to section fourteen, every vessel, including her equipment and any skins of fur seals found on board thereof, that is in any manner operated or used in contravention of this Act or the Agreement, or for aiding or facilitating such contravention is subject to forfeiture to His Majesty.

Procedure after seizure.

10. Where any vessel has become subject to forfeiture to His Majesty under this Act, any person authorized by section three to board and search may, except within the territorial waters of the United States of America, seize and detain the vessel, together with her equipment and any skins of fur seals found on board thereof, and bring her for adjudication before the Exchequer Court of Canada on its Admiralty side or before any superior court in the province in or near which the vessel was seized and the court may thereupon adjudge the vessel, including her equipment and any skins of fur seals found on board thereof, to be forfeited to His Majesty; and the court may make such order in the case as to it seems just.

Responsibility of officer making seizure.

11. No officer who has seized or detained under this Act any vessel, equipment, skins or fur seals or other property, notwithstanding that such vessel, equipment, skins or other property are not brought in for adjudication or if so brought in are declared not subject to forfeiture, is responsible either civilly or criminally to any person if he shows to the satisfaction of the court before which any trial relating to such seizure or detention is held that he had reasonable grounds for making such seizure or detention; but if no such grounds are shown the court may award costs and damages to any party aggrieved and may make such other order as the court thinks just.

Seizure of fur seal skins.

12. (1) Where a person who is by section three authorized to board and search reasonably believes that an offence against section seven or section eight has been committed he may seize all skins of fur seals by means of or in relation to which he reasonably believes the offence was committed.

Detention.

(2) All skins of fur seals seized pursuant to subsection one may be detained for a period of six months following the day of seizure, unless during that period proceedings under this Act in respect of those skins are undertaken, in which case, the skins may be further detained until such proceedings are finally concluded.

Forfeiture.

(3) Where a person is convicted of an offence against section seven or section eight, the convicting court or judge may, in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed, order that any skins by means of or in relation to which the offence was committed are forfeited; and thereupon such skins are forfeited to His Majesty and may be disposed of by such person in such manner and at such time and place as the Minister of Fisheries may direct; but no skins shall be disposed of pending an appeal against the conviction or before the time within which such appeal may be taken has expired.

Offenders may be taken into custody.

13. Every citizen or inhabitant of Canada or of the United States of America engaged in pelagic sealing in North Pacific waters in contravention of this Act or the Agreement may, except within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States of America, be taken into custody.

Persons, vessels, etc., delivered to U.S.A.

14. Where in respect of a contravention of this Act or the Agreement committed in North Pacific waters other than within the territorial waters of Canada a vessel registered in or belonging to a citizen or inhabitant of the United States of America is seized and detained under this Act or a citizen or inhabitant of the United States of America is taken into custody under this Act, the person

or vessel, as the case may be, shall be delivered as soon as practicable to an authorized official of the United States of America to be dealt with in accordance with the law of the United States of America.

Obstruction of officer.

15. Every person who obstructs or aids or abets any other person in the obstruction of any officer or person in the execution of his duty under this Act, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding eight hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both fine and imprisonment.

General penalty.

16. Every person guilty of an offence against this Act is, unless some other penalty is expressly provided therefor in this Act, liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both fine and imprisonment.

Attorney General may sue.

17. The Attorney General of Canada may in His Majesty's name sue for or enforce any forfeitures imposed by this Act.

Limitation.

18. (1) No action, suit or information for any forfeiture imposed by this Act shall be brought or laid except within three years after the cause of action arose or after the offence for which such forfeiture is imposed was committed.

(2) No complaint or information in respect of an offence against this Act shall be made or laid except within three years from the time when the matter of complaint or information arose.

Administration.

19. This Act shall be administered by the Minister of Fisheries.

Pelagic sealing under Article II of Agreement permitted.

20. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, pelagic sealing may be conducted as provided in paragraph (*c*) of Article II of the Agreement.

Proof.

(2) In any prosecution or proceeding under this Act, the defendant may prove that the pelagic sealing was conducted as provided in paragraph (*c*) of Article II of the Agreement, but such fact need not be specified or negatived in the information or complaint, and whether it is or is not so specified or negatived, no proof in relation thereto is required by the informant or complainant.

Duration of Act.

21. This Act shall continue in force until a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council following upon the termination of the Agreement, and no longer.

SCHEDULE A

Provisional Fur Seal Agreement between Canada and United States by Exchange of Notes Dated December 8, 1942, December 19, 1942 and December 26, 1947.

Article I.

The provisions of this Agreement shall apply to all waters of the Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean, north of the thirtieth parallel of north latidude and east of the one hundred and eightieth meridian.

Article II.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada mutually and reciprocally agree that:—

(a) Excepting as may be authorized pursuant to paragraph (*c*) of this Article, nationals or citizens of the respective countries, and all persons, and vessels, subject to their laws and treaties, shall be prohibited, while this Agreement remains in force, from engaging in pelagic sealing in the waters within the area defined in Article I, and that every such person and vessel offending against such prohibition may be seized, except within the territorial jurisdiction of the other Party to this Agreement, and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of either of the Parties, to be delivered as soon as practicable to an authorized official of their own nation at the nearest point to the place of seizure, or elsewhere as may be mutually agreed upon; and that the authorities of the nation to which such person or vessel belongs alone shall have jurisdiction to try the offence and impose the penalties for the same; and that the witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the offence, so far as they are under the control of either of the Parties to this Agreement, shall be furnished with all reasonable promptness to the authorities having jurisdiction to try the offence;

(b) No person or vessel shall be permitted to use any of the ports or harbours of either of the Parties to this Agreement or any part of the territories of such Parties for any purposes connected with the operation of pelagic sealing in the waters within the area defined in Article I; and the importation into or possession within their respective territories of skins of fur seals taken in those waters other than in accord with the provisions of this Agreement shall not be permitted; and

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, pelagic sealing may be conducted, in the event of emergency circumstances, by an agency or agencies authorized by either of the two Governments under such conditions and for such a period as may be agreed upon by consultation between the two Governments, and the skins thus taken shall be shared in such a manner as may be agreed upon between them.

ARTICLE III.

The United States agrees that of the total number of sealskins taken annually under the authority of the United States upon the Pribilof Islands or any other islands or shores of the waters defined in Article I subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to which any seal herds hereafter resort, there shall be delivered at the Pribilof Islands or at such other point or points as may be acceptable to both Governments, at the end of each season during the term of this Agreement 20 per cent gross in number and value thereof to an authorized agent of the Canadian Government.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed on the part of Canada that in case any fur seals hereafter resort to any islands or shores of the waters defined in Article I subject to the jurisdiction of Canada, there shall be delivered at the end of each season during the term of this Agreement 20 per cent gross in number and value of the total number of sealskins taken annually from such herd to an authorized agent of the Government of the United States of America at Vancouver, British Columbia, or at such other point or points as may be acceptable to both Governments.

ARTICLE V.

The provisions of this Agreement shall not apply to Indians, Aleuts, or other aborigines dwelling on the coasts of the waters defined in Article I, who carry on pelagic sealing in canoes not transported by or used in connection with other vessels, and propelled entirely by oars, paddles, or sails, and manned by not more than five persons each, in the way hitherto practised, and without the use of firearms; provided that such aborigines are not in the employment of other persons or under contract to deliver the skins to any person.

ARTICLE VI.

The term pelagic sealing is hereby defined for the purposes of this Agreement as meaning the killing, capturing, or pursuing in any manner whatsoever of fur seals at sea.

ARTICLE VII.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding Articles of the present Agreement, either Party to this Agreement may grant to any of its nationals or agencies a special permit to take fur seals for purposes of scientific research subject to such restrictions as to number and subject to such other conditions as the Party deems appropriate. Each Party shall at the end of each calendar year inform the other Party of the number of animals taken and the data obtained under such permits.

ARTICLE VIII.

Nothing contained in the present Agreement shall restrict the right of the United States at any time to suspend altogether the taking of sealskins upon the Pribilof Islands or any other islands or shores of the waters defined in Article I subject to its jurisdiction, or the right of the United States to impose such restrictions and regulations upon the total number of skins which may be taken in any season and the manner and times and places of taking skins as may seem necessary to protect and preserve the seal herd or to increase its numbers, provided, however, that the two Governments will consult from time to time regarding the level of population at which the seal herd is to be maintained or other important phases of management or policy.

ARTICLE IX.

Each of the Parties agrees to enact and enforce such legislation as may be necessary to make effective the foregoing provisions with appropriate penalties for violations thereof.

The Parties further agree to co-operate with each other in taking such measures as may be appropriate for the enforcement of the foregoing provisions.

ARTICLE X.

This Agreement shall enter into force on the day the President of the United States of America approves legislation enacted by the Congress of the United States for its enforcement, and the day the Government of Canada issues an Order in Council applying the provisions of the Agreement, or should the President's approval of the legislation and the issuance of the Order in Council be on different days, on the date of the later in time of such approval by the President or issuance of such Order in Council. When this Agreement shall have entered into force it shall be deemed to have been in effect as from June 1, 1942. The Agreement shall remain in effect until:

(a) either the Government of the United States of America or the Government of Canada enacts legislation contrary to its provisions; or

(b) the date of entry into force of a new agreement for the preservation and protection of fur seals to which the United States of America and Canada, and possibly other interested countries, shall be parties; or

(c) twelve months after either Government shall have notified the other Government of an intention of terminating the Agreement.

SCHEDULE B

DOMINION OF CANADA

Department of Fisheries

Certificate to Accompany Fur Seal Skin

taken under authority extended to Indians dwelling on the Pacific Coast of Canada by Provisional Fur Seal Agreement, 1942, between Canada and the United States of America.

Statement by Hunter

I hereby certify that fur seal skin, described hereunder, and now bearing tag No....., was lawfully taken by me and that the undernoted statements concerning its capture are true.

No. of skin (tag).....Sex.....

By whom taken.....Date taken.....

Where taken.....How taken.....

Description of skin: Length.....inches

Width.....inches

Weight.....lbs.....oz.

.....
Signature of Hunter

.....
Address

Authentication

I hereby certify that fur seal skin bearing tag No. has been examined, measured and tagged by me; that the statement regarding its capture has been signed in my presence; and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the skin was legally taken and in the manner permitted by Article V of the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement, 1942, between Canada and United States of America.

Place..... .....
Signature of Officer

Date..... .....
Official Title

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act respecting The Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

Read a first time, Thursday, 29th January, 1948.

Honourable Senator VIEN.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4733

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M.

An Act respecting The Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

Preamble.

1910, c.168; 1912, c.158; 1920, c.96; 1936, c.57.

WHEREAS The Trust and Loan Company of Canada, hereinafter called "the Company", has by its petition represented that the plan of reorganization hereinafter mentioned has been approved by the votes of the holders of not less than three-quarters in value of the five per cent non-cumulative preference stock of the Company, and of not less than three-quarters in value of the ordinary shares of the Company and of not less than three-quarters in value of the said preference stock and ordinary shares represented at separate general meetings of the preference stockholders and ordinary shareholders of the Company and at an extraordinary general meeting of the Company, all three meetings duly called for the purpose, and has been confirmed by the certificate of the Minister of Finance given under the authority of the Treasury Board, and has prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Trust and Loan Company of Canada Act, 1948.*

Capital reorganization plan confirmed.

2. The plan of reorganization of the capital of the Company which is set out in the Schedule is hereby confirmed and declared to be in force and effect, and the capital of the Company shall from and after the coming into force of this Act be as set out in the said plan.

Explanatory Notes.

Section 2.

Since its incorporation by chapter 63 of the statutes of 1843 of the late Province of Canada, the business of the Company has been the lending of money on mortgages of real estate in Canada or on pledge of securities, the investment of its moneys and funds, and the dealing in real estate in Canada.

At the present time the Company has few liabilities. Its last balance sheet showed total liabilities of £90,047 which was almost entirely made up of income tax liability since paid and had large investments in British and Canadian Government securities (£1,025,376 British and £223,711 Canadian). Under present Foreign Exchange Control regulations it is not possible for the Company to convert its investments in Britain into Canadian dollars to be employed in its business in Canada. Accordingly the Company's directors, preference stockholders and ordinary shareholders consider the Company has at present more capital than is needed and than can be used for the Company's purposes.

The plan of reorganization of the Company's capital therefore provides for the return to the Company's Preference Stockholders of 10 shillings in respect of each £1 of Preference Stock held and for the putting of the remaining outstanding 5% Non-Cumulative Preference Stock on a cumulative basis. The £1 Ordinary Shares presently issued are 2 shillings and 6 pence paid and the Plan provides for the cancellation of the remaining uncalled liability of 17 shillings and 6 pence per Ordinary Share presently issued. In order to simplify the Company's balance sheet the Plan also provides for the cancellation of 6600 Ordinary Shares disclaimed by Trustees in Bankruptcy of the former holders thereof and the transfers of £825 paid up thereon and of £27,796 paid up on certain former Ordinary Shares forfeited for non-payment of calls thereon to a Capital Reserve Account. Under the Plan the Company's paid up capital will undergo a reduction from £1,986,930 to £1,103,025 and its authorized capital will be reduced from £5,000,000 to £2,503,025.

Repeal.

3. Section thirteen of *The Trust and Loan Company of Canada Act, 1910*, chapter one hundred and sixty-eight of the statutes of 1910, as enacted by section two of chapter fifty-seven of the statutes of 1936, is repealed.

SECTION 3.

The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**13.** (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection five of this section the capital of the Company shall be five million pounds sterling divided into two million five hundred thousand preference shares of one pound sterling each and two million five hundred thousand ordinary shares of one pound sterling each, and there shall be attached to such preference shares the rights, privileges and conditions in this subsection of this section following, to wit:—

(a) the right to a non-cumulative dividend at the rate of five per centum per annum on the amounts for the time being paid or credited as paid on such preference shares, but not to any further or other participation in the profits of the Company;

(b) the right in a winding up to have the capital paid or credited as paid on such preference shares repaid before any distribution is made amongst the holders of the ordinary shares, but not to any further or other participation in the assets of the Company.

(2) One million eight hundred thousand of the said preference shares and one million eight hundred thousand of the said ordinary shares shall be issued in the manner herein provided to the holders of the one million eight hundred thousand two pound shares which have been already issued.

(3) Every two pound share upon which at the date of the passing of this Act one pound two shillings and six pence has been paid shall forthwith be cancelled and the Company shall issue to the holder thereof in lieu thereof one preference share of one pound fully paid and one ordinary share of one pound upon which two shillings and six pence has been paid.

(4) Every two pound share upon which at the date of the passing of this Act less than one pound two shillings and six pence per share has been paid shall, if and whenever the full one pound two shillings and six pence per share (with any interest due thereon) has been paid be cancelled and the Company shall issue to the holder thereof in lieu thereof one preference share of one pound fully paid and one ordinary share of one pound upon which two shillings and six pence has been paid.

(5) Every two pound share upon which at the date of the passing of this Act less than one pound two shillings and six pence has been paid shall, until the full one pound two shillings and six pence (with any interest due thereon) has been paid on it continue to be a valid and subsisting share of the Company and all the rights of the Company with respect to calls thereon (to the extent of rendering it one pound two shillings and six pence paid) and in respect of forfeiture for non-payment of calls shall be preserved."

SCHEDULE

Plan for the Reorganization of the Capital of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

SECTION 1. In this Plan for the Reorganization of the Capital of The Trust and Loan Company of Canada the following terms shall have the following meanings, respectively, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"Company" shall mean the said The Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

"Plan" or "this Plan" shall mean the present Plan as set out herein.

"Effective Date" shall mean the date upon which shall come into force an Act of the Parliament of Canada confirming this Plan.

SECTION 2. The issued Capital of the Company consists of:—

5 per cent. Non-Cumulative Preference Stock, fully paid	£	1,766,160
Ordinary Shares of £1 each, 2s. 6d. paid (1,766,160 including 6,600 shares disclaimed by Trustees in Bankruptcy)		220,770
		1,986,930
The uncalled liability of 17s. 6d. per share of the issued Ordinary Shares is		1,545,390
In addition, there are unissued:—		
5 per cent. Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each (733,840)		733,840
Ordinary Shares of £1 each (733,840)		733,840
	£	5,000,000

The said 5 per cent. Non-Cumulative Preference Stock is hereinafter sometimes referred to as the "existing Preference Stock", the said 5 per cent. Non-Cumulative Preference Shares are sometimes hereinafter referred to as the "existing Preference Shares", and the said Ordinary Shares are sometimes hereinafter referred to as the "existing Ordinary Shares".

SECTION 3.

(a) Forthwith after the Effective Date there shall be returned to the holders of the outstanding £1,766,160 of existing Preference Stock the sum of 10s. in respect of each £1 of Stock held by them respectively (thus reducing the nominal amount of the said stock held by the said holders to £883,080 or 10s. in respect of each £1 of Stock now held), and there shall also be paid to such holders a dividend on the existing Preference Stock for the period from the first day of April, next following the financial year of the Company in respect of which the last dividend on the existing Preference Stock shall have been declared or paid, down to the Effective Date. The said £883,080

of outstanding 5 per cent. Non-Cumulative Preference Stock will automatically, upon such return of capital, be converted into and be 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock of the character described in paragraph (c) of this Section 3.

(b) Upon the Effective Date the unissued existing Preference Shares of £1 each shall have and be subject to the rights, terms, provisions and conditions set out in paragraph (*c*) of this Section 3. Such existing Preference Shares may be allotted and issued by the Directors in whole or in part from time to time after the Effective Date, and each such share as and when issued and fully paid shall be automatically converted into and be one pound (£1) of 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock of the character described in paragraph (*c*) of this Section 3.

(c) The 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock and Shares shall have and be subject to the following rights, terms, provisions and conditions, namely:—

(i) The holders of such 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock and of such 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares shall be entitled to receive, if, as and when declared, a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the amounts for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon, and no dividends shall be declared or paid on or in respect of any other class or classes of stock or shares of the Company, unless and until all arrears of such preferential dividends on the said 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock and on the said 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares shall have been paid or shall have been declared and set aside. Such fixed preferential dividend shall be cumulative from the day of , 194 (here will be inserted the effective date when known), in respect of the 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock resulting from the conversion of the outstanding existing Preference Stock, and from the respective dates of issue of any 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares issued after such date.

(ii) Upon the winding-up of the Company or any distribution of its assets among its stockholders or shareholders (other than distributions of profits by way of dividends), the holders of the said 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock and of the said 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares shall be entitled by preference over the holders of any other classes of stock or shares to have the Capital paid up or credited as paid up on such Preference Stock and such Preference Shares repaid, together with a sum equal to any arrears or deficiency of the fixed preferential dividends thereon. Such dividends shall be calculated down to the date of the commencement of the winding up or the date of the distribution of assets, as the case may be, and shall be payable irrespective of whether or not the same shall have been declared or earned.

(iii) The holders of the said 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock and of the said 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares shall not be entitled to any further or other participation in the profits or assets of the Company than such as are provided for in the preceding sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this paragraph *(c)* of this Section 3.

(iv) The several holders of the 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock may transfer their respective interest therein, or any part of such interest, in amounts or multiples of ten shillings and in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which fully-paid shares in the Company's Capital may be transferred or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

(v) As soon as any 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Share is fully paid it shall automatically be converted into and be one pound (£1) of 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock, and in the meantime the several holders of such Preference Shares may transfer their respective interest therein in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which partly-paid Ordinary Shares in the Company's Capital may be transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

(vi) The 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock and the 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares shall confer on the holders thereof respectively the right to attend and vote at meetings and to have on a poll one vote in respect of each 10s. paid up thereon.

SECTION 4.

(a) Included in the 1,766,160 issued Ordinary Shares are 6,600 shares disclaimed by Trustees in Bankruptcy of the former holders thereof. Upon the Effective Date such 6,600 Ordinary Shares shall be cancelled (thus reducing the number of issued Ordinary Shares from 1,766,160 to 1,759,560 Ordinary Shares) and the amount paid up thereon of 2s. 6d. per share, namely £825, shall be transferred to the Company's Capital Reserve Account. The said disclaimed shares bear the following serial numbers, 1659323 to 1663822, 1486725 to 1488724, 1672272 to 1672371, all inclusive.

(b) Upon the Effective Date the amount of £27,796 now held by the Company in a Forfeited Shares Account (being Capital formerly paid up on certain former Ordinary Shares which were subsequently forfeited for non-payment of calls thereon) shall be transferred to the Company's Capital Reserve Account, and the 33,840 unissued Preference Shares and the 33,840 unissued Ordinary Shares representing the shares originally forfeited and the said forfeited shares shall be cancelled (thus reducing the number of unissued Preference Shares from 733,840 Preference Shares to 700,000 Preference Shares and the unissued Ordinary Shares from 733,840 Ordinary Shares to 700,000 Ordinary Shares). The said forfeited shares bore the following serial numbers, 1503905 to 1504904, 986677 to 989988, 879709 to 880128, 193309 to 193393, 1270777 to 1270791, 848692 to 848766, 689106 to

689148, 171455 to 171586, 1274605 to 1276356, 1567417 to 1585992, 1674685 to 1674726, 1731613 to 1731820, 774133 to 774632, 1727641 to 1727976, 1716705 to 1717354, 1181097 to 1181296, 786473 to 786772, 669561 to 669960, 1783981 to 1784180, 1667797 to 1669140, 1539525 to 1541524, 1747173 to 1749172, 1552998 to 1553247; all inclusive.

(c) Upon the Effective Date the remaining uncalled liability of 17s. 6d. per share in respect of each of the 1,759,560 issued and uncancelled Ordinary Shares of £1 each shall be cancelled and the nominal amount of each such share shall be reduced to 2s. 6d.

(d) Upon the Effective Date the issued existing and uncancelled Ordinary Shares (being 2s. 6d. paid up) will automatically be converted into and be £219,945 of Ordinary Stock, and the several holders thereof shall on a poll have one vote for each multiple of 2s. 6d. of such Ordinary Stock held and may transfer their respective interest therein, or any part of such interest, in amounts or multiples of two shillings and sixpence in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which fully-paid shares in the Company's Capital may be transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

(e) The 700,000 unissued and uncancelled Ordinary Shares of £1 each may be allotted and issued by the Directors in whole or in part from time to time after the Effective Date, and each such Ordinary Share as and when issued and fully paid shall be automatically converted into and be one pound (£1) of Ordinary Stock transferable in amounts or multiples of two shillings and sixpence.

(f) The Ordinary Stock and the Ordinary Shares shall confer on the holders thereof respectively the right to attend and vote at meetings and to have on a poll one vote in respect of each 2s. 6d. paid up thereon.

SECTION 5.

Upon the Plan becoming effective the issued and unissued Capital Stock and Shares of the Company will be:—

Issued:		
5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock, fully paid (transferable in units of 10s.)	£ 883,080	
Ordinary Stock, fully paid (transferable in units of 2s. 6d)	219,945	
		£1,103,025
Unissued:		
700,000 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each (convertible into 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock)	700,000	
700,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each (convertible into Ordinary Stock)	700,000	
		£1,400,000
		£2,503,025

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act respecting The Eastern Trust Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd February, 1948.

Honourable Senator QUINN.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

3390

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N.

An Act respecting The Eastern Trust Company.

Preamble. 1893, c. 84; 1899, c. 110; 1908, c. 103.

WHEREAS The Eastern Trust Company, a company incorporated by chapter eighty-four of the statutes of 1893, has prayed by its petition that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section nine of chapter eighty-four of the statutes of 1893 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Capital stock and shares.

"**9.** The capital stock of the Company shall be three million dollars, divided into thirty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each:

Proviso.

Provided that if additional stock is at any time issued, the stockholders at the time of such issue shall be primarily entitled to a *pro rata* allotment of such issue."

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of this Bill is to authorize an increase in the capital stock of the company from one million dollars to three million dollars.

Section nine of chapter eighty-four of the statutes of 1893, reads as follows:

"**9.** The capital stock of the Company shall be two hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and the Company may from time to time increase the capital stock of the Company to an amount not exceeding in the whole one million dollars, after the whole capital stock has been subscribed for and fifty per cent paid thereon in cash, by a resolution adopted by a majority in number and amount of the shareholders at a meeting specially called for that purpose; and if the capital stock is at any time increased, the stockholders at the time of such increase shall be primarily entitled to a *pro rata* allotment of such increase."

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act respecting The Ruthenian Catholic Mission of the Order of Saint Basil the Great in Canada.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 3rd February, 1948.

Honourable Senator BISHOP.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

660

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O.

An Act respecting The Ruthenian Catholic Mission of the Order of Saint Basil the Great in Canada.

Preamble.

1908, c. 152.

WHEREAS The Ruthenian Catholic Mission of the Order of Saint Basil the Great in Canada, a corporation duly incorporated by chapter one hundred and fifty-two of the statutes of 1908, has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Name changed.

Existing rights not affected.

1. The name of "The Ruthenian Catholic Mission of the Order of Saint Basil the Great in Canada", hereinafter called "the Corporation", is changed to "The Order of Saint Basil the Great in Canada", but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Corporation or any bequest, gift or donation now made or which hereafter may be made to the Corporation whether by its original or its new name, or any suit or proceeding now pending or judgment existing either by or in favour of or against the Corporation and which, notwithstanding such change in name of the Corporation, may be enforced and continued as if this Act had not been passed.

2. Section five of chapter one hundred and fifty-two of the statutes of 1908 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Property may be acquired.

"**5.** The Corporation may, from time to time, and subject to provincial laws, acquire and receive conveyances and leases of such lands, money, mortgages and securities or other property as are required for the objects of the Corporation, and may also receive the benefit of any gift

Explanatory Notes.

For some time the Corporation has felt that its corporate name is much too long. The purpose of section 1 is to shorten the corporate name.

It is considered that the real property limitation of $25,000.00 appearing in the Act of Incorporation is unduly restrictive for the future. It is desired to have this limitation increased from $25,000.00 to $500,000.00. The present section 5 reads as follows:—

"**5.** The Corporation may, from time to time, and subject to provincial laws, acquire and receive conveyances and leases of such lands, money, mortgages and securities or other property as are required for the objects of the Corporation, and may also receive the benefit of any gift or devise by will or otherwise in its corporate name for the uses and purposes of the Corporation, and may also borrow on mortgage or other charge or security any sums of money required for the objects of the Corporation: Provided, however, that the annual value of the real estate held by the Corporation shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars."

Borrowing powers.

or devise by will or otherwise in its corporate name for the uses and purposes of the Corporation, and may also borrow on mortgage or other charge or security any sums of money required for the objects of the Corporation: Provided, how-

Limitation.

ever, that the total value of the real estate held by or in trust for the Corporation shall not at any time exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars."

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act to amend the Dominion Water Power Act.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 4th February, 1948.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5248

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P.

An Act to amend the Dominion Water Power Act.

R.S., c. 210.

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

1. Paragraphs *(o)* and *(p)* of section twelve of the *Dominion Water Power Act*, chapter two hundred and ten of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(o)* prescribing the forms to be used in proceedings under this Act;

(p) for the construction, maintenance and operation by the Minister of any undertaking upon lands of the Dominion; and

(q) generally for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of this Act."

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of the Bill is to so amend the *Dominion Water Power Act* as to enable the development of water power on lands of the Dominion directly in the name of the Crown. The Act, as presently worded, does not in express terms authorize construction of water power works by the Crown. The inclusion of such an authorization is deemed advisable in section 12 of this Act and is proposed as paragraph *(p)*. This requires re-arrangement of present paragraphs *(o)* and *(p)* with slight amendments thereto as indicated.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Florence Joyce West Shannon.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2611

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q.

An Act for the relief of Florence Joyce West Shannon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Joyce West Shannon, residing at the city of Reading, England, wife of Gerald Onie Shannon, 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-fifth day of October, A.D. 1941, at the said city of Reading, she then being Florence Joyce West, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Joyce West and Gerald Onie Shannon, her 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 Joyce West may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gerald Onie Shannon had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Alice Cecilia Anne Magniac Bailey.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

901

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R.

An Act for the relief of Alice Cecilia Anne Magniac Bailey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Cecilia Anne Magniac Bailey, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Joseph Ferdinand Carey Bailey, 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 twelfth day of October, A.D. 1935, at the said city, she then being Alice Cecilia Anne Magniac, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alice Cecilia Anne Magniac and Joseph Ferdinand Carey Bailey, her 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 Joseph Ferdinand Carey Bailey had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Valerie Jean Lewis Samson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2021

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S.

An Act for the relief of Valerie Jean Lewis Samson.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Valerie Jean Lewis and Peter Blay Crombie Samson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Valerie Jean Lewis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Peter Blay Crombie Samson had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of William Neville Buckingham.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
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CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2137

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T.

An Act for the relief of William Neville Buckingham.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Neville Buckingham, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-sixth day of June, A.D. 1931, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, he and Margaret Blanche Hancock, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Neville Buckingham and Margaret Blanche Hancock, his 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 Neville Buckingham may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Blanche Hancock had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Elsie Dunan Currie.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2141

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U.

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Elsie Dunan Currie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marguerite Elsie Dunan Currie, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Carleton Currie, 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 fifth day of October, A.D. 1940, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Marguerite Elsie Dunan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marguerite Elsie Dunan and Carleton Currie, her 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 Elsie Dunan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Carleton Currie had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Ellen Catherine Holder.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1393

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V.

An Act for the relief of Ellen Catherine Holder.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ellen Catherine Holder, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, finisher, wife of Arthur Edward Holder, 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 thirteenth day of November, A.D. 1937, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Ellen Catherine Holder, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ellen Catherine Holder and Arthur Edward Holder, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ellen Catherine Holder may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Edward Holder had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Doris Amy Peate Taylor.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1773

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W.

An Act for the relief of Doris Amy Peate Taylor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Doris Amy Peate Taylor, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Geoffrey Campbell Taylor, 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 October, A.D. 1939, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Doris Amy Peate, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Doris Amy Peate and Geoffrey Campbell 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 Amy Peate may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Geoffrey Campbell Taylor had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Kenneth Elliott Mitchell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1443

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X.

An Act for the relief of Kenneth Elliott Mitchell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Kenneth Elliott Mitchell, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, Bell Telephone employee, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of October, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Susannah May, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Kenneth Elliott Mitchell and Susannah May, his 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 Elliott Mitchell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Susannah May had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Craig Carmichael Nicholson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Craig Carmichael Nicholson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Craig Carmichael Nicholson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, domestic, wife of Harry Nicholson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of September, A.D. 1925, at Riverfield, in the said province, she then being Margaret Craig Carmichael, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Craig Carmichael and Harry Nicholson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Craig Carmichael may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Nicholson had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Emily Brown.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1105

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Emily Brown.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hilda Emily Brown, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Robert Tennet Brown, 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 February, A.D. 1920, at the city of Eastbourne, in the county of Sussex, England, she then being Hilda Emily Gooders, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hilda Emily Gooders and Robert Tennet 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 Hilda Emily Gooders may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Tennet Brown had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of Joan Ruth Grimble Campbell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2552

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[1].

An Act for the relief of Joan Ruth Grimble Campbell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joan Ruth Grimble Campbell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, receptionist, wife of Alexander Craig Campbell, 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 February, A.D. 1941, at Wallesy, in the county of Cheshire, England, she then being Joan Ruth Grimble, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joan Ruth Grimble and Alexander Craig Campbell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Joan Ruth Grimble may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander Craig Campbell had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Raymond Masse.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5130

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[1].

An Act for the relief of Raymond Masse.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Raymond Masse, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, chauffeur, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of September, A.D. 1937, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Dorothy Dixon, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Raymond Masse and Dorothy Dixon, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Raymond Masse may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Dorothy Dixon had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of Barbara Mary Day Duffy.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2013

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[1].

An Act for the relief of Barbara Mary Day Duffy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Barbara Mary Day Duffy, residing at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, director of adult education, wife of Rob Roy Duffy, 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 seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1945, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Barbara Mary Day Chipman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Barbara Mary Day Chipman and Rob Roy Duffy, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Barbara Mary Day Chipman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rob Roy Duffy had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Dunn.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1282

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[1].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Dunn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Dunn, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of September, A.D. 1934, at Oak Park, in the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, he and Bertha Hawn, a spinster, were married; that on the tenth day of December, A.D. 1934, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriages between Joseph Dunn and Bertha Hawn, 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 Joseph Dunn may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriages with the said Bertha Hawn had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Rena Victoria Rabin Wolfe.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2712

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[1].

An Act for the relief of Rena Victoria Rabin Wolfe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rena Victoria Rabin Wolfe, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Nathan Wolfe, 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 March, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Rena Victoria Rabin, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rena Victoria Rabin and Nathan Wolfe, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rena Victoria Rabin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nathan Wolfe had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of Frederik Smith.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1690

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[1].

An Act for the relief of Frederik Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frederik Smith, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, florist, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of February, A.D. 1942, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, he and Clara Hoj Jensen, who was then of the said city of Saint John, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frederik Smith and Clara Hoj Jensen, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frederik Smith may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clara Hoj Jensen had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of William Thomas Wright.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1781

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[1].

An Act for the relief of William Thomas Wright.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Thomas Wright, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twenth-ninth day of May, A.D. 1943, at the said city, he and Lorna Lily Tucker, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Thomas Wright and Lorna Lily Tucker, his 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 Thomas Wright may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lorna Lily Tucker had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Marie Antoinette Aubut dit Cimon Charron.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2419

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[1].

An Act for the relief of Marie Antoinette Aubut dit Cimon Charron.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Antoinette Aubut dit Cimon Charron, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, wife of Joseph Emile Octave Roger Charron, 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. 1942, at the said city, she then being Marie Antoinette Aubut dit Cimon, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Antoinette Aubut dit Cimon and Joseph Emile Octave Roger Charron, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Antoinette Aubut dit Cimon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Emile Octave Roger Charron had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of James Arnold Wells.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2676

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[1].

An Act for the relief of James Arnold Wells.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Arnold Wells and Lily Walker, his 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 Arnold Wells may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lily Walker had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of Magdelena Kleiziute Testart.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2536

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[1].

An Act for the relief of Magdelena Kleiziute Testart.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Magdelena Kleiziute Testart, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Christian Testart, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Dorval, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1934, at the said city, she then being Magdelena Kleiziute, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Magdelena Kleiziute and Christian Testart, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Magdelena Kleiziute may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Christian Testart had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Hazel Shirley Elizabeth Hart Layton.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2305

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[1].

An Act for the relief of Hazel Shirley Elizabeth Hart Layton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hazel Shirley Elizabeth Hart Layton, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Michael Shakespear Layton, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Laval sur le Lac, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of May, A.D. 1941, at the said city, she then being Hazel Shirley Elizabeth Hart, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-49

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act for the relief of Irene Morgan Neilson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1451

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[1].

An Act for the relief of Irene Morgan Neilson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Morgan Neilson, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of James Hamilton Neilson, 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 third day of November, A.D. 1928, at the said city, she then being Irene Morgan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irene Morgan and James Hamilton Neilson, her 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 Morgan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Hamilton Neilson had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[1].

An Act for the relief of Elerick Montgomery Barton.

Read a first time, Thursday, 5th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2025

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[1].

An Act for the relief of Elerick Montgomery Barton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elerick Montgomery Barton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, porter, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of August, A.D. 1923, at the said city, he and Beatrice Mary Fraser, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elerick Montgomery Barton and Beatrice Mary Fraser, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elerick Montgomery Barton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Beatrice Mary Fraser had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Adelaide Margaret Munn Bain.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

909

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[1].

An Act for the relief of Adelaide Margaret Munn Bain.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Adelaide Margaret Munn Bain, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, artist, wife of Donald Charles Bain, 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 nineteenth day of September, A.D. 1936, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Adelaide Margaret Munn, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Adelaide Margaret Munn and Donald Charles Bain, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Adelaide Margaret Munn may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Donald Charles Bain had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Gwendolyn Beulah Russell Denenfeld.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1278

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[1].

An Act for the relief of Gwendolyn Beulah Russell Denenfeld.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gwendolyn Beulah Russell Denenfeld, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, comptometer operator, wife of Edward Julian Denenfeld, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of September, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Gwendolyn Beulah Russell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gwendolyn Beulah Russell and Edward Julian Denenfeld, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gwendolyn Beulah Russell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Julian Denenfeld had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[1].

An Act for the relief of Miriam Salomon Starr.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G , B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2540

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[1].

An Act for the relief of Miriam Salomon Starr.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Miriam Salomon Starr, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Jack Starr, 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. 1943, at the said city, she then being Miriam Salomon, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Laura Krause Suffrin.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1686

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[1].

An Act for the relief of Laura Krause Suffrin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Laura Krause Suffrin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Emil Suffrin, 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 April, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Laura Krause, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Laura Krause and Emil Suffrin, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Laura Krause may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emil Suffrin had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of Jean Fullarton Craig Walker.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2029

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[1].

An Act for the relief of Jean Fullarton Craig Walker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Fullarton Craig Walker, residing at Kilmarnock, in the county of Ayrshire, Scotland, wife of Clifford Thomas Walker, 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 April, A.D. 1945, at Kilmarnock aforesaid, she then being Jean Fullarton Craig, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Fullarton Craig and Clifford Thomas 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 Jean Fullarton Craig may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clifford Thomas Walker had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of William Hesketh.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2222

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[1].

An Act for the relief of William Hesketh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Hesketh, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Croydon, in the province of Quebec, stationary engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the thirty-first day of July, A.D. 1914, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Lillie May Pasher, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Hesketh and Lillie May Pasher, his 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 Hesketh may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillie May Pasher had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of Janet Alice Smith Bennett.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2297

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[1].

An Act for the relief of Janet Alice Smith Bennett.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Janet Alice Smith Bennett, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Clifford John Bennett, 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 February, A.D. 1942, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, she then being Janet Alice 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Janet Alice Smith and Clifford John Bennett, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Janet Alice Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clifford John Bennett had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of Gwendoline Elizabeth Hunt Edmund.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
2293 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[1].

An Act for the relief of Gwendoline Elizabeth Hunt Edmund.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gwendoline Elizabeth Hunt Edmund, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cutter, wife of Thomas Chadwick Edmund, 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 November, A.D. 1929, at the said city, she then being Gwendoline Elizabeth Hunt, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gwendoline Elizabeth Hunt and Thomas Chadwick Edmund, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gwendoline Elizabeth Hunt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Chadwick Edmund had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[1].

An Act for the relief of Reta Mabel Welch Gilbert.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2226

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[1].

An Act for the relief of Reta Mabel Welch Gilbert.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Reta Mabel Welch Gilbert, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of Albert George Gilbert, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of February, A.D. 1925, at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Reta Mabel 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Reta Mabel Welch and Albert George Gilbert, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Reta Mabel Welch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert George Gilbert had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of Leah Shrimer Schanker.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2603

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[1].

An Act for the relief of Leah Shrimer Schanker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Leah Shrimer Schanker, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Louis Schanker, 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. 1915, at the said city, she then being Leah Shrimer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act for the relief of Doris Mary Stratton Stuart.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 10th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2133

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[1].

An Act for the relief of Doris Mary Stratton Stuart.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Doris Mary Stratton Stuart, residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, wife of Alan William George Stuart, 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 town of Marham, in the county of Norfolk, England, she then being Doris Mary Stratton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Doris Mary Stratton and Alan William George Stuart, her 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 Mary Stratton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alan William George Stuart had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Hellmut Hans Karl Pokorny.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1557

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[1].

An Act for the relief of Hellmut Hans Karl Pokorny.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hellmut Hans Karl Pokorny, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, mechanical engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of February, A.D. 1940, in the district of Hampstead, England, he and Florence Elizabeth Winston, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hellmut Hans Karl Pokorny and Florence Elizabeth Winston, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hellmut Hans Karl Pokorny may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence Elizabeth Winston had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act for the relief of Bella Wine Rapps.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1581

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act for the relief of Bella Wine Rapps.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bella Wine Rapps, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Harry Rapps, 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 March, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Bella Wine, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A2.

An Act for the relief of Winifred Anthony Leith.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2411

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[2].

An Act for the relief of Winifred Anthony Leith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Winifred Anthony Leith, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, usherette, wife of William Leith, 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 June, A.D. 1938, at the said city, she then being Winifred Anthony, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[2].

An Act for the relief of Eugene Alden Anderson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2017

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[2].

An Act for the relief of Eugene Alden Anderson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eugene Alden Anderson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Bury, in the province of Quebec, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of November, A.D. 1934, at the said town, he and Cora Evelyn Grey, who was then of the said town, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eugene Alden Anderson and Cora Evelyn Grey, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eugene Alden Anderson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cora Evelyn Grey had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C2.

An Act for the relief of Shirley Leighton Pawson Milligan.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1459

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C².

An Act for the relief of Shirley Leighton Pawson Milligan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Shirley Leighton Pawson Milligan, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, practical nurse, wife of James Alexander Milligan, 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 twentieth day of February, A.D. 1943, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Shirley Leighton Pawson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Shirley Leighton Pawson and James Alexander Milligan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Shirley Leighton Pawson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Alexander Milligan had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of Mary Josephine Ruth Girard Rosenberg.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2688

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[2].

An Act for the relief of Mary Josephine Ruth Girard Rosenberg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Josephine Ruth Girard Rosenberg, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Joseph Rosenberg, 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 March, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Mary Josephine Ruth 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Josephine Ruth Girard and Joseph Rosenberg, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Josephine Ruth Girard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Rosenberg had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E2.

An Act for the relief of Leah Marcelle Pettitt Reeve.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2615

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[2].

An Act for the relief of Leah Marcelle Pettitt Reeve.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leah Marcelle Pettitt and Thomas Houston Reeve, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Leah Marcelle Pettitt may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Houston Reeve had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F2.

An Act for the relief of Marie Yvette Francoise Bayard Savard.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5244

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F².

An Act for the relief of Marie Yvette Francoise Bayard Savard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Yvette Francoise Bayard Savard, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Jean Savard, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Chambly Canton, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of November, A.D. 1936, at the said city, she then being Marie Yvette Francoise Bayard, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Yvette Francoise Bayard and Jean Savard, her 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 Yvette Francoise Bayard may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jean Savard had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G2.

An Act to incorporate Rinker Finance Corporation.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 11th February, 1948.

Honourable Senator JOHNSTON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5020

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G².

An Act to incorporate Rinker Finance Corporation.

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

Incorporation.

Corporate name.

1. Roy Joseph Rinker, agent; Louis Walter Kern, agent; Joseph Rothwell English, barrister; Harold Walpole Pope, barrister; all of the city of Moose Jaw, in the province of Saskatchewan, and John Nichol Wilcox, inspector, of the city of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, together with such other persons as become shareholders in the company are incorporated under the name of Rinker Finance Corporation, hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

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

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Head office.

4. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Moose Jaw, in the province of Saskatchewan.

1939, c. 23, to apply.

5. The Company is incorporated pursuant to Part Two of *The Small Loans Act, 1939*, and to it all the provisions of that Act shall extend and apply.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[2].

An Act for the relief of Simone Boily Whitelaw.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Chairman on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2568

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[2].

An Act for the relief of Simone Boily Whitelaw.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Simone Boily Whitelaw, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of William John Whitelaw, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of November, A.D. 1928, at the said city, she then being Simone Boily, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Simone Boily and William John Whitelaw, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Simone Boily may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William John Whitelaw had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[2].

An Act for the relief of Ernest Alfred Coker.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2623

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[2].

An Act for the relief of Ernest Alfred Coker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ernest Alfred Coker, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, agent, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of July, A.D. 1943, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, he and Doris Elaine Cameron, who was then of the said city of Montreal, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ernest Alfred Coker and Doris Elaine Cameron, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ernest Alfred Coker may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Doris Elaine Cameron had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[2].

An Act for the relief of Clarence William Henry Hodgson.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1401

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[2].

An Act for the relief of Clarence William Henry Hodgson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clarence William Henry Hodgson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Como, in the province of Quebec, garage owner, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1929, at the city of Concord, in the state of New Hampshire, one of the United States of America, he and Beatrice Virginia Sprigings, who was then of the city of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, one of the said United States of America, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clarence William Henry Hodgson and Beatrice Virginia Sprigings, his 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 William Henry Hodgson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Beatrice Virginia Sprigings had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[2].

An Act for the relief of Vera May Paulson Ward.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2619

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[2].

An Act for the relief of Vera May Paulson Ward.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Vera May Paulson Ward, residing at the village of Moosehorn, in the province of Manitoba, wife of Emerson John Ward, 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 nineteenth day of February, A.D. 1938, at the city of Winnipeg, in the said province of Manitoba, she then being Vera May Paulson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Vera May Paulson and Emerson John Ward, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Vera May Paulson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emerson John Ward had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[2].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Ethel Attwood McVicar.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1463

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[2].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Ethel Attwood McVicar.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruth Ethel Attwood and Donald Moore McVicar, her 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 Ethel Attwood may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Donald Moore McVicar had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M2.

An Act for the relief of Henry George Halsey.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1397

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M².

An Act for the relief of Henry George Halsey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry George Halsey, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of July, A.D. 1943, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Jean Fransham, who was then of the township of Brome, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry George Halsey and Jean Fransham, his 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 Halsey may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jean Fransham had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[2].

An Act for the relief of George Crosby-Wilson Gray.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1381

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N².

An Act for the relief of George Crosby-Wilson Gray.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Crosby-Wilson Gray, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, soldier, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of July, A.D. 1932, at the said city, he and Patricia Frances Edna Lecky, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Crosby-Wilson Gray and Patricia Frances Edna Lecky, his 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 Crosby-Wilson Gray may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Patricia Frances Edna Lecky had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O².

An Act for the relief of Joseph David Ernest Paul Maysenhoelder.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2716

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[2].

An Act for the relief of Joseph David Ernest Paul Maysenhoelder.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph David Ernest Paul Maysenhoelder, 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 July, A.D. 1933, at the said city, he and Evelyn May Banville Beattie, a spinster, were married; that on the third day of November, A.D. 1941, 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriages dissolved.

1. The said marriages between Joseph David Ernest Paul Maysenhoelder and Evelyn May Banville Beattie, 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 Joseph David Ernest Paul Maysenhoelder may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriages with the said Evelyn May Banville Beattie had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P2.

An Act for the relief of Myrtle Macdonald Heale Daniluk.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1274

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[2].

An Act for the relief of Myrtle Macdonald Heale Daniluk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Myrtle Macdonald Heale Daniluk, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Stephen Daniluk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of March, A.D. 1944, at Joliette, in the said province, she then being Myrtle Macdonald Heale, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his physical incompetence and refusal to consummate the said marriage, their marriage be annulled; and whereas the said marriage and the said incompetence and the non-consummation of the said marriage have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage annulled.

1. The said marriage between Myrtle Macdonald Heale and Stephen Daniluk, her husband, is hereby annulled, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Myrtle Macdonald Heale may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with Stephen Daniluk had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of Robert Grincill Barnet Jones.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1439

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[2].

An Act for the relief of Robert Grincill Barnet Jones.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Grincill Barnet Jones, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of February, A.D. 1929, at the said city, he and Mabel Laurie Dorothea Partland who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Grincill Barnet Jones and Mabel Laurie Dorothea Partland, his 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 Grincill Barnet Jones may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mabel Laurie Dorothea Partland had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Katherine Margolis Bird.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5369

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[2].

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Katherine Margolis Bird.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gertrude Katherine Margolis Bird, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, student, wife of Arthur Bird, 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 June, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Gertrude Katherine Margolis, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gertrude Katherine Margolis and Arthur Bird, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gertrude Katherine Margolis may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arthur Bird had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[2].

An Act for the relief of Cecilia Maud Wood Marshall.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5140

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[2].

An Act for the relief of Cecilia Maud Wood Marshall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Cecilia Maud Wood Marshall, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, wife of Jack McLennan Marshall, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of September, A.D. 1934, at the said city, she then being Cecilia Maud Wood, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Maud Wood and Jack McLennan Marshall, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Cecilia Maud Wood may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jack McLennan Marshall had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T².

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Doris Haggerty Goodier.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1917

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[2].

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Doris Haggerty Goodier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Beatrice Doris Haggerty Goodier, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, supervisor, wife of Alvin Herbert Goodier, junior, 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. 1942, at the said city, she then being Beatrice Doris Haggerty, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Beatrice Doris Haggerty and Alvin Herbert Goodier, junior, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Beatrice Doris Haggerty may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alvin Herbert Goodier, junior, had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[2].

An Act for the relief of Joyce Knowles Ledoux.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1113

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[2].

An Act for the relief of Joyce Knowles Ledoux.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joyce Knowles Ledoux, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, office assistant, wife of Frank John Ledoux, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirteenth day of February, A.D. 1945, in the district of Edmonton, county of Middlesex, England, she then being Joyce Knowles, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joyce Knowles and Frank John Ledoux, her 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 Knowles may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank John Ledoux had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V2.

An Act for the relief of Robert Ernest Beadie.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

913

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V².

An Act for the relief of Robert Ernest Beadie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Robert Ernest Beadie, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, technical consultant, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of May, A.D. 1931, at the said city, he and Jean Carol Wilson, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Robert Ernest Beadie and Jean Carol Wilson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Robert Ernest Beadie may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jean Carol Wilson had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W2.

An Act for the relief of Grace Davie Park Parr.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY.
1948

1553

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W².

An Act for the relief of Grace Davie Park Parr.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Grace Davie Park Parr, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of Cyril William Parr, 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 October, A.D. 1942, at Hamilton, county of Lanark, Scotland, she then being Grace Davie Park, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Grace Davie Park and Cyril William Parr, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Grace Davie Park may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cyril William Parr had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Jeanne Crete Benoit.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1921

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X².

An Act for the relief of Jeanne Crete Benoit.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jeanne Crete Benoit, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Leopold Benoit, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of January, A.D. 1927, at the said city, she then being Jeanne Crete, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jeanne Crete and Leopold Benoit, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jeanne Crete may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Leopold Benoit had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y².

An Act for the relief of Sarah Cummings Menzies Carlin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1905

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y².

An Act for the relief of Sarah Cummings Menzies Carlin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sarah Cummings Menzies Carlin, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cleaner, wife of John Chalmers Carlin, 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 June, A.D. 1916, at the city of Kilmarnock, Scotland, she then being Sarah Cummings Menzies, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Cummings Menzies and John Chalmers Carlin, her 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 Cummings Menzies may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Chalmers Carlin had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z².

An Act for the relief of Annie Goldenberg Schulman.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1698

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z².

An Act for the relief of Annie Goldenberg Schulman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Goldenberg Schulman, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of David Schulman, 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 eleventh day of November, A.D. 1945, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Annie Goldenberg, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A3.

An Act for the relief of Clarice Jean Field Campbell.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2680

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[3].

An Act for the relief of Clarice Jean Field Campbell.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Clarice Jean Field Campbell, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Merritt Day Campbell, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of September, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Clarice Jean Field, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Clarice Jean Field and Merritt Day Campbell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Clarice Jean Field may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Merritt Day Campbell had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B3.

An Act for the relief of Georgina Claire Williscroft Bovard.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

917

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[3].

An Act for the relief of Georgina Claire Williscroft Bovard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Georgina Claire Williscroft Bovard, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of John Pitblado Bovard, 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. 1943, at the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, she then being Georgina Claire Williscroft, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Georgina Claire Williscroft and John Pitblado Bovard, her 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 Claire Williscroft may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Pitblado Bovard had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C3.

An Act for the relief of Saul Jack Costin.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2645

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[3].

An Act for the relief of Saul Jack Costin.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Saul Jack Costin, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, medical student, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of November, A.D. 1942, at the said city, he and Marguerite Diane Westwell, who was then of the city of Westmount, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Saul Jack Costin and Marguerite Diane Westwell, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Saul Jack Costin may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marguerite Diane Westwell had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Mary Shore Bernstein.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2607

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[3].

An Act for the relief of Mary Shore Bernstein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Shore Bernstein, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of Moses Jacob Bernstein, 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 December, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Mary Shore Ponak, 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Shore Ponak and Moses Jacob Bernstein, her 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 Shore Ponak may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Moses Jacob Bernstein had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E3.

An Act for the relief of Saul Ettinger.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1340

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[3].

An Act for the relief of Saul Ettinger.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Saul Ettinger, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, merchant, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of November, A.D. 1928, at the said city, he and Hildegard Massow, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Saul Ettinger and Hildegard Massow, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Saul Ettinger may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Hildegard Massow had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F3.

An Act for the relief of Lloyd Arthur Davies.

Read a first time, Thursday, 12th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2301

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[3].

An Act for the relief of Lloyd Arthur Davies.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lloyd Arthur Davies, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, commercial agent, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of December, A.D. 1937, at the city of Dartmouth, in the province of Nova Scotia, he and Eunice Susan Swinimer, who was then of the city of Halifax, in the said province of Nova Scotia, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lloyd Arthur Davies and Eunice Susan Swinimer, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intent and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lloyd Arthur Davies may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eunice Susan Swinimer had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[3].

An Act for the relief of Alfred Keeley.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

3900

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[3].

An Act for the relief of Alfred Keeley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred Keeley, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Greenfield Park, in the province of Quebec, soldier, has by his petition alleged that on the seventeenth day of October, A.D. 1942, at the city of Glasgow, Scotland, he and Doris Aston, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alfred Keeley and Doris Aston, his 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 Keeley may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Doris Aston had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Marie Albina Ethel Dubois Howick.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2653

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[3].

An Act for the relief of Marie Albina Ethel Dubois Howick.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Albina Ethel Dubois Howick, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Armand Michael Howick, 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 February, A.D. 1938, at the said city, she then being Marie Albina Ethel Dubois, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Albina Ethel Dubois and Armand Michael Howick, her 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 Albina Ethel Dubois may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Armand Michael Howick had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Ignaty (Ignas) Sokolovsky.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

3896

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[3].

An Act for the relief of Ignaty (Ignas) Sokolovsky.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ignaty (Ignas) Sokolovsky, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, presser, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of February, A.D. 1932, at the said city, he and Mary Ostronovitch, who was then of the city of Montreal, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ignaty (Ignas) Sokolovsky and Mary Ostronovitch, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ignaty (Ignas) Sokolovsky may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Ostronovitch had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[3].

An Act for the relief of Laura Grace Hanley Huggenberger.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2313

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[3].

An Act for the relief of Laura Grace Hanley Huggenberger.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Laura Grace Hanley Huggenberger, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Otto Robert Huggenberger, 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 June, A.D. 1943, at the said city, she then being Laura Grace Hanley, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Laura Grace Hanley and Otto Robert Huggenberger, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Laura Grace Hanley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Otto Robert Huggenberger had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of Eva Wolfovitch Zloty, otherwise known as Eva Wolfovitch Gold.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1352

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[3].

An Act for the relief of Eva Wolfovitch Zloty, otherwise known as Eva Wolfovitch Gold.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eva Wolfovitch Zloty, otherwise known as Eva Wolfovitch Gold, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, seamstress, wife of Isaac Zloty, otherwise known as Isaac Gold, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of March, A.D. 1928, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Eva Wolfovitch, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eva Wolfovitch and Isaac Zloty, otherwise known as Isaac Gold, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eva Wolfovitch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isaac Zloty, otherwise known as Isaac Gold, had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Sheila Lightstone Marcus.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5722

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[3].

An Act for the relief of Sheila Lightstone Marcus.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sheila Lightstone Marcus, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Louis Marcus, 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 June, A.D. 1936, at the said city of Westmount, she then being Sheila Lightstone, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[3].

An Act for the relief of Lea Alvina Mary Boulay Orr.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1455

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[3].

An Act for the relief of Lea Alvina Mary Boulay Orr.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lea Alvina Mary Boulay Orr, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, nurse, wife of Clifford John Orr, 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. 1940, at the said city, she then being Lea Alvina Mary Boulay, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lea Alvina Mary Boulay and Clifford John Orr, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lea Alvina Mary Boulay may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clifford John Orr had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[3].

An Act for the relief of Armand Lapierre.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2641

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[3].

An Act for the relief of Armand Lapierre.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Armand Lapierre, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, plumber, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of November, A.D. 1936, at the said city, he and Eulema Carignan, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Armand Lapierre and Eulema Carignan, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Armand Lapierre may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eulema Carignan had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Georgette Ruth Cote Geller.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1360

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[3].

An Act for the relief of Georgette Ruth Cote Geller.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Georgette Ruth Cote Geller, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Rubin Geller, 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 July, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Georgette Ruth Cote, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Georgette Ruth Cote and Rubin Geller, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Georgette Ruth Cote may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rubin Geller had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P3.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Ellwood Blackburn.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

905

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[3].

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Ellwood Blackburn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Elizabeth Ellwood Blackburn, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cashier, wife of Douglas Archibald Blackburn, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of August, A.D. 1931, at the town of Chateauguay Basin, in the said province, she then being Mary Elizabeth Ellwood, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Elizabeth Ellwood and Douglas Archibald Blackburn, her 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 Ellwood may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Archibald Blackburn had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Annie Elisabeth Horseman Charters.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2728

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[3].

An Act for the relief of Annie Elisabeth Horseman Charters.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Annie Elisabeth Horseman Charters, residing at the town of Montreal West, in the province of Quebec, wife of Austin Fenwick Charters, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of June, A.D. 1926, at the city of Moncton, in the province of New Brunswick, she then being Annie Elisabeth Horseman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Annie Elisabeth Horseman and Austin Fenwick Charters, her 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 Elisabeth Horseman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Austin Fenwick Charters had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Sarah Ann Older Verrier.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1901

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[3].

An Act for the relief of Sarah Ann Older Verrier.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sarah Ann Older Verrier, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Jean Baptiste Verrier, 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 December, A.D. 1939, at the said city, she then being Sarah Ann Older, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sarah Ann Older and Jean Baptiste Verrier, her 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 Ann Older may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jean Baptiste Verrier had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Anna Martha Kokojachuk Waugh.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5373

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[3].

An Act for the relief of Anna Martha Kokojachuk Waugh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Anna Martha Kokojachuk Waugh, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of William Arnold Waugh, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of August, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Anna Martha Kokojachuk, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Anna Martha Kokojachuk and William Arnold Waugh, her 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 Martha Kokojachuk may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Arnold Waugh had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[3].

An Act for the relief of Elsie Mark Farley.

Read a first time, Monday, 16th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5281

4th Session, 20th Parliament 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[3].

An Act for the relief of Elsie Mark Farley.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elsie Mark Farley, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of William Louis Farley, 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 July, A.D. 1922, in the district of West Bromwich, England, she then being Elsie Mark, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elsie Mark and William Louis Farley, her 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 Mark may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Louis Farley had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U3.

An Act to amend The Export and Import Permits Act.

AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, 11th MARCH, 1948.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

6105

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[3].

An Act to amend The Export and Import Permits Act.

1947, c.17.

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

1. *The Export and Import Permits Act*, chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1947, is amended by adding thereto immediately after section six thereof the following section:

Offences.

"**6A.** No person shall, in any application for a permit under this Act or for the purpose of procuring the issue of any permit under this Act, wilfully furnish any false or misleading information or knowingly make any misrepresentation."

2. Sections fourteen and fifteen of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Expiration.

"**14.** This Act shall expire on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and fifty.

Report to Parliament.

15. As soon as practicable after the thirty-first day of December of each year during which this Act is in force, the Minister shall prepare and lay before Parliament, if Parliament is then in session, a report of the operations under this Act for such year, or if Parliament is not then in session, within the first fifteen days of the next ensuing session thereof."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The purpose of this amendment is to provide a penalty for furnishing false or misleading information or making any misrepresentation in an application for a permit or for the purpose of procuring the issue of a permit.

2. Section 14 now reads as follows:

"**14.** (1) This Act shall come into force upon the expiration of *The National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945*, and shall expire sixty days from the commencement of the first session of Parliament commencing in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.

(2) Section nineteen of the *Interpretation Act* shall apply upon the expiry of this Act as if this Act had then been repealed."

The purpose of the amendment is to extend the expiration date for two years. Subsection (2) of the present section 14 is not necessary by reason of the amendment made to the *Interpretation Act* by section 5(3) of chapter 64 of the statutes of 1947. This states that for the purposes of section 19 of the *Interpretation Act* where an Act expires it shall be deemed to be repealed.

The new section 15 will require the Minister to make an annual report for each year of operation instead of a report for year 1947 as at present provided.

The present section 15 reads as follows:

"**15.** As soon as practicable after the thirty-first day of December, 1947, the Minister shall prepare and lay before Parliament, if Parliament is then in session, a report of the operations under this Act for the year 1947, or if Parliament is not then in session, within the first fifteen days of the next ensuing session thereof."

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V3.

An Act for the relief of Lela May Begley Hall.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5611

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[3].

An Act for the relief of Lela May Begley Hall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lela May Begley Hall, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Paul Frank Thomas Hall, 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. 1935, at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, she then being Lela May Begley, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lela May Begley and Paul Frank Thomas Hall, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lela May Begley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Paul Frank Thomas Hall had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Isaacs Katz.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2564

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W3.

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Isaacs Katz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marguerite Isaacs Katz, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Morris Henry Katz, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of December, A.D. 1936, at the said city, she then being Marguerite Isaacs, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marguerite Isaacs and Morris Henry Katz, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marguerite Isaacs may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Morris Henry Katz had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[3].

An Act for the relief of Delilah May Jacobs Button.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2218

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[3].

An Act for the relief of Delilah May Jacobs Button.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Delilah May Jacobs Button, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, wife of Edward Button, 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 April, A.D. 1921, at the city of St. John's, Newfoundland, she then being Delilah May Jacobs, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Delilah May Jacobs and Edward Button, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Delilah May Jacobs may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Button had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y3.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Shkurnik Gilbert.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1385

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[3].

An Act for the relief of Ruth Shkurnik Gilbert.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ruth Shkurnik Gilbert, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, book-keeper, wife of Arnold Morton Gilbert, 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. 1946, at the said city, she then being Ruth Shkurnik, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ruth Shkurnik and Arnold Morton Gilbert, her 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 Shkurnik may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arnold Morton Gilbert had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[3].

An Act for the relief of Goldie Tessler Wise.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2407

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z³.

An Act for the relief of Goldie Tessler Wise.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A4.

An Act for the relief of Martha Norman McCairns.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

3810

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[4].

An Act for the relief of Martha Norman McCairns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Martha Norman McCairns, residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, typist, wife of David McCairns, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of January, A.D. 1932, at the said city of Verdun, she then being Martha Norman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[4].

An Act for the relief of Marion Rita Kendall O'Donahoe.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5859

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[4].

An Act for the relief of Marion Rita Kendall O'Donahoe.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marion Rita Kendall O'Donahoe, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Vincent Bruce O'Donahoe, 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 February, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Marion Rita Kendall, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marion Rita Kendall and Vincent Bruce O'Donahoe, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marion Rita Kendall may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vincent Bruce O'Donahoe had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C4.

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Mae McLean Cole.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5524

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[4].

An Act for the relief of Gertrude Mae McLean Cole.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gertrude Mae McLean Cole, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, typist, wife of Gerald Leslie William Cole, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Cookshire, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1938, at the city of Newport, in the state of Vermont, one of the United States of America, she then being Gertrude Mae McLean, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gertrude Mae McLean and Gerald Leslie William Cole, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gertrude Mae McLean may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Gerald Leslie William Cole had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[4].

An Act for the relief of Freda Gertrude Parkes McMillan.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2009

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[4].

An Act for the relief of Freda Gertrude Parkes McMillan.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Freda Gertrude Parkes and Douglas Norman McMillan, her 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 Gertrude Parkes may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Norman McMillan had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E4.

An Act for the relief of Alma Petrides Prysky.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2317

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[4].

An Act for the relief of Alma Petrides Prysky.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alma Petrides Prysky, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Henry Prysky, 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. 1934, at the said city, she then being Alma Petrides, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[4].

An Act for the relief of Jean MacDonald Di Falco.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1348

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[4].

An Act for the relief of Jean MacDonald Di Falco.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean MacDonald Di Falco, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Nicholas Di Falco, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition, alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1931, at the city of Outremont, in the said province, she then being Jean 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 His Majesty, by and 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 MacDonald and Nicholas Di Falco, her 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 MacDonald may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nicholas Di Falco had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G4.

An Act for the relief of Betty Yossem Edelstein.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1286

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[4].

An Act for the relief of Betty Yossem Edelstein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Betty Yossem Edelstein, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Stephen Edelstein, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Noranda, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of January, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Betty Yossem, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Betty Yossem and Stephen Edelstein, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Betty Yossem may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Stephen Edelstein had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[4].

An Act for the relief of Leonard Carlton Matthews.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5520

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[4].

An Act for the relief of Leonard Carlton Matthews.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Leonard Carlton Matthews, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Cookshire, in the province of Quebec, farm labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the thirty-first day of August, A.D. 1940, at the city of Sherbrooke, in the said province, he and Helen Mary McDonald, who was then of the said town, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leonard Carlton Matthews and Helen Mary McDonald, his 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 Carlton Matthews may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Helen Mary McDonald had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[4].

An Act for the relief of St. Kilda McKay McLean Anderson.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 17th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1793

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[4].

An Act for the relief of St. Kilda McKay McLean Anderson.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between St. Kilda McKay McLean and Francis Lionel Parker 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 St. Kilda McKay McLean may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francis Lionel Parker Anderson had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[4].

An Act for the relief of Nellie Polistuck Levac.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2708

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[4].

An Act for the relief of Nellie Polistuck Levac.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Eleen Rose Gray Lawson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5512

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[4].

An Act for the relief of Eleen Rose Gray Lawson.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eleen Rose Gray Lawson, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, typist, wife of George Albert Lawson, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of December, A.D. 1942, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Eleen Rose 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eleen Rose Gray and George Albert Lawson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Eleen Rose Gray may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Albert Lawson had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L4.

An Act for the relief of Frieda Kimelfild Solomon.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2684

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[4].

An Act for the relief of Frieda Kimelfild Solomon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Frieda Kimelfild Solomon, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stock-keeper, wife of Abie Solomon, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of September, A.D. 1928, at the said city, she then being Frieda Kimelfild, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Frieda Kimelfild and Abie Solomon, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Frieda Kimelfild may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Abie Solomon had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M4.

An Act for the relief of Gordon Merrill Fuller.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2431

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[4].

An Act for the relief of Gordon Merrill Fuller.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Gordon Merrill Fuller, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Sweetsburg, in the province of Quebec, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of October, A.D. 1924, at the village of North Troy, in the state of Vermont, one of the United States of America, he and Vivian Belle Davis, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gordon Merrill Fuller and Vivian Belle Davis, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gordon Merrill Fuller may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vivian Belle Davis had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[4].

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Joyce Bradfield Ainsworth.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1909

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N[4].

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Joyce Bradfield Ainsworth.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Phyllis Joyce Bradfield Ainsworth, residing at the village of Bishopton, in the province of Quebec, wife of Horace Ainsworth, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said village, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of April, A.D. 1940, at the town of Reading, in the county of Berkshire, England, she then being Phyllis Joyce Bradfield, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Phyllis Joyce Bradfield and Horace Ainsworth, her 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 Joyce Bradfield may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Horace Ainsworth had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[4].

An Act for the relief of Michael Charles Parr.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2637

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[4].

An Act for the relief of Michael Charles Parr.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Michael Charles Parr, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of March, A.D. 1935, at the said city, he and Nancy Violetta Allcorn, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Michael Charles Parr and Nancy Violetta Allcorn, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Michael Charles Parr may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nancy Violetta Allcorn had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P4.

An Act for the relief of Edna Birch Drimer.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1117

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[4].

An Act for the relief of Edna Birch Drimer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edna Birch Drimer, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Maurice Drimer, 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 June, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being Edna 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edna Birch and Maurice Drimer, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edna Birch may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Maurice Drimer had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q4.

An Act for the relief of Elinore Oakes Forgues.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4843

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[4].

An Act for the relief of Elinore Oakes Forgues.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elinore Oakes and John Edouard Forgues, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elinore Oakes may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Edouard Forgues had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[4].

An Act for the relief of Mary Gwozdecka Carter.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1109

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[4].

An Act for the relief of Mary Gwozdecka Carter.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Gwozdecka Carter, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of Nicholas Roger Carter, 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 September, A.D. 1930, at the said city, she then being Mary Gwozdecka, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[4].

An Act for the relief of Ralph Woodall.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 18th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2720

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[4].

An Act for the relief of Ralph Woodall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ralph Woodall, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, motor mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of May, A.D. 1937, at the said city, he and Pauline Coulombe, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ralph Woodall and Pauline Coulombe, his 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 Woodall may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Pauline Coulombe had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T4.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Onfroy Pilon.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5168

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[4].

An Act for the relief of Joseph Onfroy Pilon.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Onfroy Pilon, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, electrician, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of March, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Anastasia Liragis, otherwise known as Ann Lester, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Onfroy Pilon and Anastasia Liragis, otherwise known as Ann Lester, his 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 Onfroy Pilon may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Anastasia Liragis, otherwise known as Ann Lester, had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U4.

An Act for the relief of Thelma May Heggie May.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

3802

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[4].

An Act for the relief of Thelma May Heggie May.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thelma May Heggie May, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of James Edmund May, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged and they were married on the seventeenth day of January, A.D. 1942, at the said city, she then being Thelma May Heggie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thelma May Heggie and James Edmund May, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Thelma May Heggie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Edmund May had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V4.

An Act for the relief of Molly Renetta Fry Bist.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2633

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[4].

An Act for the relief of Molly Renetta Fry Bist.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Molly Renetta Fry Bist, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of Alfred Charles Bist, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of June, A.D. 1945, at Maldon, in the county of Essex, England, she then being Molly Renetta Fry, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Molly Renetta Fry and Alfred Charles Bist, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Molly Renetta Fry may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred Charles Bist had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W4.

An Act for the relief of Patricia Potter Parker.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2649

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W4.

An Act for the relief of Patricia Potter Parker.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Patricia Potter 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 city of Lachine, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of September, A.D. 1939, at the town of Wallasey, in the county borough of Wallasey, England, she then being Patricia Potter, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and 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 Potter 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 Patricia Potter 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.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of Helen May Smith Saunders.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1682

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[4].

An Act for the relief of Helen May Smith Saunders.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen May Smith Saunders, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, wife of James Harold Saunders, 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 July, A.D. 1925, at the said city, she then being Helen May 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 His Majesty, by and 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 May Smith and James Harold Saunders, her 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 May Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Harold Saunders had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y4.

An Act for the relief of Jean Duncan Girard.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2427

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[4].

An Act for the relief of Jean Duncan Girard.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Duncan Girard, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, jeweller, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of April, A.D. 1939, at the said city, he and Jeannette Godin, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Duncan Girard and Jeannette Godin, his 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 Duncan Girard may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jeannette Godin had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[4].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Sylvia Jones Bowen.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G , B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

3892

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[1].

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Sylvia Jones Bowen.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Evelyn Sylvia Jones Bowen, residing at the town of Croydon, in the province of Quebec, wife of Thomas Albert Bowen, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said town, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of February, A.D. 1936, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Evelyn Sylvia Jones, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn Sylvia Jones and Thomas Albert Bowen, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Evelyn Sylvia Jones may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Albert Bowen had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Eugene Ernest Bourbonnais.

Read a first time, Thursday, 19th February, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

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4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A5.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Eugene Ernest Bourbonnais.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Joseph Eugene Ernest Bourbonnais, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of March, A.D. 1930, at the said city, he and Marie Rose Germaine St. Laurent, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Joseph Eugene Ernest Bourbonnais and Marie Rose Germaine St. Laurent, his 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 Eugene Ernest Bourbonnais may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Marie Rose Germaine St. Laurent had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B5.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.

Read a first time, Monday, 8th March, 1948.

Honourable Senator HAIG.

OTTAWA
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PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

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4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[5].

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named, on behalf of the unincorporated association known as the "Canadian Veterinary Medical Association" and, in French, "L'Association Canadienne des Vétérinaires," 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Ernest F. Johnston, of Carp; Orlan Hall, of Ottawa, both in the province of Ontario; Lionel Aldei Gendreau, of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec; William Roy Wood, of Summerside, in the province of Prince Edward Island; Joseph Thomas Aikins, of Fredericton, in the province of New Brunswick; Edward Hugh Sproston, of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia; J. Gordon Anderson, of Calgary, in the province of Alberta; Norman Douglas Christie, of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan; William Hilton, of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba; and Ryland McGregor Archibald, junior, of Truro, in the province of Nova Scotia, all veterinary surgeons, and all other members of the said unincorporated association, together with such other persons as become members of the association hereby incorporated, are

Corporate name.

incorporated under the name, in English, of the "Canadian Veterinary Medical Association" and, in French, "L'Association Canadienne des Vétérinaires", hereinafter called the "Association", and either the English or the French name may be used in carrying on the business or operations of the Association.

Head office.

2. The head office of the Association shall be at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, or at such other place as the Association may determine by by-law from time to time.

Objects.

3. The objects of the Association shall be:

(a) to cultivate and advance the art and science of veterinary medicine and surgery and to maintain the honour and interests of the veterinary profession;

(b) to conduct, direct, encourage, support or provide for exhaustive surgical and medical veterinary research;

(c) to elevate and sustain and improve the professional character and education of veterinarians in Canada;

(d) to promote mutual improvement and good will among members of the veterinary profession;

(e) to enlighten and direct public opinion in relation to surgical and medical veterinary science and to promote the public health in connection with such science;

(f) to publish veterinary journals, reports and treatises;

(g) to establish an examining board to examine candidates for admission to the veterinary profession and to grant certificates of qualification;

(h) to establish qualifications in veterinary science so that the holders thereof shall be acceptable and privileged to practice in any of the provinces of Canada or throughout the whole of Canada, subject only to the provisions of registration in any of the provincial associations;

(i) to establish a master register for Canada of veterinarians and to publish and revise the same from time to time;

(j) to make grants of money out of the funds of the Association for the promotion of veterinary medicine and allied sciences in such manner as may from time to time be determined;

(k) to be a national body, representing the profession as a whole and among other things to represent the profession as adviser and arbitrator with regard to employment and working conditions for veterinarians; and

(l) to do all such other lawful acts as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects and without being limited by the foregoing to promote the general welfare of the veterinary profession in Canada.

Members of provincial veterinary associations eligible to be members.

4. Any veterinarian who is a duly qualified member in good standing of a provincial veterinary association shall be eligible to be a member of the Association.

Council or board of directors.

5. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a council or board of directors which shall be composed, elected or appointed as the Association may prescribe by by-law, from time to time, and which shall have the powers set out in the by-laws of the Association.

By-laws and rules.

6. The Association may make such by-laws and rules, not contrary to law or to the provisions of this Act, as it may deem necessary or advisable for the government and management of its business and affairs, and without being restricted thereby especially with respect to the qualifications, classifications, privileges, rights, admission and expulsion of members, the fees and dues which it may deem advisable to impose, and the number, constitution, powers and duties and mode of election of its council or board of directors, or its governing, managing or other committees or sub-committees, and of its officers and may from time to time alter or repeal all or any such by-laws and rules as it may see fit.

Present officers and board of directors.

7. The present officers and board of directors of the unincorporated association shall continue to be the officers and board of directors of the Association until replaced by others in accordance with the constitution, by-laws and rules of the Association.

Powers of present officers.

8. The present officers and board of directors are empowered to pass all by-laws and rules, to govern and manage the Association in so far as they are not contrary to law or to the provisions of this Act, and the same shall be the constituted by-laws and rules of the Association: Provided that all such by-laws and rules and regulations and constitutions shall only be valid until the first annual convention of the Association which shall be held not later than the first day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-nine, when the same shall be amended or adopted as the case may be by majority vote in the national convention.

Proviso.

First annual convention.

Powers.

9. The Association may, for the purpose of carrying out its objects:

(a) subject to provincial laws

(i) acquire by purchase, lease, gift, legacy or otherwise any real and personal estate and property, rights and privileges;

(ii) own and hold any such estate, property, rights or privileges;

(iii) sell, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal therewith in such manner as the Association may determine;

(b) make, accept, draw, endorse and execute bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments;

(c) invest the surplus funds of the Association in such manner and upon such securities as may be determined;

(d) borrow money as and when required for the purposes of the Association;

(e) do all such other lawful acts and things as are incidental or may be conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Association.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act to incorporate The Canadian Association of Optometrists.

Read a first time, Monday, 8th March, 1948.

Honourable Senator TURGEON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
6811 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C5.

An Act to incorporate The Canadian Association of Optometrists.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named, on behalf of the unincorporated association known as "The Canadian Association of Optometrists" and, in French, "L'Association Canadienne des Optométristes", 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Fred Nuttall, of the city of Lethbridge, in the province of Alberta; Eli Boyaner, of the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick; Edward Bind, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario; Alfred Mignot, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec; Harry S. Nowlan, of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba; Charles Crichton, of the city of Moose Jaw, in the province of Saskatchewan; Willson E. Knowlton, of the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia; John J. Mulrooney, of the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia; W. H. Landon, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario; Gordon Hutcheson, of the city of Charlottetown, in the province of Prince Edward Island; and all other members of the said unincorporated association, together with such other persons as are or become members of the association, are hereby incorporated under the name, in English, of "The Canadian Association of Optometrists", and, in French, of "L'Association Canadienne des Optométristes", hereinafter called "the Association" and either the English or the French name may be used in carrying on the business or operations of the Association.

Head office.

2. The head office of the Association shall be at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, or at such other place as the Association may determine by by-law from time to time.

Objects.

3. The objects of the Association shall be:

(a) to maintain the dignity and honour, and to foster the interests of the profession of optometry;

(b) to advance the art and science of optometry and all its collateral branches;

(c) to promote ethical and professional standards of optometrical education and service to the public;

(d) to provide a national medium for the mutual improvement of, for the interchange of knowledge and ideas and for the goodwill and social intercourse between, members of the profession;

(e) to encourage its members to participate in affairs promoting the public welfare;

(f) to enlighten and direct public opinion in relation to preservation and conservation of vision and assist in every way to attain and maintain the highest standards of visual efficiency for the people of Canada;

(g) to have cognizance of and safeguard the common interests of the members of the optometrical profession;

(h) to consider and act upon all matters of national importance to optometry which do not come within the exclusive jurisdiction or scope of any individual province;

(i) to publish optometrical journals, reports and educational pamphlets; and

(j) to do all further or other lawful acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Membership.

4. The membership of the Association shall be divided into the following classes:

(a) honorary members;

(b) corporate members;

(c) ordinary members; and

(d) any other class or classes of members which the Association may establish by by-law from time to time.

Honorary members.

5. Honorary membership shall be conferred only upon a person who has rendered distinguished service in or for the profession of optometry or whom it is desired to honour for outstanding public service.

Corporate members.

6. The following associations or their respective successors or assigns shall be corporate members:

(a) Alberta Optometric Association; British Columbia Optometric Association; Manitoba Optometric Society; New Brunswick Optometrical Society; Nova Scotia Optometric Association; Optometrical Association of Ontario; Prince Edward Island Optometrical Association; College of Optometrists and Opticians of the Province of Quebec; Saskatchewan Optometric Association;

(b) Such other legally constituted associations as may in future be formed within Canada outside the jurisdiction of those associations named in the preceding subsection, upon application to and approval of the council of the Association.

Ordinary members.

7. Any optometrist who is a duly qualified member in good standing of any of the associations mentioned in the preceding section shall be an ordinary member of the Association.

Council.

8. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a council which shall be composed, elected or appointed as the Association may prescribe by by-law from time to time and which shall have the powers set out in the by-laws of the Association.

By-laws and rules.

9. The Association may make such by-laws and rules not contrary to law or to the provisions of this Act, as it may deem necessary or advisable for the government and management of its business and affairs and may from time to time alter or repeal all or any such by-laws and rules as it may see fit: Provided always such by-laws shall contain provision for the election or appointment of members chosen from the ordinary membership to the council of the Association. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Association shall have power to define and regulate:

Proviso.

(a) the terms and conditions of membership in the Association and the rights, duties and privileges of members including their voting rights;

(b) the number, powers and duties of the officers of the Association and the constitution, powers, duties, quorum, term of office and method of election of the council;

(c) the time and place for holding general or special meetings of the Association and the notice and other requirements thereof, except that general meetings of the Association shall be held only in every second year unless the Association otherwise decides;

(*d*) the amount of the fees, assessments and dues payable by the members; and

(*e*) the administration and management of the business and affairs of the Association and the furthering of its objects and purposes.

Existing constitution, by-laws and rules continued until changed.

10. Until altered or repealed in accordance with the provisions thereof, the existing constitution, by-laws and rules of the said unincorporated association, in so far as they are not contrary to law or to the provisions of this Act shall be the constitution, by-laws and rules of the Association.

Present officers and council.

11. The present officers and council of the said unincorporated association shall continue to be the officers and council of the Association until replaced by others in accordance with the constitution, by-laws and regulations hereunder.

Powers.

12. The Association may for the purpose of carrying out its objects:

(*a*) subject to provincial laws,

(i) acquire by purchase, lease, gift, legacy or otherwise any real and personal estate and property, rights and privileges;

(ii) own and hold any such estate, property, rights or privileges;

(iii) sell, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal with such property, rights or privileges in such manner as the Association may determine;

(*b*) make, accept, draw, endorse and execute bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments;

(*c*) invest the surplus funds of the Association in such manner and upon such securities as may be determined;

(*d*) borrow money as and when required for the purposes of the Association;

(*e*) own, operate, print, publish and distribute journals, periodicals and publications for the professional advancement of the members of the Association including but without limiting the generality of the foregoing the journal known as "The Canadian Journal of Optometry" and to own, hold, acquire, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the shares of any company which may own, operate, print, publish and distribute "The Canadian Journal of Optometry" or any other such journal, periodical or publication and in connection therewith to lend money, to guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist, any company, society, firm, committee, persons or person, which may be

charged with the duty of owning, operating, printing, publishing or distributing "The Canadian Journal of Optometry" or such journal, periodical or publication;

(f) establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of institutions, associations, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit optometrists, students in optometry and the optometrical profession in any way and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object;

(g) to do all such lawful acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects and the exercise of the powers of the Association.

First general meeting.

13. The first general meeting of the Association shall be held within twelve months from the coming into force of this Act, at such time and place as the present council of the Association may determine.

Seal.

14. The Association may adopt and use a corporate seal in such form as may be deemed expedient.

Substitution.

15. The corporation created by this Act is vested with all the rights and assumes all the obligations of the former unincorporated association known as "The Canadian Association of Optometrists" and, in French, "L'Association Canadienne des Optométristes".

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D5.

An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

Read a first time, Monday, 8th March, 1948.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

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4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[5].

An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

R.S., c. 6.

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

1. Section fifty of the *Animal Contagious Diseases Act*, chapter six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Conspiracy.

"**50.** (1) Every person who conspires with any person to violate any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations is guilty of an offence and

Penalties.

R.S., c. 36.

(a) may be prosecuted under Part XV of the *Criminal Code* and if convicted is liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both fine and imprisonment; or

(b) may, at the election of the Attorney General of Canada, be prosecuted upon indictment and if convicted is liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

Enforcement of penalties.

R.S., c. 36.

(2) Except where otherwise provided in this Act all penalties prescribed in this Act or the regulations are enforceable under Part XV of the *Criminal Code*.

Limitation.

(3) Where an offence against this Act or the regulations is committed the complaint may be made or the information may be laid within two years from the time when the matter of the complaint or information arose."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Section 50 now reads as follows:

"**50.** Every penalty imposed by this Act shall be recoverable, with costs, before any two justices of the peace, or any magistrate having the powers of two justices of the peace, under the provisions of the *Criminal Code* relating to summary convictions."

The purpose of the amendment is to extend the time for prosecution and to provide for the offence of conspiracy with heavier penalties.

The Department of Agriculture is experiencing difficulty in enforcing the Act in respect of the export of cattle. Infected cattle are being exported to the United States pursuant to schemes involving buyers, shippers and others. Conspiracy charges were laid in a recent case but were dismissed on the ground that the offences under the Act are enforceable only on summary conviction.

The time for prosecution is also being extended because it is difficult to discover the conspiracies and obtain the evidence necessary for a prosecution within the present time limit of six months.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934.

Read a first time, Monday, 8th March, 1948.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

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4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E5.

An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934.

1934, c. 44; 1936, c. 23; 1938, cc. 6, 26.

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

1. (1) Paragraph twenty-three of section two of the *Canada Shipping Act, 1934*, chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1934, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"Department."

"(23) 'Department' means the Department of Transport." (34)

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

"Inland voyage".

"(40) 'Inland voyage' means a voyage not being a minor waters voyage, on the inland waters of Canada together with such part of any lake or river forming part of any such water as lies within the United States of America or on Lake Michigan." (112)

(3) Paragraph fifty-four of the said section is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"Minister."

"(54) 'Minister' means the Minister of Transport save in Part V of this Act (Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals) where it means the Minister named by the Governor in Council to administer that Part." (60)

(4) Paragraph sixty-two of the said section is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"Passenger."

"(62) 'Passenger' means any person carried on a ship other than the master and crew, the owner or charterer, his family and the servants connected with his household, and other than the guests of the owner or charterer of any ship used exclusively for pleasure, if those guests are carried on that ship without remuneration or any object of profit; and other than persons on board the ship either in pursuance of the obligation laid upon the master to carry shipwrecked,

Explanatory Notes.

1. (1) The amendment substitutes "Department of Transport" for "Department of Marine".

(2) The purpose of this amendment is to clarify the definition of "Inland Voyage" so that it covers the voyage of a vessel on Lake Michigan.

(3) The "Minister of Transport" is substituted for the "Minister of Marine".

(4) The amendment excepts the charterer, his family and household servants, and his guests carried on a pleasure yacht from the definition of "passenger".

distressed, or other persons or by reason of any circumstances which neither the master nor the owner nor the charterer, if any, could have prevented or forestalled." (80)

(5) Section two of the said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after paragraph seventy-one thereof the following paragraph:

"Pleasure yacht".

"(71A) 'Pleasure yacht' means a ship however propelled that is used exclusively for pleasure and does not carry passengers." (113A)

(6) Paragraph eighty-nine of the said section is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"Sailing ship".

"(89) 'Sailing ship', except for the purposes of the Load Lines Rules, means a ship propelled wholly by sails." (107)

Repeal.

2. Subsection two of section one hundred and one of the said Act is repealed.

3. Subsection three of section one hundred and three of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Minister may direct fees be detained.

"(3) Notwithstanding section ninety-eight, the Minister may direct that the fees paid to the surveyor shall be retained by him in lieu of salary or other remuneration for his services."

(5) New. The proposed paragraph (71A) defines the expression "pleasure yacht".

(6) The purpose of this amendment is to bring ships which are equipped with propelling machinery and sails within the definition of "steamship" and thus made subject to the provisions of the Act requiring certificated officers on steamships and steamship inspection. Paragraph (89) of section 2 now reads as follows:

"(89) 'Sailing ship' (except as may be provided under the Load Lines Rules) means a ship propelled wholly by sails, and includes a ship not in excess of one hundred and fifty tons, gross tonnage, provided with masts, sails and rigging sufficient to allow her to make voyages under sail alone, and which, in addition, is provided with mechanical means of propulsion other than a steam engine".

2. The amendment relieves steamship inspectors from the additional duties of surveyors of ships. Subsection (2) of section 101 now reads as follows:

"(2) Every steamship inspector appointed under the provisions of Part VII of this Act, shall while holding that appointment be a surveyor of ships."

3. Subsection (3) of section 103 reads as follows:

"(3) Such fees shall be retained by the surveyor in lieu of salary or other remuneration for his services; except in the case of a surveyor who is a steamship inspector appointed under Part VII of this Act, whose fees shall be accounted for to the Minister and shall be paid to the Receiver General, to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada."

This amendment is required by the amendment of subsection (2) of section 101.

4. Subsection four as amended by section four of chapter twenty-three of the statutes of 1936, and subsection five of section one hundred and fifteen of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Other grades.

"(4) In the other grades, certificates may be granted for the following classes:

(a) Steamship;

(b) Steamship of under one hundred and fifty tons gross tonnage;

(c) Licensed ferry steamship;

(d) Tug;

(e) Sailing ship;

(f) Fore-and-aft rigged sailing ship.

Rank of classes.

(5) The classes mentioned in subsection four shall rank according to the order above stated for steamships and sailing ships respectively, so that the lawful holder of a steamship certificate is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a holder of a certificate in a lower class of steamships, and so that the lawful holder of a certificate for sailing ships is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a holder of a certificate for fore-and-aft rigged sailing ships; but the certificate for a licensed ferry steamship is valid on this class of vessel only."

Repeal.

5. Sections one hundred and eighteen and one hundred and eighteen A of the said Act are repealed.

6. Subsection one of section one hundred and nineteen of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Certificates for naval officers.

"**119.** (1) A person who has attained the rank of Lieutenant in the executive branch of the Royal Canadian Navy is entitled to receive from the Minister a certificate of service as master of a foreign-going steamship without examination."

7. Section one hundred and twenty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

4. The underlined portion is new. The amendment removes the distinction between a passenger steamship and a cargo steamship with respect to certificates granted to masters and mates on home-trade, inland and minor waters, and provides for a new class of steamship of under one hundred and fifty tons gross tonnage.

5. Sections 118 and 118A now read as follows:

"**118.** Every British subject who—

(1) served as a master or mate of a foreign-going or home-trade sailing ship of over seventy-five tons, gross tonnage, before the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, for a full period of twelve months within ten years immediately preceding the date of his application for a certificate of service;

(2) produces satisfactory evidence of the sobriety, experience, ability and general good conduct on board ship; and

(3) passes the prescribed examinations;

shall be entitled to receive from the Minister, on payment of the prescribed fee, a certificate of service as a master or mate of a sailing ship or fore-and-aft rigged sailing ship foreign-going or home-trade, not exceeding seven hundred and fifty tons, register tonnage, according as his service has been

(a) as master or as mate;

(b) on a foreign-going or on a home-trade sailing ship;

(c) on a square-rigged sailing ship or on a fore-and-aft rigged sailing ship.

118A. Every British subject who—

(a) served as a master of a home-trade sailing ship of over seventy-five tons, gross tonnage, or steamship of over ten tons, gross tonnage, or served as a master of an inland waters or minor waters sailing ship of over twenty tons, gross tonnage, or steamship of over ten tons, gross tonnage, before the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, for a full period of twelve months within the ten years immediately preceding the date of his application for a certificate of service;

(b) produces satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, experience, ability and general good conduct on board ship; and

(c) passes the prescribed examination;

shall be entitled, on payment of the prescribed fee, and according to the waters served in, to either a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters certificate of service as master of a steamship of over ten tons, gross tonnage, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, gross tonnage, and not carrying passengers. Such certificate shall not be valid on tugs."

The force of these sections is now spent.

6. Subsection (1) of section 119 now reads as follows:

"**119** (1). A person who has attained the rank of Lieutenant in the executive branch of the Royal Canadian Navy shall be entitled to receive from the Minister a certificate of service as master of a foreign-going steamship endorsed for sailing ships without examination."

The amendment limits the certificate of service issued to naval officers to foreign-going steamships.

7. Section 122 now reads as follows:

Minister may grant temporary certificates.

"**122.** (1) The Minister upon the report of an examiner of masters and mates, and upon payment of a fee of five dollars, may grant a temporary certificate as master to an applicant who, in accordance with regulations to be made by the Governor in Council, is sufficiently qualified by his knowledge and experience to take charge of

(a) a passenger steamship certified to carry not more than forty passengers; or

(b) a steamship other than a passenger steamship;

of not more than forty tons gross tonnage and plying on the home-trade, inland or minor waters of Canada, as the case may be, within the limits specified by the Minister.

Term.

(2) The certificate may be granted for a term not exceeding one year but may be suspended or cancelled for cause by the Minister; the certificate shall describe the ship or class of ship and the specified limits."

8. Subsection one of section one hundred and twenty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Contents of certificate.

"**123.** (1) The certificates that the Minister may grant to first, second, third or fourth class engineers, may specify as to whether they entitle the holder to act as engineer in steamships fitted with steam engines or in steamships fitted with internal combustion or motor engines, or in both types of steamship, and, subject to section one hundred and twenty-four, where any such certificate so specifies the type of engine, it is not valid with any other type of engine; a certificate of competency as engineer in steamships fitted with steam engines may be endorsed by the Minister for steamships fitted with internal combustion or motor engines and a certificate for steamships fitted with internal combustion or motor engines may be endorsed for steamships fitted with steam engines and in any such case the holder is entitled to act in the grade certified in either type of steamship specified in the certificate or endorsement."

9. Subsection one of section one hundred and thirty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Certificates to be produced to Customs.

"**132.** (1) The master of every British foreign-going ship, wherever registered, shall produce to every officer of Customs in Canada to whom he applies for a clearance of that ship on any voyage, the certificates of competency or service that under this Act the said master and his mates and engineers are required to possess."

"**122.** (1) The Minister upon the report of an examiner of masters and mates, and upon payment of a fee of five dollars, may grant a temporary certificate as master to an applicant sufficiently qualified by his knowledge and experience to take charge of—

(a) a steamship of not more than twenty tons gross tonnage, and certificated to carry not more than twelve passengers, plying within specified limits on the minor waters of Canada;

(b) a steamship of not more than thirty-five tons gross tonnage employed in fishing operations (including the carrying of fishermen, their wives and children, and fish and fishing supplies used in connection with their operations) plying within specified limits on the inland waters of Canada.

(2) The certificate shall describe such steamship and limits. It may be issued for any term not exceeding one year, but may be suspended or cancelled for cause by the Minister."

The underlined portion is new. The amendment enables persons found qualified to obtain temporary certificates as masters on small steam or motor ships of not more than forty tons gross tonnage plying on specified waters.

8. The underlined portion is new. The amendment enables combined certificates of competency to be issued for both steamships equipped with steam engines and steamships equipped with internal combustion or motor engines.

9. The amendment requires the master to produce the certificates of all his mates instead of the first mate only on making application for clearance.

10. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and thirty-three thereof, the following section:

Exemptions by Minister.

"**133**A. (1) The Minister may, if he thinks fit, and upon such conditions, if any, as he thinks proper to impose, exempt any ship from any requirement contained in sections one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and thirty-two and one hundred and thirty-three, or dispense with the observance of any such requirement in the case of any ship, if he is satisfied that that requirement has been substantially complied with in the case of that ship, or that compliance with the requirement is unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and that the action taken or provision made as respects the subject matter of the requirement in the case of the ship is as effective as actual compliance with the requirement.

Report to Parliament.

(2) The Minister shall annually lay before Parliament a special report stating the cases in which he has exercised his power under this section during the preceding year, and the grounds upon which he has acted in each case."

11. Section one hundred and thirty-four of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Master proceeding without the mates whose certificates he produced at Customs.

"**134.** When the master of a ship produces to the chief officer of Customs in Canada to whom he applies for a clearance the certificates of competency or of service required to be possessed by the mates of the ship, and obtains a clearance by representing that any person possessing such certificate is engaged as a mate of the ship for the voyage for which the clearance is obtained, and afterwards proceeds from any place in Canada without having on board the said person or some other duly certificated mate of the proper grade and class to act in his stead; or when any person knowingly allows his certificate as mate to be produced as aforesaid, and does not, without satisfactory excuse, proceed with the ship, as mate, on the voyage for which the clearance is obtained, or otherwise wilfully aids the master in any offence under this section, that master or person is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and, in addition, the Minister may suspend, for a period not exceeding twelve months, the certificate of any master or mate who so offends."

12. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and forty-four thereof, the following section:

10. New. The purpose of this amendment is to authorize the Minister to permit relaxations in the requirements of sections 113 and 114 respecting the carrying of certificated masters, mates and engineers and sections 132 and 133 respecting clearances. Order in Council P.C. 4306 of 17th June, 1941, made as a war measure and continued temporarily under statutory authority, provides for certain relaxations in this connection.

11. This amendment is required to make the wording of this section correspond to the amendment of subsection (1) of section 132.

12. New. This amendment provides for the appointment of shipping masters at certain designated ports who will be appointed under the Civil Service Act and will be paid by salary in lieu of fees of office as at present.

Appointment of shipping masters at ports designated by G. in C.

"**144A.** (1) The Governor in Council may designate ports in Canada at which shipping masters, deputy shipping masters and such clerks and servants as are necessary for the proper conduct of the shipping office may be appointed in the manner authorized by law, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure.

Deputies.

(2) All acts done by or before such deputy shipping masters have the same effect as if done by or before a shipping master.

Fees.

(3) The Minister shall establish a scale of fees payable for the defined services performed by such shipping masters, and such scale of fees may, from time to time, be amended or varied in any respect.

Fees to be paid to Receiver General.

(4) All fees received under this Part by shipping masters appointed under this section shall be paid to the Receiver General of Canada and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Remuneration.

(5) A shipping master or deputy shipping master appointed under this section may be appointed to any other office under this Act and in such case, in addition to his salary as shipping master or deputy shipping master, shall be remunerated for his services in such other office in the manner provided under this Act for that office.

Exceptions.

(6) Sections one hundred and forty-three, one hundred and forty-four, one hundred and forty-five, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty and one hundred and fifty-six do not apply to shipping masters, deputy shipping masters, clerks or servants appointed under this section."

13. Section one hundred and fifty-five of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

13. Section 155 now reads as follows:

Masters to pay fees.

"**155.** Every owner or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seaman in a shipping office, or before a shipping master or a deputy shipping master, shall pay to the shipping master or deputy shipping master the whole of the fees hereby made payable in respect of that engagement or discharge."

14. Subsection two of section one hundred and sixty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Carrying seamen without agreement or failing to enter into agreement.

"(2) If the master of a ship as to which an agreement with the crew is required fails to enter into such an agreement or carries any seaman from any port in Canada without entering into an agreement with him in accordance with this Act, the master in the case of a seagoing ship, and the master or owner in the case of any other ship, is guilty of an offence and for each such offence liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars."

Offence. Penalty.

15. Section one hundred and sixty-nine of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Master to produce certificate.

"**169.** The master of every foreign-going ship on signing the agreement with the crew shall produce to the shipping master before whom the same is signed the certificates of competency or service that the master and his mates and engineers are required by law to hold."

Repeal.

16. Section one hundred and eighty of the said Act is repealed.

17. Subsection two of section two hundred and twenty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Payment over of property of deceased seamen.

"(2) Where any property of a deceased master, seaman or apprentice comes into the hands of the Minister under this Act, the Minister, after deducting any expenses incurred in respect of that master, seaman or apprentice, or of his

"**155.** Every owner or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seaman in a shipping office, or before a shipping master or a deputy shipping master, shall pay to the shipping master or deputy shipping master the whole of the fees hereby made payable in respect of that engagement or discharge, and may, for the purpose of reimbursing himself in part, deduct and retain, in respect of each such engagement or discharge from the wages of the person so engaged or discharged a sum not exceeding one-half the amount so paid to the shipping master or deputy shipping master: Provided that the sum which the owner or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seaman in a shipping office may deduct from the seaman's wages shall not exceed, as to each seaman, in the case of engagement, twenty-five cents, and in the case of discharge, fifteen cents."

The amendment requires the owner to pay the seaman's fees for signing on or off the agreement with the crew.

14. The underlined portion is new. The amendment makes the penalty section applicable to a master who fails to enter into an agreement with the crew.

15. The amendment requires the master to produce to the shipping master the certificates of all his mates and engineers.

16. Section 180 of said Act now reads as follows:

"**180.** (1) A seaman shall not be entitled to the rating of A. B., that is to say, of an able-bodied seaman, unless he has served at least three years before the mast on a sea-going ship, but the employment of fishermen on decked deep sea fishing vessels shall only count as sea service up to the period of two years of that employment; and the rating of A.B. shall only be granted after at least one year's sea service in a trading vessel in addition to two or more years' sea service on board of decked fishing vessels.

(2) The service may be proved by certificates of discharge or other satisfactory proof."

The provisions of the Certification of Able Seaman Convention, 1946 will replace this section.

17. Subsection (2) of section 222 now reads as follows:

"(2) Where any such property comes into the hands of the Minister under sections two hundred and twenty or two hundred and twenty-one of this Act the Minister after deducting any expenses incurred in respect of that seaman or apprentice, or of his property, shall dispose of such property in accordance with the order of such court as shall have jurisdiction to determine the distribution of the property of that seaman."

The amendment will facilitate the disposal of wages and effects of deceased seamen.

property, shall pay and deliver the residue to the executor, administrator or other personal representative of the deceased or, if there is no personal representative of the deceased, the Minister shall dispose of the residue in accordance with the law of the province in which the deceased was last resident for determining the distribution or succession of personal property of deceased persons or in accordance with the order of such court as has jurisdiction to determine the distribution or succession of the property of the deceased.

Where property not in excess of $500.

(3) Where the value of the property of a deceased master, seaman or apprentice does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars the Minister may, if he thinks fit, pay or deliver the residue to any claimant who is proved to his satisfaction to be the widow or a child of the deceased or to be entitled to such property under the will, if any, of the deceased or under any law providing for the distribution or succession of personal property of deceased persons or otherwise.

Discharge of Minister's liability.

(4) Upon making payment or delivery of the residue under this section the Minister is thereby discharged from all further liability in respect of the residue so paid or delivered."

18. The said Act is further amended by adding immediately after section two hundred and twenty-seven thereof the following sections:

Steamships to carry certificated cooks.

"**227**A. (1) Every foreign-going steamship registered in Canada, of one thousand tons and upwards gross tonnage, shall be provided with and carry a duly certificated cook who has had one month's service in any capacity on a sea-going ship.

Qualifications.

(2) A cook shall not be deemed to be duly certificated within the meaning of this section unless he is the holder of a certificate of competency in cooking granted by the Minister, or is the holder of a certificate of discharge showing at least two years' service as cook prior to the date of the coming into force of this section.

Cook to be rated.

(3) The cook shall be rated in the agreement with the crew as a ship's cook.

Exemption.

(4) When in the opinion of the Minister there is an inadequate supply of certificated ship's cooks he may, in the case of any ship, grant an exemption from the requirements of this section.

Penalty.

(5) Where the requirements of subsection one of this section are not complied with in respect of any ship, the master or owner thereof is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Examinations.

227B. (1) Examinations of applicants for certificates of competency in cooking shall be held in such places in Canada and under such conditions as the Minister shall by regulation prescribe.

18. New. Proposed new sections 227A and 227B provide for certificated cooks on foreign-going steamships of one thousand tons gross tonnage and upwards and for their certification.

Examiners.

(2) The Minister may appoint examiners for, and make regulations for the conduct of, such examinations, and as to the qualifications of the applicants; he may also establish a scale of fees to be charged for such certificates.

Fees.

(3) All applicants for examination for certificates of competency in cooking shall, previous to this examination, pay to such person as the Minister appoints for that purpose, the fee prescribed in that behalf.

Application of fees.

(4) All fees received under this section shall be paid over to the Receiver General and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada."

19. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after section two hundred and twenty-eight thereof, the following section and heading:

"International Labour Conventions

Governor in Council may make regulations to give effect to Conventions.

228A. (1) The Governor in Council may, subject to provisions of this Act, make such regulations as may appear to him to be necessary to give effect to the provisions of any of the following Conventions, as set out in the Fourteenth Schedule hereto and such regulations shall conform in all respects to the requirements of the said Conventions:

"Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946
Certification of Able Seamen Convention, 1946.
Food and Catering (Ships' Crews) Convention, 1946.
Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention, 1946."

Offences and penalties.

(2) The Governor in Council may prescribe a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or both fine and imprisonment, to be imposed upon summary conviction, as a penalty for violation of a regulation made under subsection one of this section."

20. Section two hundred and forty-four of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Offences.

"**244.** (1) If a seaman lawfully engaged or an apprentice to the sea service commits, in respect of a ship registered in Canada, any of the following offences he shall be liable to be punished summarily as follows:

Desertion.

(a) if he deserts from his ship he shall be guilty of the offence of desertion and be liable to forfeit all or any part of the effects he leaves on board, and of the wages which he has then earned, and also, if the desertion takes place out of Canada, of the wages he may earn in any other ship in which he may be employed until his next return to Canada, and to satisfy any excess of wages paid by the master or owner of the ship to any substitute engaged in his place at a higher rate of wages than the rate stipulated to be paid to him;

19. New. The amendment provides for giving effect to certain I.L.O. Conventions. The Conventions are set out in the schedule to the Bill.

20. (1) The amendment abolishes the penalty of imprisonment for desertion or being absent without leave in Canada.

(2) New.

and also, except for desertion in Canada, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months with or without hard labour;

Neglecting or refusing to join.

(b) if he neglects, or refuses without reasonable cause, to join his ship, or to proceed to sea in his ship or is absent without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of the ship's sailing from a port, either at the commencement or during the progress of a voyage, or is absent at any time without leave and without sufficient reason from his ship or from his duty, he shall, if the offence does not amount to desertion, or is not treated as such by the master, be guilty of the offence of absence without leave and be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding two days' pay, and in addition for every twenty-four hours of absence, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses properly incurred in hiring a substitute; and, also, except for absence without leave in Canada, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

Lawful strikes excepted.

(2) A seaman is not guilty of an offence under this section by reason only of his taking part in a lawful strike after his ship has been placed in security at any port in Canada."

21. (1) Paragraph *(f)* of subsection one of section two hundred and forty-nine of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Damage.

"*(f)* If he wilfully damages his ship or steals or wilfully damages any of her stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal to the loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months;"

(2) Subsection one of section two hundred and forty-nine of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph *(g)* thereof, the following paragraph:

Stowaways.

"*(h)* If he aids or procures a person to stow away on his ship, for which that person is afterwards convicted, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and to pay to the master or owner of the ship a sum sufficient to reimburse any expenses occasioned to that master or owner in respect of such stowaway, and the whole or a proportionate part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction or on account of that liability, without prejudice to any further remedy."

(3) Subsection two of section two hundred and forty-nine of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

21. The underlined words indicate the amendments. Paragraph *(h)* is new.

Hard labour. Discharge.

"(2) Any imprisonment under this section may be with or without hard labour and the court may discharge the seaman from his ship."

22. Section two hundred and fifty-six of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

Sale of effects.

"(4) Where any effects of a seaman who has deserted from a ship and has been entered as a deserter in the official log book come into the hands of a shipping master, such effects may be sold or otherwise disposed of as the shipping master may see fit, and, if sold, the proceeds of such sale after deducting the expenses thereof shall be applied as provided in subsection one."

Repeal.

23. Section two hundred and sixty-one of the said Act is repealed.

24. (1) Subsection one of section two hundred and seventy-nine is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Employment of children on board ship.

"**279.** (1) No child, who for the purposes of this section is a person under fifteen years of age, shall be employed in any vessel except to the extent to which and in the circumstances in which such employment is permitted under the Convention set out in Part I of the First Schedule hereto."

(2) The said section two hundred and seventy-nine is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

Penalty.

"(11) Every person who violates this section is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both fine and imprisonment."

25. The said Act is further amended by adding immediately after section two hundred and eighty-one thereof the following headings and sections:

"Records of Service

Records of service.

281A. Records of service of seamen shall be kept in the Department of Transport and the Minister may establish a scale of fees to be charged for copies of such records; the fees shall be paid to the Receiver General of Canada and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Custody of Documents

Custody of documents.

281B. All shipping masters and all officers of Customs shall take charge of all documents which are delivered or transmitted to or retained by them in pursuance of this Act, and shall transmit them to the Minister who shall

22. New. The amendment enables the shipping master to dispose of the personal effects of a deserter which come into the hands of the shipping master.

23. Section 261 now reads as follows:

"**261.** (1) If a person by any means whatever persuades or attempts to persuade a seaman or apprentice belonging to any ship to neglect or refuse to join or proceed to sea in or to desert from his ship, or otherwise to absent himself from his duty, he shall be liable, for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding nine months.

(2) If a person wilfully harbours or secretes a seaman or apprentice who has wilfully neglected or refused to join, or has deserted from his ship, knowing or having reason to believe the seaman or apprentice to have done so, he shall for every seaman or apprentice so harboured or secreted be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

(3) Any imprisonment under this section may be with or without hard labour."

24. Subsection (1) of section 279 now reads as follows:

"**279.** (1) No child, being a person under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any vessel except to the extent to which and in the circumstances in which such employment is permitted under the Convention set out in Part I of the First Schedule hereto."

25. New.

record and preserve them, and such documents shall be admissible in evidence and shall be open to the inspection of any person."

26. Section two hundred and ninety-five is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Relief of distressed seamen.

"**295.** (1) Where any seamen, whether subjects of His Majesty or not, who have been resident in Canada for at least twelve months before the commencement of the voyage or engagement on which they are at the time employed, are found in any place out of Canada, and have been shipwrecked from any ship registered in Canada or elsewhere, or by reason of having been discharged or left behind from any such ship in any place out of Canada, are in distress in that place, the proper authority, as defined for the purpose in this Part of this Act may, in accordance with and on the conditions prescribed by the distressed seamen regulations, provide in accordance with this Act for the return of those seamen, who are in this Act included in the term distressed seamen, at the expense of the Government of Canada, to a proper return port, and also provide for their necessary clothing and their maintenance until their departure for such a port, and in case of death for burial expenses, and, in addition, in the case of shipwrecked seamen for the repayment of any expenses incurred in their conveyance to port after their shipwreck, and their maintenance while being so conveyed.

Distressed seamen in Canada.

(2) Where any seamen are found in any place in Canada as a result of being shipwrecked from a ship registered in Canada, the owner of such ship shall provide for their necessary clothing and maintenance in that place and shall pay the expenses of returning those seamen to the port where they were engaged."

27. Subsection one of section three hundred is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Seamen to return to proper port.

"**300.** (1) A seaman may be sent to a proper return port by any reasonable route."

28. Section three hundred and one of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Decision of questions as to return by proper authority.

"**301.** When any question arises as to what return port a seaman is to be sent to in any case, or as to the route by which he should be sent, that question shall be decided by the proper authority, and, in deciding any question under this provision, the proper authority shall have regard both to the convenience of the seaman and to the expense involved, and also, where that is the case, to the fact that a British ship which is in want of men to make up its complement is about to proceed to a proper return port or to a

26. (1) The amendment provides for the maintenance and return to Canada, at the expense of the owner, of seamen resident in Canada for at least twelve months who have been shipwrecked from a ship registered outside of Canada, and also adds burial expenses to the obligations of the owner.

(2) New.

27. Subsection (1) of section 300 now reads as follows:

"**300.** (1) A seaman may be sent to a proper return port by any reasonable route either by sea or land, or partly by sea and partly by land."

The amendment permits a seaman to be returned by air.

28. (1) The amendment gives the proper authority discretion to send a seaman on a British ship to a port near his home but the owner is still obligated to return the seaman to his proper return port.

port in the vicinity thereof, but nothing in this section relieves the owner from the obligation and expense of returning the seaman to his proper return port."

29. Subsection one of section three hundred and eighty-seven is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Inspection at least once yearly.

"**387.** (1) Every steamship registered in Canada or owned in Canada, that goes from any place in Canada shall, subject to sections four hundred and seventy-four, four hundred and seventy-five and four hundred and seventy-six of this Act, have the hull and equipment, and machinery inspected by a steamship inspector at least once in each year or, if classification surveys are made, such longer period and subject to such conditions as the Governor in Council may prescribe; but where the hull, equipment and machinery of a steamship are inspected at intervals exceeding one year the steamship shall in addition be inspected by a steamship inspector at least once in each year to such extent as the Governor in Council may prescribe."

30. That part of subsection one of section three hundred and ninety that precedes paragraph *(a)* thereof is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Steamships not intended to carry more than twelve passengers.

"**390.** (1) Where a steamship registered in Canada or owned in Canada is one not coming within the provisions of section three hundred and eighty-nine of this Act, an appropriate inspection certificate shall be issued after inspection, as prescribed in section three hundred and eighty-seven of this Act, and such certificate may be issued by any steamship inspector who:—"

31. Subsection three of section three hundred and ninety of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Inspection by exclusive surveyor.

"(3) For the purposes of this section the Chairman of the Board of Steamship Inspection may direct that survey or inspection by an exclusive surveyor to a society or association for the classification and registry of shipping, approved by the Minister, if made at a port or place outside Canada may, subject to any regulations the Minister may make, be deemed to have been made by a steamship inspector, and the report of the surveyor to any such classification society may be delivered to a steamship inspector who is entitled to act upon it and issue the necessary inspection certificate which shall be in a special form as directed by the Minister."

29. Subsection (1) of section 387 now reads as follows:

"**387.** (1) Every steamship registered in Canada, which goes from any place in Canada shall, subject to the provisions of sections four hundred and seventy-four, four hundred and seventy-five, and four hundred and seventy-six of this Act, have the hull and equipment, and machinery inspected at least once in each year by a steamship inspector."

The insertion of the words "or owned in Canada" in lines 1 and 2 will remove any doubt as to the necessity for inspection of unregistered passenger steamships in excess of five tons, gross tonnage, but not in excess of ten tons, register tonnage, and provides for the inspection of ships owned in Canada but registered elsewhere. The amendment also enables the Governor in Council to provide for inspection of classed ships at longer intervals than once in each year.

30. This amendment is required by the amendment to subsection (1) of section 387.

31. Subsection (3) of section 390 now reads as follows:

"(3) *(a)* For the purposes of this section the Governor in Council may direct that survey or inspection by an exclusive surveyor to a society or association for the classification and registry of shipping, approved by the Minister, if made at a port or place outside Canada (other than a port in the United States of America on the Great Lakes and connecting waters and other than at any port, place or territory that the Governor in Council may direct) may, subject to any regulations he may make, be deemed to have been made by a steamship inspector, and the report of the surveyor to any such classification society may be delivered to a steamship inspector who shall be entitled to act upon it and issue the necessary inspection certificate which shall be in a special form as directed by the Minister.

(b) This subsection shall not apply to passenger steamships."

The amendment authorizes the Chairman, Board of Steamship Inspection, to direct that the survey or inspection of either cargo or passenger ships by an exclusive surveyor of an approved classification society at a port or place outside of Canada shall be accepted as if made by a steamship inspector.

32. Subsection two of section four hundred of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Penalty.

"(2) A master or owner who contravenes this section is liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months with or without hard labour or to both fine and imprisonment."

33. (1) Paragraph *(k)* of subsection one of section four hundred and five of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(k)* the inspection of the hulls, equipment and machinery of steamships and the extent to which inspection shall be carried out at intervals of twelve months, or at longer intervals, having due regard to the class of voyage on which a steamship is to be engaged, and the trade in which she is employed, and whether the ship is classed with a society or association for the classification and registry of shipping approved by the Minister;"

(2) Subsection one of section four hundred and five of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"*(p)* the holding of periodic boat drills."

34. Section four hundred and forty-two of the said Act is amended by inserting immediately after subsection four thereof the following subsection:

Inspection in absence of port warden.

"(4A) In the absence of a port warden, or other person directed by the Minister, the certificate mentioned in subsection four shall be given by the master and deposited with the Collector of Customs before the ship clears on her voyage, and the Collector of Customs shall refuse to clear the ship unless the certificate is deposited with him."

35. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section four hundred and seventy-three thereof, the following section:

Boiler inspection.

"**473A.** Where any vessel has a boiler fitted for any purposes other than propelling purposes, the boiler shall be subject to inspection in accordance with regulations made by the Governor in Council, and the vessel shall be required to have a certificate of inspection in respect thereof in a form approved by the Minister."

36. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection one of section four hundred and seventy-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

32. Subsection (2) of section 400 now reads as follows:

"**400.** (2) If any master or owner contravenes this section he shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, and also an additional fine not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents for every passenger above the number so allowed, or if the fare of any passenger on board exceeds one dollar and twenty-five cents, not exceeding double the amount of the fares of all passengers above the number so allowed, reckoned at the highest rate of fare payable by any passenger on board."

The amendment increases the penalty for overloading passenger ships.

33. (1) This amendment is required by the amendment of subsection (1) of section 387.

(2) This amendment authorizes the Governor in Council to make regulations for the holding of periodic life-boat drills on cargo vessels.

34. New. This amendment permits the master of the ship, in cases where no port warden or other authorized officer is available, to give a certificate that the ship is suitable for the carriage of deck cargoes of timber and that such cargo is properly stowed and secured in accordance with the regulations.

35. New. This amendment provides for the inspection of boilers which are fitted in vessels for other purposes than propelling purposes.

36. This amendment provides for payment of inspection fees once in four years in cases where inspection certificates are issued every four years under section 476.

Fees.

"*(a)* The Governor in Council may, from time to time, fix a fee to be paid yearly, or quadrennially in respect of inspections so made, by the owner of every ship registered in Canada that is required to have a certificate of inspection or a load line certificate under the provisions of this Part of this Act."

37. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after section four hundred and eighty-eight thereof the following section:

Minister may relieve ships from compliance with this Part.

"**488A.** (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Part, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Board of Steamship Inspection, may relieve any ship registered in Canada or the owner of any such ship from compliance with any of the provisions of this Part or regulations made thereunder relating to steamship inspection, excepting provisions relating to radiotelegraph installations in ships, in any specific case of emergency where the Minister may deem it necessary or advisable in the public interest, to such extent, in such manner and upon such terms as he may consider proper in the circumstances; but the Minister shall not relieve any ship or owner from compliance with any such provision to such extent or in such manner as would permit any ship to proceed to sea or make any voyage or trip in an unseaworthy condition, that is to say, unfit by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipment or machinery, or by reason of undermanning, overloading or improper loading, to proceed to sea or make any such trip or voyage without serious danger to life.

Effective period.

(2) Subsection one shall have force and effect only during such period or periods as the Governor in Council may determine.

Exception.

(3) This section does not apply to Safety Convention ships or Load Line Convention ships.

Report to Parliament.

(4) The Minister shall annually lay before Parliament a special report stating the cases in which he has exercised his power under this section during the preceding year and the grounds upon which he has acted in each case."

38. Section five hundred and eighty-four of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Lighthouses, etc., to vest in His Majesty.

"**584.** All lighthouses, lightships, floating and other lights, lanterns, and other signals, buoys and beacons, radio aids to marine navigation, anchors and land marks acquired, constructed, repaired, maintained, improved, erected, placed or laid down for the greater security and facility of navigation at the expense of any province of Canada before it became a part thereof, or at the expense of the Government of Canada, together with all buildings

37. New. This amendment authorizes the Minister, acting on the advice of the Chairman, Board of Steamship Inspection, to relieve ships from compliance with steamship inspection requirements, excepting radiotelegraph installations, in cases of emergency where such action is in the public interest. Order in Council P.C. 2245 of 23rd March, 1942, made as a war measure and continued temporarily under statutory authority, authorizes the Chairman, Board of Steamship Inspection, to relieve ships from inspection requirements in such cases. Subsection (2) of proposed section 488A excludes Safety Convention Ships and Load Line Convention Ships as they are subject to the provisions of International Conventions.

38. The amendment makes it clear that radio aids to marine navigation are under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Transport.

and other works belonging thereto and in connection therewith, are vested in His Majesty, and shall be under the direct control and management of the Minister."

39. Paragraph *(b)* of section five hundred and eighty-six is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(b)* for the proper lighting and keeping of lighthouses, lightships, floating and other lights, lanterns and other signals and aids to navigation;"

40. Subsection one of section five hundred and ninety-five of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Appointment of harbour master.

"**595.** (1) The Minister may from time to time appoint a fit and proper person to be harbour master for any public harbour and may also appoint deputy harbour masters for any such harbour."

41. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after section five hundred and ninety-five thereof the following section:

Appointment of harbour masters at harbours designated by Governor in Council.

"**595A.** (1) The Governor in Council may designate any public harbour that is subject to the provisions of this Part as a harbour for which a harbour master may be appointed in the manner authorized by law, and who shall hold office during pleasure.

Fees.

(2) All moneys received for fees under this Part by any harbour master appointed under this Part shall be paid to the Receiver General of Canada and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Remuneration.

(3) A harbour master appointed under this section may be appointed to any other office under this Act and in such case, in addition to his salary as harbour master, shall be remunerated for his services in such other office in the manner provided under this Act for that office.

(4) Sections five hundred and ninety-five, five hundred and ninety-nine and six hundred and four do not apply to harbour masters appointed under this section."

42. Subsection one of section six hundred and four of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Balance of fees to be paid over.

"**604.** (1) The harbour master of each public harbour shall pay over, in the manner as required by law, to the Receiver General, to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, all moneys received by him for fees under this Part of this Act, after deducting therefrom the salary or remuneration fixed under this Part."

39. This amendment relates to the amendment of section 584.

40. Subsection (1) of section 595 now reads as follows:

"**595.** (1) The Minister may from time to time appoint a fit and proper person to be harbour master for any public harbour and fix the amount of his remuneration, and may also appoint deputy harbour masters for any such harbour."

The amendment is to clarify the provisions of sections 595(1) and 599 respecting the fixing of the harbour masters' remuneration by Order in Council.

41. New. The amendment provides for the appointment of harbour masters at certain designated harbours who will be appointed under the Civil Service Act and will be paid by salary in lieu of fees of office.

42. Subsection (1) of section 604 now reads as follows:

"**604.** (1) The harbour master of each public harbour shall pay over, as soon as possible after the thirty-first day of December in each year, to the Receiver General, to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada all moneys received by him for fees under this Part of this Act, during such year, after deducting therefrom the salary or remuneration fixed as aforesaid."

The amendment requires a harbour master to remit his collections, after deducting his remuneration, in accordance with Treasury regulations.

43. Subsection three of section six hundred and sixteen of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Timber deck cargo.

"(3) The master or agent of any ship intending to load a timber deck cargo consigned to any place outside of Canada and not being a place within the limits of an inland voyage shall, subject to subsection four A of section four hundred and forty-two, before commencing to load, notify the port warden, or, at places where there is no port warden, the authorized surveyor, who shall supervise the loading and on completion shall issue a certificate that the regulations in this respect have been complied with, recording all particulars in his book relative to stowage, quantities of cargo on deck and below, method of securing, height of deck loads at wings and crown on forward and after decks, with amount of water ballast carried and draft of water with corresponding freeboard."

44. Subsections one and two of section six hundred and twenty-six of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Disputes with port warden.

"**626.** (1) Where any dispute arises between the port warden and any person interested in any case where the presence of the port warden has been required, either party may appeal to the Chamber of Shipping or to the council of the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce, if there is one at the port, as the Minister may designate for the hearing of appeals under this section.

Procedure.

(2) The secretary of such Chamber of Shipping, Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce, as the case may be, shall in any such case summon forthwith a meeting of the Chamber of Shipping or the council of the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce upon being required so to do by either of the said parties; and the Chamber of Shipping or the council of the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce, or not less than three members thereof, shall immediately investigate and report on the case submitted to them."

45. Section six hundred and twenty-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Costs.

"**627.** The person against whom the Chamber of Shipping or the council of the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce, as the case may be, decides shall pay all the expenses of the appeal and the Chamber of Shipping or the council of the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce

43. This amendment is required by the amendment of section 442.

44. Sections 626, 627, 629 and 635 are amended to include the Chamber of Shipping of Vancouver in addition to the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce as a body to be designated by the Minister to hear appeals from disputes with the port warden and to exercise other powers as provided in these sections.

shall determine the amount of fees or charges payable in each case; but such fees and charges shall not exceed twenty dollars."

46. Section six hundred and twenty-nine of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Duties of port warden.

"**629.** The Governor in Council may make rules and regulations prescribing the manner in which the port warden shall perform his duties, and giving him such additional duties as he may from time to time see fit, and the Chamber of Shipping or the council of the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce may, from time to time, make suggestions to the Governor in Council with respect to any such other duties, or any modification of the duties in this Part of this Act assigned to the port warden for the harbour, and such other duties may be assigned or such modification made by the Governor in Council accordingly."

47. Section six hundred and thirty-five of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Tariff of fees.

"**635.** (1) The Chamber of Shipping or the council of the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce that the Minister may designate for the harbour for which a port warden has been appointed may from time to time establish a tariff of fees to be paid to the port warden for services performed by him and his deputies by the masters or owners of ships in respect of which the duties of the said port warden are required to be performed, which tariff shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Where Governor in Council may make tariff.

(2) Where there is no Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce or Chamber of Shipping designated by the Minister, the Governor in Council may make such tariff."

48. Section six hundred and fifty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"Owner" includes charterer.

"**653.** For the purposes of sections six hundred and forty-nine to six hundred and fifty-two, inclusive, of this Act the word 'owner' includes any charterer of the ship."

49. Subsection two of section six hundred and sixty-one of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Foreign-built ships captured or ceded.

"(2) Any foreign-built vessel captured or seized during World War I by British forces or nationals or during World War II by British Commonwealth forces or nationals and condemned as prize of war or ceded by enemy states to any part of the British Commonwealth or its nationals as reparations, and registered as a British ship, shall for the purpose of this Part of this Act and of the customs tariff be regarded as a British built ship and as entitled to engage in the coasting trade."

18. This amendment enables the voyage or time charterer of a ship to limit his liability to the same extent as the owner or a demise charterer can under the provisions of the Act dealing with limitations of liability.

19. Subsection (2) of section 661 now reads as follows:

"(2) Any foreign-built vessel captured or seized during the war, 1914–1918, by British forces or nationals and condemned as prize of war or ceded by enemy states to Great Britain or British nationals by the Reparations Commission under the peace treaties following the war, and placed on British registry, shall for the purposes of this Part of this Act and of the Customs Tariff be regarded as a British built ship and as entitled to engage in the coasting trade."

The amendment provides that vessels captured at sea during World War II by British Commonwealth forces or nationals and condemned as prize or ceded to any part of the Commonwealth or its nationals as reparations are to be regarded as British built ships and entitled to engage in the coasting trade.

50. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following Part:

"PART XVII.

Fatal Accidents.

"child".

"dependants".

"parent".

720. In this Part,

(a) 'child' includes a son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, stepson, stepdaughter, adopted child and a person to whom the deceased stood *in loco parentis;*

(b) 'dependants' means the wife, husband, parents and children of the deceased; and

(c) 'parent' includes a father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, stepmother, a person who adopted a child, and a person who stood *in loco parentis* to the deceased.

Liability for damages.

721. Where the death of a person has been caused by such wrongful act, neglect or default as if death had not ensued would have entitled the person injured to maintain an action in the Court of Admiralty and recover damages in respect thereof, the dependants of the deceased may, notwithstanding his death, and although the death was caused under circumstances amounting in law to culpable homicide, maintain an action for damages in the Court of Admiralty against the same defendants against whom the deceased would have been entitled to maintain an action in the Court of Admiralty in respect of such wrongful act, neglect or default if death had not ensued.

Who benefits by action.

Damages.

722. (1) Every action under this Part shall be for the benefit of the dependants of the deceased, and except as provided in this Part shall be brought by and in the name of the executor or administrator of the deceased, and in every such action such damages may be awarded as are proportioned to the injury resulting from the death to the dependants respectively for whom and for whose benefit such action is brought, and the amount so recovered, after deducting the costs not recovered from the defendant, shall be divided among the dependants in such shares as may be determined at the trial.

Future premiums.

(2) In assessing the damages in any action there shall not be taken into account any sum paid or payable on the death of the deceased or any future premiums payable under any contract of assurance or insurance.

Payment into court.

723. The defendant may pay into court one sum of money as compensation for the wrongful act, neglect or default, to all persons entitled to such compensation without specifying the shares into which it is to be divided.

50. New. The purpose of adding Part XVII to the Act is to enable dependents of deceased persons to take proceedings in rem in the Court of Admiralty to recover damages for loss of life occasioned by a ship.

One action only for same cause.

724. Not more than one action lies for and in respect of the same subject matter of complaint, and every such action shall be commenced within eighteen months after the death of the deceased and not afterwards.

Particulars.

725. (1) The plaintiff shall, in his statement of claim, set forth the persons for whom and on whose behalf the action is brought.

Affidavit to be filed.

(2) There shall be filed with the statement of claim an affidavit by the plaintiff in which he shall state that to the best of his knowledge, information and belief the persons on whose behalf the action is brought as set forth in the statement of claim are the only persons entitled or who claim to be entitled to the benefit thereof.

Court or judge may dispense with affidavit.

(3) The Court of Admiralty or a judge thereof, if of opinion that there is a sufficient reason for doing so, may dispense with the filing of the affidavit.

When no executor or administrator.

726. (1) When there is no executor or administrator of the deceased, or there being such executor or administrator, no such action is, within six months after the death of the deceased, brought by such executor or administrator, such action may be brought by all or any of the persons for whose benefit the action would have been if it had been brought by such executor or administrator.

(2) Every action so brought shall be for the benefit of the same persons, and shall be subject to the same regulations and procedure, as nearly as may be, as if it were brought by such executor or administrator.

Apportionment.

727. (1) Where the compensation has not been otherwise apportioned, a judge in chambers may apportion the same among the persons entitled.

(2) The judge may in his discretion postpone the distribution of money to which infants are entitled and may direct payment from the undivided fund.

Actions by rival claimants.

728. Where actions are brought by or for the benefit of two or more persons claiming to be entitled, as wife, husband, parent or child of the deceased, the court may make such order as it may deem just for the determination not only of the question of the liability of the defendant but of all questions as to the persons entitled under the provisions of this Act to the damages, if any, that may be recovered."

Schedule.

51. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after the Thirteenth Schedule thereto and as the Fourteenth Schedule thereto, the Schedule to this Act.

Coming into force. Sec. 16.

52. Section sixteen of this Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

SCHEDULE

"FOURTEENTH SCHEDULE"

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

CONVENTION (No. 73) CONCERNING THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF SEAFARERS.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Seattle by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-eighth Session on 6 June 1946, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the medical examination of seafarers, which is included in the fifth item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an International Convention,

adopts this twenty-ninth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-six the following Convention which may be cited as the Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946:

ARTICLE 1

1. This Convention applies to every seagoing vessel, whether publicly or privately owned, which is engaged in the transport of cargo or passengers for the purpose of trade and is registered in a territory for which this Convention is in force.

2. National laws or regulations shall determine when vessels are to be regarded as seagoing.

3. This Convention does not apply to—

(a) vessels of less than 200 tons gross register tonnage;

(b) wooden vessels of primitive build such as dhows and junks;

(c) fishing vessels;

(d) estuarial craft.

ARTICLE 2

Without prejudice to the steps which should be taken to ensure that the persons mentioned below are in good health and not likely to endanger the health of other persons on board, this Convention applies to every person who is engaged in any capacity on board a vessel except—

(a) a pilot (not a member of the crew);

(b) persons employed on board by an employer other than the shipowner, except radio officers or operators in the service of a wireless telegraphy company;

(c) travelling dockers (longshoremen) not members of the crew;

(d) persons employed in ports who are not ordinarily employed at sea.

ARTICLE 3

1. No person to whom this Convention applies shall be engaged for employment in a vessel to which this Convention applies unless he produces a certificate attesting to his fitness for the work for which he is to be employed at sea signed by a medical practitioner or, in the case of a certificate solely concerning his sight, by a person authorized by the competent authority to issue such a certificate.

2. Provided that, for a period of two years from the date of the entry into force of this Convention for the territory concerned, a person may be so engaged if he produces evidence that he has been employed in a seagoing vessel to which this Convention applies for a substantial period during the previous two years.

ARTICLE 4

1. The competent authority shall, after consultation with the shipowners' and seafarers' organizations concerned, prescribe the nature of the medical examination to be made and the particulars to be included in the medical certificate.

2. When prescribing the nature of the examination, due regard shall be had to the age of the person to be examined and the nature of the duties to be performed.

3. In particular, the medical certificate shall attest—

(a) that the hearing and sight of the person and, in the case of a person to be employed in the deck department (except for certain specialist personnel, whose fitness for the work which they are to perform is not liable to be affected by defective colour vision), his colour vision, are all satisfactory; and

(b) that he is not suffering from any disease likely to be aggravated by, or to render him unfit for, service at sea or likely to endanger the health of other persons on board.

ARTICLE 5

1. The medical certificate shall remain in force for a period not exceeding two years from the date on which it was granted.

2. In so far as a medical certificate relates to colour vision it shall remain in force for a period not exceeding six years from the date on which it was granted.

3. If the period of validity of a certificate expires in the course of a voyage the certificate shall continue in force until the end of that voyage.

ARTICLE 6

1. In urgent cases the competent authority may allow a person to be employed for a single voyage without having satisfied the requirements of the preceding articles.

2. In such cases the terms and conditions of employment shall be the same as those of seafarers in the same category holding a medical certificate.

3. Employment in virtue of this Article shall not be deemed on any subsequent occasion to be previous employment for the purpose of Article 3.

ARTICLE 7

The competent authority may provide for the acceptance in substitution for a medical certificate of evidence in a prescribed form that the required certificate has been given.

ARTICLE 8

Arrangements shall be made to enable a person who, after examination, has been refused a certificate to apply for a further examination by a medical referee or referees who shall be independent of any shipowner or of any organization of shipowners or seafarers.

ARTICLE 9

Any of the functions of the competent authority under this Convention may, after consultation with the organizations of shipowners and seafarers, be discharged by delegating the work, or part of it, to an organization or authority exercising similar functions in respect of seafarers generally.

ARTICLE 10

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office for registration.

ARTICLE 11

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Director.

2. It shall come into force six months after the date on which there have been registered ratifications by seven of the following countries: United States of America, Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey and Yugoslavia, including at least four countries each of which has at least one million gross register tons of shipping. This provision is included for the purpose of facilitating and encouraging early ratification of the Convention by Member States.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member six months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

ARTICLE 12

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

ARTICLE 13

1. The Director of the International Labour Office shall notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organization.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the last of the ratifications required to bring the Convention into force, the Director shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

ARTICLE 14

The Director of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding articles.

ARTICLE 15

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

ARTICLE 16

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this

Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 12 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

ARTICLE 17

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Convention duly adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization during its Twenty-eighth Session which was held at Seattle and declared closed the twenty-ninth day of June 1946.

IN FAITH WHEREOF we have appended our signatures this thirtieth day of August 1946.

The President of the Conference,

HENRY M. JACKSON

The Acting Director of the International Labour Office,

EDWARD J. PHELAN

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

CONVENTION (No. 74) CONCERNING THE CERTIFICATION OF ABLE SEAMEN:

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,
Having been convened at Seattle by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-eighth Session on 6 June 1946, and
Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the certification of able seamen, which is included in the fifth item on the agenda of the Session, and
Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an International Convention,
adopts this twenty-ninth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-six the following Convention which may be cited as the Certification of Able Seamen Convention, 1946:

Article 1

No person shall be engaged on any vessel as an able seaman unless he is a person who by national laws or regulations is deemed to be competent to perform any duty which may be required of a member of the crew serving in the deck department (other than an officer or leading or specialist rating) and unless he holds a certificate of qualification as an able seaman granted in accordance with the provisions of the following articles.

Article 2

1. The competent authority shall make arrangements for the holding of examinations and for the granting of certificates of qualification.

2. No person shall be granted a certificate of qualification unless—

(a) he has reached a minimum age to be prescribed by the competent authority;

(b) he has served at sea in the deck department for a minimum period to be prescribed by the competent authority; and

(c) he has passed an examination of proficiency to be prescribed by the competent authority.

3. The prescribed minimum age shall not be less than eighteen years.

4. The prescribed minimum period of service at sea shall not be less than thirty-six months: Provided that the competent authority may:—

(a) permit persons with a period of actual service at sea of not less than twenty-four months who have successfully passed through a course of training in an approved training school to reckon the time spent in such training, or part thereof, as sea service; and

(*b*) permit persons trained in approved seagoing training ships who have served eighteen months in such ships to be certificated as able seamen upon leaving in good standing.

5. The prescribed examination shall provide a practical test of the candidate's knowledge of seamanship and of his ability to carry out effectively all the duties that may be required of an able seaman, including those of a lifeboatman; it shall be such as to qualify a successful candidate to hold the special lifeboatman's certificate provided for in Article 22 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1929, or in the corresponding provision of any subsequent Convention revising or replacing that Convention for the time being in force for the territory concerned.

ARTICLE 3

A certificate of qualification may be granted to any person who, at the time of the entry into force of this Convention for the territory concerned, is performing the full duties of an able seaman or leading deck rating or has performed such duties.

ARTICLE 4

The competent authority may provide for the recognition of certificates of qualification issued in other territories.

ARTICLE 5

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office for registration.

ARTICLE 6

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Director.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

ARTICLE 7

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

ARTICLE 8

1. The Director of the International Labour Office shall notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organization.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

ARTICLE 9

The Director of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding articles.

ARTICLE 10

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

ARTICLE 11

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 7 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

ARTICLE 12

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Convention duly adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization during its Twenty-eighth Session which was held at Seattle and declared closed the twenty-ninth day of June 1946.

IN FAITH WHEREOF we have appended our signatures this thirtieth day of August 1946.

The President of the Conference,

HENRY M. JACKSON

The Acting Director of the International Labour Office,

EDWARD J. PHELAN

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

CONVENTION (No. 68) CONCERNING FOOD AND CATERING FOR CREWS ON BOARD SHIP.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Seattle by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-eighth Session on 6 June 1946, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to food and catering for crews on board ship, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an International Convention,

adopts this twenty-seventh day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-six the following Convention which may be cited as the Food and Catering (Ships' Crews) Convention, 1946:

Article 1

1. Every Member of the International Labour Organization for which this Convention is in force is responsible for the promotion of a proper standard of food supply and catering service for the crews of its sea-going vessels, whether publicly or privately owned, which are engaged in the transport of cargo or passengers for the purpose of trade and registered in a territory for which this Convention is in force.

2. National laws or regulations or, in the absence of such laws or regulations, collective agreements between employers and workers, shall determine the vessels or classes of vessels which are to be regarded as sea-going vessels for the purpose of this Convention.

Article 2

The following functions shall be discharged by the competent authority, except in so far as these functions are adequately discharged in virtue of collective agreements:

(a) the framing and enforcement of regulations concerning food and water supplies, catering, and the construction, location, ventilation, heating, lighting, water system and equipment of galleys and other catering department spaces on board ship, including store rooms and refrigerated chambers;

(b) the inspection of food and water supplies and of the accommodation, arrangements and equipment on board ship for the storage, handling and preparation of food;

(c) the certification of such members of the catering department staff as are required to possess prescribed qualifications;

(d) research into, and educational and propaganda work concerning, methods of ensuring proper food supply and catering service.

ARTICLE 3

1. The competent authority shall work in close co-operation with the organizations of shipowners and seafarers and with national or local authorities concerned with questions of food and health, and may where necessary utilize the services of such authorities.

2. The activities of the various authorities shall be duly co-ordinated so as to avoid overlapping or uncertainty of jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 4

The competent authority shall have a permanent staff of qualified persons, including inspectors.

ARTICLE 5

1. Each Member shall maintain in force laws or regulations concerning food supply and catering arrangements designed to secure the health and well-being of the crews of the vessels mentioned in Article 1.

2. These laws or regulations shall require—

(a) the provision of food and water supplies which, having regard to the size of the crew and the duration and nature of the voyage, are suitable in respect of quantity, nutritive value, quality and variety;

(b) the arrangement and equipment of the catering department in every vessel in such a manner as to permit of the service of proper meals to the members of the crew.

ARTICLE 6

National laws or regulations shall provide for a system of inspection by the competent authority of—

(a) supplies of food and water;

(b) all spaces and equipment used for the storage and handling of food and water;

(c) galley and other equipment for the preparation and service of meals; and

(d) the qualification of such members of the catering department of the crew as are required by such laws or regulations to possess prescribed qualifications.

ARTICLE 7

1. National laws or regulations or, in the absence of such laws or regulations, collective agreements between employers and workers shall provide for inspection at sea at prescribed intervals by the master, or an officer specially deputed for the purpose by him, together with a responsible member of the catering department of—

(a) supplies of food and water;

(b) all spaces and equipment used for the storage and handling of food and water, and galley and other equipment for the preparation and service of meals.

2. The results of each such inspection shall be recorded.

ARTICLE 8

A special inspection shall be made by the representatives of the competent authority of the territory of registration on written complaint made by a number or proportion of the crew prescribed by national laws or regulations or on behalf of a recognized organization of shipowners or seafarers. In order to avoid delay in sailing, such complaints should be submitted as soon as possible and at least twenty-four hours before the scheduled time of departure from port.

ARTICLE 9

1. Inspectors shall have authority to make recommendations to the owner of a ship, or to the master or other person responsible, with a view to the improvement of the standard of catering.

2. National laws or regulations shall prescribe penalties for—

(a) failure by an owner, master, member of the crew, or other person responsible to comply with the requirements of the national laws or regulations in force; and

(b) any attempt to obstruct an inspector in the discharge of his duties.

3. Inspectors shall submit regularly to the competent authority reports framed on uniform lines dealing with their work and its results.

ARTICLE 10

1. The competent authority shall prepare an annual report.

2. The annual report shall be issued as soon as practicable after the end of the year to which it relates and shall be made readily available to all bodies and persons concerned.

3. Copies of the annual report shall be transmitted to the International Labour Office.

ARTICLE 11

1. Courses of training for employment in the catering department of sea-going ships shall be organized either in approved schools or by means of other arrangements acceptable to both shipowners' and seafarers' organizations.

2. Facilities shall be provided for refresher courses to enable persons already trained to bring their knowledge and skill up to date.

ARTICLE 12

1. The competent authority shall collect up-to-date information on nutrition and on methods of purchasing, storing, preserving, cooking and serving food, with special reference to the requirements of catering on board ship.

2. This information shall be made available, free of charge or at reasonable cost, to manufacturers of and traders in ships' food supplies and equipment, ships' masters, stewards and cooks, and shipowners and

seafarers and their organizations generally; appropriate forms of publicity, such as manuals, brochures, posters, charts or advertisements in trade journals shall be used for this purpose.

3. The competent authority shall issue recommendations to avoid wastage of food, facilitate the maintenance of a proper standard of cleanliness, and ensure the maximum practicable convenience in working.

ARTICLE 13

Any of the functions of the competent authority in respect of the certification of catering department staff and the collection and distribution of information may be discharged by delegating the work, or part of it, to a central organization or authority exercising similar functions in respect of seafarers generally.

ARTICLE 14

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office for registration.

ARTICLE 15

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Director.

2. It shall come into force six months after the date on which there have been registered ratifications by nine of the following countries: United States of America, Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey and Yugoslavia, including at least five countries each of which has at least one million gross register tons of shipping. This provision is included for the purpose of facilitating and encouraging early ratification of the Convention by Member States.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member six months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

ARTICLE 16

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

ARTICLE 17

1. The Director of the International Labour Office shall notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organization.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the last of the ratifications required to bring the Convention into force, the Director shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

ARTICLE 18

The Director of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

ARTICLE 19

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

ARTICLE 20

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides—

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 16 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

ARTICLE 21

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Convention duly adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization during its Twenty-eighth Session which was held at Seattle and declared closed the twenty-ninth day of June 1946.

IN FAITH WHEREOF we have appended our signatures this thirtieth day of August 1946.

The President of the Conference,

HENRY M. JACKSON

The Acting Director of the International Labour Office.

EDWARD J. PHELAN

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

CONVENTION (No. 69) CONCERNING THE CERTIFICATION OF SHIPS' COOKS.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Seattle by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-eighth Session on 6 June 1946, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the certification of ships' cooks, which is included in the fourth item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an International Convention,

adopts this twenty-seventh day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-six the following Convention which may be cited as the Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention, 1946:

Article 1

1. This Convention applies to sea-going vessels, whether publicly or privately owned, which are engaged in the transport of cargo or passengers for the purpose of trade and registered in a territory for which this Convention is in force.

2. National laws or regulations or, in the absence of such laws or regulations, collective agreements between employers and workers shall determine the vessels or classes of vessels which are to be regarded as sea-going vessels for the purpose of this Convention.

Article 2

For the purpose of this Convention the term "ship's cook" means the person directly responsible for the preparation of meals for the crew of the ship.

Article 3

1. No person shall be engaged as ship's cook on board any vessel to which this Convention applies unless he holds a certificate of qualification as ship's cook granted in accordance with the provisions of the following articles.

2. Provided that the competent authority may grant exemptions from the provisions of this Article if in its opinion there is an inadequate supply of certificated ship's cooks.

ARTICLE 4

1. The competent authority shall make arrangements for the holding of examinations and for the granting of certificates of qualification.

2. No person shall be granted a certificate of qualification unless—

(a) he has reached a minimum age to be prescribed by the competent authority;

(b) he has served at sea for a minimum period to be prescribed by the competent authority; and

(c) he has passed an examination to be prescribed by the competent authority.

3. The prescribed examination shall provide a practical test of the candidate's ability to prepare meals; it shall also include a test of his knowledge of food values, the drawing up of varied and properly balanced menus, and the handling and storage of food on board ship.

4. The prescribed examination may be conducted and certificates granted either directly by the competent authority or, subject to its control, by an approved school for the training of cooks or other approved body.

ARTICLE 5

Article 3 of this Convention shall apply after the expiration of a period not exceeding three years from the date of entry into force of the Convention for the territory where the vessel is registered: Provided that, in the case of a seaman who has had a satisfactory record of two years' service as cook before the expiration of the aforesaid period, national laws or regulations may provide for the acceptance of a certificate of such service as equivalent to a certificate of qualification.

ARTICLE 6

The competent authority may provide for the recognition of certificates of qualification issued in other territories.

ARTICLE 7

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office for registration.

ARTICLE 8

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Director.

2. It shall come into force six months after the date on which there have been registered ratifications by nine of the following countries: United States of America, Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, India, Ireland,

Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey and Yugoslavia, including at least five countries each of which has at least one million gross register tons of shipping. This provision is included for the purpose of facilitating and encouraging early ratification of the Convention by Member States.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member six months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

ARTICLE 9

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

ARTICLE 10

1. The Director of the International Labour Office shall notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organization.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the last of the ratifications required to bring the Convention into force, the Director shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

ARTICLE 11

The Director of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding articles.

ARTICLE 12

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Government Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

ARTICLE 13

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides—

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 9 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

ARTICLE 14

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Convention duly adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization during its Twenty-eighth Session which was held at Seattle and declared closed the twenty-ninth day of June 1946.

IN FAITH WHEREOF we have appended our signatures this thirtieth day of August, 1946.

The President of the Conference,

HENRY M. JACKSON

The Acting Director of the International Labour Office,

EDWARD J. PHELAN

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F5.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Frances Batten Gzowski.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2321

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[5].

An Act for the relief of Mildred Frances Batten Gzowski.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mildred Frances Batten Gzowski, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, typist, wife of Vernon Gzowski, 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 June, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Mildred Frances Batten, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mildred Frances Batten and Vernon Gzowski, her 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 Frances Batten may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Vernon Gzowski had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G5.

An Act for the relief of Irene Nellie Kon Ballantyne.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2135

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[5].

An Act for the relief of Irene Nellie Kon Ballantyne.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Nellie Kon Ballantyne, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, advertising executive, wife of Robert Allan Campbell Ballantyne, 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 August A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Irene Nellie Kon; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irene Nellie Kon and Robert Allan Campbell Ballantyne, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Irene Nellie Kon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Robert Allan Campbell Ballantyne had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[5].

An Act for the relief of Theophile Gobeille.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5277

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[5].

An Act for the relief of Theophile Gobeille.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Theophile Gobeille, domiciled in Canada and and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, painter, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-second day of December, A.D. 1919, at the said city, he and Germaine Legault, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Theophile Gobeille and Germaine Legault, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Theophile Gobeille may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Germaine Legault had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[5].

An Act for the relief of Violet Mary Cowper Preston.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.;
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5273

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[5].

An Act for the relief of Violet Mary Cowper Preston.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Violet Mary Cowper Preston, residing at the town of Howick, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of Reginald James Tom Preston, 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. 1923, at the said city, she then being Violet Mary Cowper, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Violet Mary Cowper and Reginald James Tom Preston, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Violet Mary Cowper may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Reginald James Tom Preston had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[5].

An Act for the relief of Virginia Grace Borland Langton.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4851

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[5].

An Act for the relief of Virginia Grace Borland Langton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Virginia Grace Borland Langton, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Donald Muir Langton, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of January, A.D. 1937, at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, she then being Virginia Grace Borland, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Virginia Grace Borland and Donald Muir Langton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Virginia Grace Borland may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Donald Muir Langton had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[5].

An Act for the relief of Ethelwyn Lillian Flynn Budd.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
2692 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[5].

An Act for the relief of Ethelwyn Lillian Flynn Budd.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethelwyn Lillian Flynn and Alec Robert Budd, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ethelwyn Lillian Flynn may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alec Robert Budd had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[5].

An Act for the relief of Alfred Winston Savage.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4016

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[5].

An Act for the relief of Alfred Winston Savage.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred Winston Savage, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of September, A.D. 1937, at the said city, he and Minnie Piper Stephen, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alfred Winston Savage and Minnie Piper Stephen, his 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 Winston Savage may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Minnie Piper Stephen had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M5.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Frances Mary Liddle McClelland.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2423

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M[5].

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Frances Mary Liddle McClelland.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Frances Mary Liddle and James Kay McClelland, her 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 Frances Mary Liddle may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Kay McClelland had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N5.

An Act for the relief of Diana Eve Whittall Beurling.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

1101

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N5.

An Act for the relief of Diana Eve Whittall Beurling.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Diana Eve Whittall Beurling, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of George Frederick Beurling, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Terrebonne, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of November, A.D. 1944, at the said city, she then being Diana Eve Whittall; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Diana Eve Whittall and George Frederick Beurling, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Diana Eve Whittall may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Frederick Beurling had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O5.

An Act to incorporate The National Insurance Company.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th March, 1948.

Honourable Senator GOUIN.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

6643

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[5].

An Act to incorporate The National 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. J. Albert Blondeau, of the city of Outremont, insurance executive, Charles Donohue, of the city of Quebec, industrialist, Louis Gelinas, broker, and E. de B. Panet, gentleman, both of the city of Montreal, all in the province of Quebec, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company, are incorporated under the name "The National Insurance Company" and, in French, "La Nationale, Compagnie d'Assurances", hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

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

Capital stock.

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

Subscription before general meeting.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be three 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) marine insurance;
(q) personal property insurance;
(r) plate glass insurance;
(s) real property insurance;
(t) sickness insurance;
(u) sprinkler leakage insurance;
(v) theft insurance;
(w) weather insurance;
(x) water damage insurance;
(y) windstorm insurance.

Subscription and payment of capital before commencing business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least three hundred 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, boiler insurance, earthquake insurance, explosion insurance, falling aircraft insurance, guarantee insurance, hail insurance against loss of, or damage to, property other than crops, impact by vehicles insurance, inland transportation insurance, plate glass insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, sickness insurance, theft insurance, water damage insurance and windstorm insurance.

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 credit insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for forgery insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for hail insurance, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars;

for live stock insurance, not less than twenty thousand dollars; for marine insurance, not less than fifty thousand dollars; for personal property insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for real property insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars; for weather insurance, not less than ten thousand dollars.

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

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

"Surplus" defined.

(4) 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.

Power to acquire rights, etc., of a certain insurance company.

8. (1) The Company may acquire by agreement to insure or otherwise the whole or any part of the rights and property within Canada, and may assume the obligations and liabilities within Canada of La Nationale, Compagnie Anonyme d'Assurance contre l'Incendie et les Explosions, having its head office at Paris, France, hereinafter called "La Nationale"; and in the event of such acquisition and assumption the Company shall perform and discharge all such duties, obligations and liabilities within Canada of La Nationale in respect to the rights and property within Canada acquired as are not performed and discharged by La Nationale.

Duties in such event.

Approval of Treasury Board.

(2) No agreement between the Company and La Nationale providing for such acquisition and assumption shall become effective until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board of Canada.

Coming into force.

9. This Act shall come into force on a date to be specified by the Superintendent of Insurance in a notice in the *Canada Gazette*.

1932, c. 46, to apply.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act to incorporate Canadian Co-Operative Livestock Packers Limited.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 9th March, 1948.

Honourable Senator JOHNSTON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

6336

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P5.

An Act to incorporate Canadian Co-Operative Livestock Packers Limited.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that the persons hereinafter mentioned may be created a body corporate and politic for the purpose and with the powers hereinafter stated and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. George Chester Stewart, rancher, of Maple Creek, Cornelius Jahnke, rancher, of Herbert, Robert Thomas, farmer, of Grandora, all in the province of Saskatchewan, and Charles Horatio Powlett, rancher and farmer, of Brooks, and Perry Arthur Minor, rancher and farmer, of Medicine Hat, both in the province of Alberta, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are hereby created a body corporate and politic under the name of Canadian Co-Operative Livestock Packers Limited, hereinafter called "the Company".

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one are constituted the provisional directors of the Company and shall have all powers that are conferred upon directors elected by shareholders or delegates as the case may be.

Capital.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars of common stock divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

Head office.

4. The head office of the Company shall be at the city of Swift Current, in the province of Saskatchewan, or at such other place as may be determined by bylaw of the directors and approved by the shareholders or delegates or shareholders and delegates as the case may be.

Objects.

5. (1) The Company may:

(a) purchase or acquire the undertaking that at the commencement of this Act is carried on by the Horse Co-Operative Marketing Association Limited including the goodwill and all or any of the assets, property, privileges, contracts, rights, choses in action, bills of exchange, promissory notes and lien notes connected with the said undertaking and assume all or any of the obligations and liabilities of the said Horse Co-Operative Marketing Association Limited, aforesaid connected with the undertaking and pay for the said undertaking in cash or in shares of the company or partly in cash and partly in shares or otherwise and thereafter carry on the said undertaking on a co-operative basis;

(b) carry on, on a co-operative basis, the business of producing, collecting, buying, receiving, handling, feeding, slaughtering, processing, transporting, grading, selling, marketing, dealing in, with or without taking title thereto, livestock and livestock products;

(c) purchase, take on lease or in exchange hire and otherwise acquire and hold, sell or otherwise deal with any real and personal property and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business, and in particular any land, buildings, warehouses, feeding and sales yards and pens, cold storage, packing plants, abattoirs, tank cars, rolling stock, refrigerators, machinery and equipment;

(d) carry on, encourage and assist educational, research and advisory work relating to co-operation and to the objects of the Company;

(e) purchase or redeem and re-issue shares of the Company, provided that such purchase or redemption shall not reduce the number of shareholders to less than five; provided further, that the powers of purchase or redemption of shares shall not be exercised when the liabilities of the Company exceed fifty per cent of the value of its assets;

(f) deal with all documents of, or evidencing title to livestock or providing for the payment therefor or otherwise in connection with the proceeds thereof in all and every manner whatsoever;

(g) exercise all or any of the above powers either as principal, agent, contractor or otherwise and whether by agents, contractors or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(h) do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the above objects and as principal, agent, contractor or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise;

(i) exercise all or any of the powers set forth in section fourteen of *The Companies Act, 1934*.

(2) For the better carrying out of the objects in subsection one, the Company may:

(a) provide for the government and control of the Company by delegates to be elected or appointed by the shareholders of the Company, in such a manner as may be provided for by the bylaws, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, provide for a postal system of electing such delegates, or for the election of delegates partly by postal system and partly in any other manner, and provide that such delegates may exercise fully and completely in every way the powers of the shareholders of the Company or any part thereof, and provide for meetings of the delegates or the shareholders by regions or districts for such purposes as may be provided for by the bylaws; provided that shareholders or delegates shall not, except as hereinbefore provided, vote by proxy at meetings of the Company or of delegates;

(b) provide for the election of directors of the Company from delegates or shareholders, either at general regional or district meetings of delegates, or by postal system, or partly by one method and partly by another, and for directors, representing regions and districts on the board of directors, and for dismissal of directors at meetings of the Company;

(c) provide that every shareholder shall be entitled to one vote only, irrespective of the number of shares held by him, and that every delegate shall be entitled to one vote only, irrespective of the number of shareholders represented by him;

(d) remunerate and pay the expenses of shareholders, delegates and directors, in connection with the business of the Company.

Bylaws.

6. The directors may make bylaws:

(a) to provide for and regulate, the calling and holding of regular and special meetings of the shareholders, the quorum thereat, the rights of voting and the right of shareholders to vote by ballot or mail or both, and the manner, form and effect of votes at meetings, and the division of the territory in which shareholders are located into districts, and the alteration thereof, and the appointment of delegates to represent the shareholders in the districts, and defining the powers, duties, election and voting rights of district delegates;

(b) to provide for the election of directors of the Company from delegates, or persons who are shareholders, or officers, or directors, or shareholders of the Company,

either at meetings of delegates, or by districts or regions, and for representation of such districts or regions on the board of directors, and providing for the dismissal of directors at meetings of delegates, or meetings of delegates and shareholders, and to regulate the term of office and filling of vacancies of directors, committees and officers and their powers, duties and remuneration, the quorum at meetings of the directors, and the procedure at such meetings;

(c) to provide for the formation of an executive committee, and the allotment to such committee of the functions and powers of the directors, subject to the general direction and control of the directors;

(d) to prescribe the terms of the contract between the Company and the shareholders of the Company, which every shareholder of the Company may be required to sign;

(e) to fix the charge, if any, to be paid by each shareholder for services rendered by the Company to him, the time of payment, and the manner of collection of the same;

(f) to provide for and regulate the sale or resale by the Company of livestock delivered to it by its shareholders or other persons, with or without taking title thereto, and the sale of products manufactured by the Company from livestock delivered to it by shareholders or other persons, and the method, time and manner of the payment over to its shareholders or other persons of the sale or resale price, after deducting all necessary selling overhead and other costs and expenses, including reserves for retiring the shares, if any, and other proper reserves, including those required for acquiring real or personal property, for the purpose of handling, processing, manufacturing and marketing of the products and interest not exceeding six per cent per annum on shares, and the amounts referred to in any of the Company's bylaws;

(g) to provide for and regulate, the purchase and sale or resale by the Company of livestock delivered to it, by its shareholders or other persons, and the sale of products manufactured by the Company from livestock delivered to it, by shareholders or other persons and the method of apportionment of the proceeds arising from the business of the Company, on a patronage or other basis among the shareholders, after providing for all necessary selling, overhead and other costs and expenses, including reserves for retiring shares, if any, and other proper reserves, including those required for acquiring real or personal property

for the purpose of handling, processing, manufacturing and marketing of the products, and interest not exceeding six per cent per annum on shares, and the amounts referred to in any of the Company's bylaws;

(h) to provide for the distribution of the amount, available for distribution in each financial year, among shareholders on a basis of value or volume of livestock delivered, by payment in cash, or by allocating and crediting such amount to such shareholders in the books of the Company on account of any balance owing on shares or by way of loan to the Company, and to provide for the repayment of such loans, at such time, and in such manner as the Company in its discretion may deem expedient, and to use the amount so allocated and credited for such purposes, within the objects of the Company, and to pay interest thereon, for such periods, at such rates as the Company may, from time to time, determine;

(i) to provide for and regulate, the manner of determining the value of a shareholder's interest, and provision for its purchase by the Company upon the death or withdrawal of a shareholder; the method, time and manner of, and the conditions precedent to, paying a portion or portions of a shareholder's interest in the Company to him while he remains a shareholder; the time of and the conditions precedent to the interest or any specified part of the interest of a shareholder in the Company, reverting to and becoming the sole property of the Company, and that thereafter neither such shareholder nor any person claiming from, through or under him shall have any right to or property in such interest or such part thereof;

(j) to hold a referendum on any problem of general concern to the shareholders of the Company;

(k) that no persons shall acquire or hold more than one share in the capital stock of the Company;

(l) that the Company shall have a lien on the share of its shareholders for debts due from them to the Company;

(m) for the conduct in all other particulars of the affairs of the Company.

Bylaws to bind the Company and the shareholders.

7. The bylaws shall bind the Company and the shareholders to the same extent as if each shareholder had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto and there were in the bylaws a covenant on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators to conform thereto subject to the provisions of this Act.

Restriction on transfer.

8. No transfer, sale or assignment of or charge of a share is valid until approved by the directors who shall have an absolute discretion as to the granting of such

approval and until such approval, the Company shall not be required to recognize any such transfer, assignment, sale or charge in any way whatsoever.

Annual return.

9. (1) The Company shall, within four months after the close of its financial year, prepare a general statement of the revenue and expenditure, assets and liabilities of the Company for the financial year, together with a statement of:

(a) the total quantity of each kind of products purchased from the shareholders or from other persons, or delivered for sale to the Company or any agency of the Company by its shareholders or by other persons, and the amount thereof remaining unsold;

(b) the gross receipts of the Company from the sale of all products;

(c) the total amount paid to shareholders and to other persons who have delivered products to the Company for sale or resale;

(d) the gross receipts of the Company from other sources;

(e) the total amount deducted from the gross receipts for salaries of officers and other employees;

(f) the total amount deducted from the gross receipts for all other expenses connected with the sale, processing and marketing of products;

(g) the total amount deducted for the purchase or other acquisition of real or personal property, the erection of buildings, the acquisition of mechanical or other facilities connected with the handling, processing, manufacturing and marketing of products;

(h) the amounts allocated or credited to each shareholder in each financial year and the interest, if any, credited to each shareholder in each year; and

(i) the total deductions to provide for reserves, accompanied by a copy of the annual report, and such statements and report shall be called the annual return.

(2) The annual return shall be submitted to the first meeting of the Company held after the end of such financial year.

The Companies Act to apply.

10. Part III of *The Companies Act, 1934*, shall apply to the Company except the following sections, namely: sections seventy-three to eighty-two, one hundred and twelve to one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and forty-nine to one hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and fifty-eight, one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty-three, one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-seven, one hundred and eighty, one hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and ninety.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[5]

An Act respecting Canadian Marconi Company

Read a first time Tuesday, 9th March, 1948

Honourable Senator HUGESSEN

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4843

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[S]

An Act respecting Canadian Marconi Company.

WHEREAS Canadian Marconi Company, a company incorporated by chapter one hundred and forty-nine of the statutes of 1903, has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— Preamble. 1903, c. 149; 1925, c. 77.

1. Chapter one hundred and forty-nine of the statutes of 1903 is amended by adding thereto the following section:—

"21A. The new Company shall have power to sell or dispose of its undertaking and assets or any part thereof for such consideration as the new Company may think fit and, in particular, for shares, debentures or securities of any other company." Power to sell or dispose of assets, etc.

Text of bill taken from Statutes, since it was passed without amendments.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R5.

An Act to provide for the winding-up of the Penny Bank of Ontario and the repeal of the Penny Bank Act.

Read a first time, Monday, 15th March, 1948.

Honourable Senator ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
7519 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[5].

An Act to provide for the winding-up of the Penny Bank of Ontario and the repeal of the Penny Bank Act.

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

Definitions.

"Bank".

"Inspector General of Banks."

"Minister."

"Other words and expressions."

1. In this Act

(a) "Bank" means the Penny Bank of Ontario incorporated by letters patent dated the nineteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and four, issued pursuant to the *Penny Bank Act;*

(b) "Inspector General of Banks" means the Inspector General of Banks appointed under section fifty-six of *The Bank Act;*

(c) "Minister" means Minister of Finance; and

(d) other words and expressions have the same meaning as in the *Penny Bank Act.*

Bank to cease to carry on its business.

Notice to be published.

Deliver a statement of assets and liabilities to Inspector General of Banks.

2. The Bank shall, forthwith after the commencement of this Act,

(a) cease to carry on its business except for the purpose of the payment of claims of depositors or in so far as in the opinion of the Minister it is required to do so for the beneficial winding-up thereof;

(b) cause to be published, four times during four consecutive weeks, an advertisement, in a form approved by the Minister, in the *Canada Gazette* and in such newspaper or newspapers as the Minister may direct, stating that the business of the Bank is being wound-up; and

(c) transmit or deliver to the Inspector General of Banks a statement showing the assets and liabilities of the Bank and showing the true financial position of the Bank.

All assets to be disposed of and proceeds to be deposited in a bank.

3. (1) Forthwith, after the commencement of this Act the Bank shall, under the control and direction of the Inspector General of Banks, cause all assets of the Bank, other than money held by the Bank or owing to it by reason of bank deposits, to be disposed of and the money realized therefrom to be deposited in a bank to which *The Bank Act* applies or in the Post Office Savings Bank, to the credit of the Bank.

Bank to discharge liabilities.

(2) The Bank may pay and discharge liabilities of the Bank and, subject to the control and direction of the Inspector General of Banks, may pay expenses of winding-up the business of the Bank out of moneys realized pursuant to subsection one.

4. (1) The Bank shall, on the first day of May, nineteen hundred and forty-eight,

Amount to be paid Receiver General of Canada.

(a) pay to the Receiver General of Canada such amount as the Minister determines is necessary to discharge all liabilities of the Bank then undischarged, other than liabilities by reason of deposits in the Bank;

Deposit with the Postmaster General.

(b) deposit with the Postmaster General of Canada such amount as the Minister determines is necessary to meet deposit liabilities of the Bank, together with interest thereon to that day, other than deposit liabilities referred to in subsection two, and at the time of such deposit deliver to the Postmaster General a statement setting forth the name and address last known to the Bank of each person to whom the Bank is liable in respect of each such deposit and the amount of the liability to each such person;

Repayment to members.

(c) repay to the members of the Bank amounts paid by them to the Guarantee Fund and release and discharge members of the Bank from their liability to the Bank pursuant to any subscription by them to make any payment to the Guarantee Fund; and

Payment to Hospital for Sick Children.

(d) pay to the Hospital for Sick Children in the city of Toronto in the province of Ontario, any surplus moneys of the Bank after payment of the amounts required to be paid under paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).

Respecting debt for an amount less than one dollar.

(2) Where in respect of any debt for an amount less than one dollar owed by the Bank by reason of a deposit, no interest has been paid out and no other transaction has taken place and no statement of account has been requested or acknowledged by the creditor during a period of five years immediately preceding the first day of May, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, the Bank shall on and after that day cease to be liable in respect of that debt and the claim of the creditor in respect thereof is extinguished.

Advertisement.

(3) An advertisement published in accordance with paragraph (*b*) of section two shall contain a statement that any debt of the Bank to which subsection two applies will

be extinguished as therein provided unless a claim for payment thereof is made before the first day of May, nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

Moneys deposited with the Postmaster General deemed to have been deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank.

5. (1) All moneys deposited with the Postmaster General under this Act shall be deemed to have been deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of the persons named in the statement furnished by the Bank to the Postmaster General at the time of the deposit thereof with the Postmaster General, the amount so deposited to the credit of each such person to be the amount set out in the said statement as deposited on his behalf.

Claim of creditor of Bank other than a depositor.

(2) Where any person claims after the first day of May, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, that he was a creditor of the Bank, other than by reason of a deposit, before that day and that the debt owing to him by the Bank was not paid before that day, the Minister may pay to him the amount to which he was entitled as such creditor out of moneys paid to the Receiver General under paragraph (*a*) of subsection one of section four.

Minister may order that the Bank be dissolved as a corporation.

6. Where the Minister is satisfied that the provisions of sections two, three and four have been complied with, he may order that the Bank be dissolved as a corporation and that the letters patent be surrendered to the Secretary of State for Canada for cancellation and, upon such surrender and cancellation, the Bank shall cease to be a corporation.

Minister may order that another date be substituted for the first day of May, 1948.

7. (1) The Minister may, if he is of opinion that it is advisable in order to protect the interests of creditors of the Bank, order that there be substituted for the purposes of sections four and five of this Act, such day after the first day of May, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, as he deems advisable and thereafter sections four and five shall have operation as if such later day were specified therein.

Failure of Bank to carry out provisions of this Act.

(2) If the Bank fails to do any act or thing required to be done by it under this Act, the Minister may, in writing, authorize the Inspector General of Banks, on behalf of and in the name of the Bank, to do such act or thing and any act or thing done or transfer, cheque or other instrument signed by the Inspector General of Banks pursuant to such an authorization shall have the same force and effect as if done by or signed with the authority of the Bank and on its behalf.

Inspector General of Banks may be authorized to do so.

Expenses.

(3) Any expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Minister under this section shall be deemed to be expenses of winding-up the Bank and shall be payable by the Bank.

Repeal.

8. The *Penny Bank Act*, chapter thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, shall be repealed on and from a day, not earlier than the day of dissolution of the Bank, to be fixed by proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S5.

An Act for the relief of Rose Landes Clopoff.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5265

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[5].

An Act for the relief of Rose Landes Clopoff.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rose Landes Clopoff, residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, wife of Harro Clopoff, otherwise known as Harry Clapoff, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Shawinigan Falls, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of August, A.D. 1914, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Rose Landes, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rose Landes and Harro Clopoff, otherwise known as Harry Clapoff, her 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 Landes may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harro Clopoff, otherwise known as Harry Clapoff, had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of Micheline Desautels Dooney.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5269

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T5.

An Act for the relief of Micheline Desautels Dooney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Micheline Desautels Dooney, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Thomas Dooney, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of December, A.D. 1933, at the said city, she then being Micheline Desautels, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Micheline Desautels and Thomas Dooney, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Micheline Desautels may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Dooney had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U5.

An Act for the relief of William Roydon Slator.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4863

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[5].

An Act for the relief of William Roydon Slator.

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Roydon Slator, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the eighteenth day of November, A.D. 1939, at the said city, he and Amelia Sarah Cunning, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Roydon Slator and Amelia Sarah Cunning, his 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 Roydon Slator may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Amelia Sarah Cunning had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V5.

An Act for the relief of Marie Eva Thibodeau Buelow.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
5998 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[5].

An Act for the relief of Marie Eva Thibodeau Buelow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Eva Thibodeau Buelow, residing at Baie Comeau, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of James Joseph Buelow, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of May, A.D. 1929, at Mackayville, in the said province, she then being Marie Eva Thibodeau, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Eva Thibodeau and James Joseph Buelow, her 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 Eva Thibodeau may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Joseph Buelow had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W5.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Sleno Staines.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4952

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W5.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Sleno Staines.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Sleno Staines, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, wife of John Staines, 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 June, A.D. 1943, at the said city, she then being Margaret Sleno, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[5].

An Act for the relief of Jean Hume Munro Auburn.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4855

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[5].

An Act for the relief of Jean Hume Munro Auburn.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jean Hume Munro Auburn, residing at the town of Val d'Or, in the province of Quebec, secretary-treasurer, wife of Henry George Auburn, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1924, at the said city, she then being Jean Hume Munro, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jean Hume Munro and Henry George Auburn, her 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 Hume Munro may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henry George Auburn had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Gilles Henault.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5389

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y5.

An Act for the relief of Gilles Henault.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Gilles Henault and Lucile Filteau, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Gilles Henault may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lucile Filteau had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z5.

An Act for the relief of Edward Gordon Jakeman.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4940

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[5].

An Act for the relief of Edward Gordon Jakeman.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edward Gordon Jakeman, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, blacksmith, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of August, A.D. 1940, at the said city, he and Bertha Emily MacDonald, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edward Gordon Jakeman and Bertha Emily MacDonald, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edward Gordon Jakeman may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertha Emily MacDonald had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A6.

An Act for the relief of Kathleen McKeown Stevenson.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
2724 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL A[6].

An Act for the relief of Kathleen McKeown Stevenson.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Kathleen McKeown and Kenneth Stevenson, her 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 McKeown may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kenneth Stevenson had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B6.

An Act for the relief of Alice Mary Gallant Currie.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL B[6].

An Act for the relief of Alice Mary Gallant Currie.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Mary Gallant Currie, residing at Amherst, in the province of Nova Scotia, waitress, wife of Daniel James Currie, 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-seventh day of March, A.D. 1925, at the city of Halifax, in the said province of Nova Scotia, she then being Alice Mary Gallant, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alice Mary Gallant and Daniel James Currie, her 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 Gallant may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Daniel James Currie had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[6].

An Act for the relief of Muriel Frances Marks Buchanan.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5381

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL C[6].

An Act for the relief of Muriel Frances Marks Buchanan.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Muriel Frances Marks Buchanan, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of James Reginald Buchanan, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of May, A.D. 1922, at the said city, she then being Muriel Frances Marks, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Muriel Frances Marks and James Reginald Buchanan, her 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 Frances Marks may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Reginald Buchanan had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[6].

An Act for the relief of Leona Selma Cutway Hall.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5587

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL D[6].

An Act for the relief of Leona Selma Cutway Hall.

WHEREAS Leona Selma Cutway Hall, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Nigel Alfred Hall, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of November, A.D. 1940, at the said city, she then being Leona Selma Cutway, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Leona Selma Cutway and Nigel Alfred Hall, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Leona Selma Cutway may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nigel Alfred Hall had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[6].

An Act for the relief of Avery Patricia Gill Reinhold.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5385

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL E[6].

An Act for the relief of Avery Patricia Gill Reinhold.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Avery Patricia Gill and Bernard Edward Reinhold, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Avery Patricia Gill may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bernard Edward Reinhold had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F6.

An Act for the relief of Poppy Catherine Hayakawa Smith.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5152

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL F[6].

An Act for the relief of Poppy Catherine Hayakawa Smith.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Poppy Catherine Hayakawa Smith, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, wife of Cecil Ivan Smith, 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 January, A.D. 1944, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, she then being Poppy Catherine Hayakawa, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Poppy Catherine Hayakawa and Cecil Ivan Smith, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Poppy Catherine Hayakawa may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cecil Ivan Smith had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[6].

An Act for the relief of Dolores Margaret Paul Warner.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5393

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL G[6].

An Act for the relief of Dolores Margaret Paul Warner.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Dolores Margaret Paul Warner, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, wife of Thomas James Warner, 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. 1928, at the said city, she then being Dolores Margaret Paul, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Dolores Margaret Paul and Thomas James Warner, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Dolores Margaret Paul may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas James Warner had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[6].

An Act for the relief of Norma Bernstein Levee.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
7176 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL H[6].

An Act for the relief of Norma Bernstein Levee.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Norma Bernstein Levee, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Franklin Howard Levee, 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 August, A.D. 1946, at the said city, she then being Norma Bernstein, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Norma Bernstein and Franklin Howard Levee, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Norma Bernstein may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Franklin Howard Levee had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[6].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Sophie McNamara Sepchuk.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
5763 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL I[6].

An Act for the relief of Eileen Sophie McNamara Sepchuk.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Eileen Sophie McNamara Sepchuk, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, wife of Anthony Michael Sepchuk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Ste. Adele en Bas, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of July, A.D. 1945, at the said city, she then being Eileen Sophie McNamara, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Eileen Sophie McNamara and Anthony Michael Sepchuk, her 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 Sophie McNamara may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Anthony Michael Sepchuk had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[6].

An Act for the relief of Mary Rowan Young Conway.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
4004 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL J[6].

An Act for the relief of Mary Rowan Young Conway.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Rowan Young Conway, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Reginald Mosley Conway, 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. 1933, at the said city she then being Mary Rowan Young, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Rowan Young and Reginald Mosley Conway, her 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 Rowan Young may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Reginald Mosley Conway had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K6.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Margaret Tweddell Cartmel.

Read a first time, Wednesday, 17th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4008

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL K[6].

An Act for the relief of Ethel Margaret Tweddell Cartmel.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Margaret Tweddell Cartmel, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, teacher, wife of George Bliss Cartmel, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of May, A.D. 1939, at the village of Valcartier, in the said province, she then being Ethel Margaret Tweddell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Margaret Tweddell and George Bliss Cartmel, her 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 Margaret Tweddell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Bliss Cartmel had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[6].

An Act for the relief of Winnifred Audrey Meyer Holton.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
7616 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL L[6].

An Act for the relief of Winnifred Audrey Meyer Holton.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Winnifred Audrey Meyer Holton, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, bookkeeper, wife of Donald Herbert Holton, 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 October, A.D. 1941, at the city of St. Lambert, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Winnifred Audrey Meyer, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Winnifred Audrey Meyer and Donald Herbert Holton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Winnifred Audrey Meyer may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Donald Herbert Holton had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M6.

An Act for the relief of Chester Adam Hart.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4859

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL M⁶.

An Act for the relief of Chester Adam Hart.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Chester Adam Hart, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the eleventh day of February, A.D. 1928, at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, he and Clara Madore Barton, who was then of the said city of Saint John, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Chester Adam Hart and Clara Madore Barton, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Chester Adam Hart may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Clara Madore Barton had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N6.

An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Cecile Gagnon Lescadres.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
6450 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL N^{6}.

An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Cecile Gagnon Lescadres.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Marguerite Cecile Gagnon Lescadres, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of Joseph Arthur Eugene Lescadres, 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 October, A.D. 1928, at the city of Sherbrooke, in the said province, she then being Marie Marguerite Cecile 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 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Marguerite Cecile Gagnon and Joseph Arthur Eugene Lescadres, her husband is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Marguerite Cecile Gagnon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Joseph Arthur Eugene Lescadres had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O6.

An Act for the relief of Samuel Reinhardt Lewis.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5747

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL O[6].

An Act for the relief of Samuel Reinhardt Lewis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Samuel Reinhardt Lewis, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, porter, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of June, A.D. 1941, at the said city, he and Rose Elizabeth St. Louis, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Samuel Reinhardt Lewis and Rose Elizabeth St. Louis, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Samuel Reinhardt Lewis may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rose Elizabeth St. Louis had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P6.

An Act for the relief of Ersilia Pace Imonti.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

6446

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL P[6].

An Act for the relief of Ersilia Pace Imonti.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ersilia Pace Imonti, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, seamstress, wife of Joseph Imonti, 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 June, A.D. 1937, at the said city, she then being Ersilia Pace, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Right to marry again.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[6].

An Act for the relief of Helen Rose Noel Steele.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

6010

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Q[6].

An Act for the relief of Helen Rose Noel Steele.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Helen Rose Noel Steele, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of William Lawrence Steele, 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., 1940, at the said city, she then being Helen Rose Noel, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Helen Rose Noel and William Lawrence Steele, her 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 Rose Noel may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Lawrence Steele had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R6.

An Act for the relief of Edith Saltzman Rashkovan.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5156

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL R[6].

An Act for the relief of Edith Saltzman Rashkovan.

Preamble.

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

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edith Saltzman and Benjamin Rashkovan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edith Saltzman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Benjamin Rashkovan had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[6].

An Act for the relief of Ida Malfara Romanelli.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
2556 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL S[6].

An Act for the relief of Ida Malfara Romanelli.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ida Malfara Romanelli, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, wife of Giuseppe Romanelli, 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. 1937, at the said city, she then being Ida Malfara, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

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

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11–12 George VI, 1947–48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[6].

An Act respecting Canadian Slovak Benefit Society.

Read a first time, Thursday, 18th March, 1948.

Honourable Senator ROEBUCK.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
8504 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL T[6].

An Act respecting Canadian Slovak Benefit Society.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Canadian Slovak Benefit Society, hereinafter called "the Society", has by its petition prayed that an Act be passed extending the time during which the Minister of Finance may grant to the Society a certificate of registry, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1932, c. 46.
1945, c. 47.

1. Notwithstanding anything in *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, or in chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1945, being *An Act to incorporate Canadian Slovak Benefit Society*, the said chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1945 shall be deemed not to have expired and ceased to be in force after the seventeenth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, but to have continued and to be in force for all purposes whatsoever until the eighteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and the Minister of Finance may, at any time not later than the seventeenth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-eight and, subject to all other provisions of *The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932*, grant to the Society a certificate of registry.

Extension of time.

Limitation.

1945, c. 47.

2. If the Society has not obtained the said certificate of registry before the eighteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, the said chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1945 shall then expire and cease to be in force thereafter, except for the sole purpose of winding-up the Society's business, but otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect for all its purposes whatsoever.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U6.

An Act for the relief of Francis Clyde Peachey.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the
Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2732

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL U[6].

An Act for the relief of Francis Clyde Peachey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Francis Clyde Peachey, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Greenfield Park, in the province of Quebec, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of June, A.D. 1929, at the city of Verdun, in the said province, he and May Elizabeth Jones, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Francis Clyde Peachey and May Elizabeth Jones, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Francis Clyde Peachey may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said May Elizabeth Jones had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V6.

An Act for the relief of Harriet Dodd McLachlan Cummings.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2700

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL V[6].

An Act for the relief of Harriet Dodd McLachlan Cummings.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harriet Dodd McLachlan Cummings, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, wife of William Albert Cummings, 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 January, A.D. 1922, at the said city, she then being Harriet Dodd McLachlan, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harriet Dodd McLachlan and William Albert Cummings, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harriet Dodd McLachlan may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Albert Cummings had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W6.

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Smith Curtis.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

4944

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL W[6].

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Smith Curtis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Phyllis Smith Curtis, residing at the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, wife of Herbert James Curtis, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of October, A.D. 1926, at the town of Magog, in the said province, she then being Phyllis 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 His Majesty, by and 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 Smith and Herbert James Curtis, her 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 Smith may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herbert James Curtis had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[6].

An Act for the relief of Jacqueline Louise Waddington Skinner.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

5504

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL X[6].

An Act for the relief of Jacqueline Louise Waddington Skinner.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jacqueline Louise Waddington Skinner, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, nurse, wife of Ralph Skinner, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1941, at the town of Caulfield, in the province of British Columbia, she then being Jacqueline Louise Waddington, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jacqueline Louise Waddington and Ralph Skinner, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jacqueline Louise Waddington may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ralph Skinner had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y6.

An Act for the relief of George Malouf.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
5377 1948

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Y[6].

An Act for the relief of George Malouf.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Malouf, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, manufacturer, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of December, 1937, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, he and Bronislava Zwirzdyn, otherwise known as Brownie Wersden, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Malouf and Bronislava Zwirzdyn, otherwise known as Brownie Wersden, his 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 Malouf may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bronislava Zwirzdyn, otherwise known as Brownie Wersden, had not been solemnized.

Fourth Session, Twentieth Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z6.

An Act for the relief of Sonja Anna Margaret van der Walde Brown.

Read a first time, Tuesday, 23rd March, 1948.

The Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

2121

4th Session, 20th Parliament, 11-12 George VI, 1947-48.

THE SENATE OF CANADA

BILL Z[6].

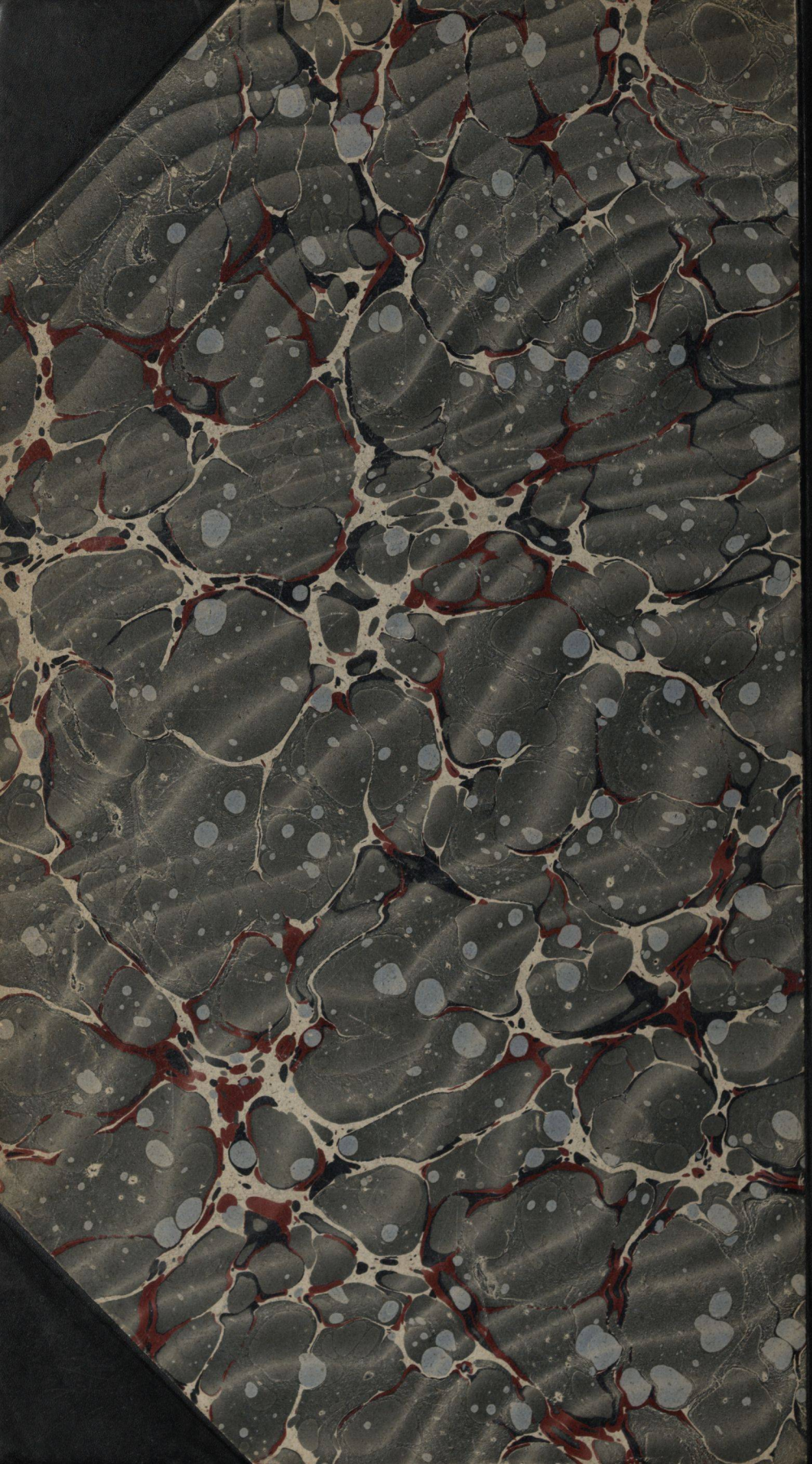
An Act for the relief of Sonja Anna Margaret van der Walde Brown.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Sonja Anna Margaret van der Walde Brown, residing at the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, wife of Nelson Eric Brown, 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 third day of July, A.D. 1945, at the said city of Montreal, she then being Sonja Anna Margaret van der Walde, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Sonja Anna Margaret van der Walde and Nelson Eric 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 Sonja Anna Margaret van der Walde may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Nelson Eric Brown had not been solemnized.