

cumulations of wealth and arbitrary powers of control by the holders thereof on an unprecedented scale contemplated when the British North America Act was drawn and enacted?

Then why does not the Prime Minister recognize the time element in connection with such matters? Why does not the Prime Minister carry out the provisions of the British North America Act "to the greatest practicable extent consistent with all the circumstances of time and space and with the imperative practical necessities" which confront his government and all governments in these rapidly changing days? It looks to me as if the present Prime Minister is prepared to carry out statutes only when it suits him, and that government by orders in council seems to him to be quite justifiable when a Liberal government is in office.

I do not intend to discuss the matter at any greater length on this occasion; it is not in order to say anything with respect to the terms of the bill. What further I have to say will be reserved until the bill is under discussion. At this time I wish merely to lodge a protest against the action of the government in what seems to me to be an effort to railroad through a matter of great importance.

Mr. POULIOT: Does the Statute of Westminster provide for a king for Canada other than the king of the United Kingdom?

Mr. WOODSWORTH: No, but it does definitely provide that there shall be no new king nor shall anything be done touching the succession without the consent of the governments of the dominions.

Mr. POULIOT: If it is the government it is not the parliament.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: The parliaments, of course I should have said.

Mr. POULIOT: Oh.

Mr. J. H. BLACKMORE (Lethbridge): Scarcely a year ago it was my privilege to express devotion to His former Majesty King Edward VIII. To him British peoples everywhere had given warm and spontaneous love and great hopes were entertained for our future under him. His passing is now a mournful memory. After all, however, the British union of peoples is greater than any man. Men may come and go, but the British race must go on. Let us then turn from the past to the future. King George VI has merited our admiration and our loyalty. When I remember the tireless pains with which he has mastered his handicaps I am

[Mr. Woodsworth.]

confident that under God he will be able to overcome, with us, the grave difficulties which everywhere beset our way. I take pleasure then in joining with my colleagues in this parliament in saying, "God save the King."

Motion agreed to.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I think we should sing the national anthem.

The members rose and joined in singing the national anthem.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King the house adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

Monday, January 18, 1937

The house met at three o'clock.

PRECIOUS METALS MARKING ACT

Hon. NORMAN McL. ROGERS (Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 2, to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act, 1928.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

CANADIAN AND BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT, 1932

Hon. CHARLES A. DUNNING (Minister of Finance) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 3, to amend the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932.

Mr. BENNETT: Explain.

Mr. DUNNING: The amendment is a minor one, affecting small companies incorporated by the provinces in relation to the deposits which they are called upon to make with the superintendent of insurance.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT

Hon. NORMAN McL. ROGERS (Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 4, to amend the Weights and Measures Act.

Mr. BENNETT: Explain.

Mr. ROGERS: It is the intention of the amendment to settle some confusion which has arisen as to the jurisdiction of a police or stipendiary magistrate to hear cases under the Weights and Measures Act. It has been deemed advisable to add to subsection (b) of section 82 the words underlined in section 1 of the bill: