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What the Imperial Parliament says, in the Parliament of Canada Act of 1875, as to the Senate and Commons of Canada, is that "you are granted and authorized to assume and take unto yourselves the full and complete 'powers, privileges,' &c., of the British House of Commons, but no greater; you may take and assume as much or as many less of them that you may wish or desire, but you must not exceed what we ourselves have, hold, and enjoy, and for those you herewith have our grant and authority; and what these 'powers, privileges,' &c. are you must discover and ascertain for yourselves."

Then, in the Revised Statutes of Canada for 1927, already referred to, chap. 147, section 4, the said "powers" &c. down to the year 1867 are taken and assumed, and further authority is given to take and assume any of these same "powers" &c. so authorized by the Statute of 1875, as may be defined or declared in any Act of the Parliament of Canada passed at any time, but no more than the full "powers, privileges" &c. at the time of the passing of any such Act held and enjoyed by the Imperial House of Commons. The British Parliament says, in effect: "If you do not want or desire to have any less, you have our authority to take and assume the whole of them in any event;" and then the 1927 Revised Statutes of Canada, Chap. 147, section 4, says, in effect, carrying out the authorization granted by the Imperial Parliament, that the Senate and Commons of Canada may take and assume all these "powers" &c. as stated herein, and these are authorized and granted fully, wholly and completely.

Of course, if it were desired, or required by law, to enumerate and define all these "powers, privileges," &c. in detail, and to either reduce them in number, or to make them, in relation to the scope and extent of what they are to cover and include, less than the full and complete "powers, privileges," &c. of the Imperial House of Commons, it would no doubt be necessary to have a special statute passed for the purpose of so enacting.

But, as has been already pointed out, where the whole of such "powers, privileges," &c. are taken and assumed as they have been by the Senate and Commons of Canada, there is no necessity for any such detailed enumeration or statute. The Privy Council decision of *Dill v. Murphy*, referred to in the various memorandums on this matter, has laid it down that where such "powers" &c. are "declared" to be those of the Imperial Commons, that is a sufficient "defining" for all legal and constitutional purposes herein.

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