

The Hon. the SPEAKER: If the honourable senator will keep his remarks within that limit, there can be no objection. But his remarks have been entirely outside the question.

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK: I am endeavouring to deal with rules that have either been ignored or are not known. That is what I am trying to do. Whether I am making myself clear or not is another question. I said that one positive and definite rule, or law—I think it is a rule—provides that a senator must—

Hon. Mr. KING: I rise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Rule 46 says:

All personal, sharp or taxing speeches are forbidden.

My honourable friend cannot make personal references, such as he is evidently about to make.

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK: I do not want to be personal or taxing. I am referring to the motion to expunge, which was made here the other evening, and to a very good friend of mine who made it. And I wanted to give my honourable leader and other honourable senators an indication of what my views on certain rules are. Have I a right to do that now?

The Hon. the SPEAKER: I have ruled that the honourable senator will be quite in order if he restricts his remarks to the motion, which is for the suspension of Rules 23, 24 and 63. But he is indulging in remarks that are governed by Rule 46, which says:

All personal, sharp or taxing speeches are forbidden.

I hope the honourable gentleman will realize that he is entirely out of order, and I ask him to respect the ruling of the Chair.

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK: Well, Your Honour, of course I want to do that.

Then may I come to the rules which provide for the Internal Economy Committee meeting?

Hon. Mr. KING: That can be dealt with at some other time. Let us restrict ourselves to the rules mentioned in the motion.

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK: On March 26, when my honourable leader was just new on the job, he made a motion, and I pointed out that under the rule the subject-matter of his motion should have been referred to the Internal Economy Committee for consideration and report. Thereupon the honourable gentleman said: "I have no objection to it standing"; we could carry on as we had done in the past.

There was something else referred to at that time.

Hon. Mr. KING: Order!

The Hon. the SPEAKER: I am sorry, but I must ask the honourable gentleman to abide by the ruling of the Chair. If he is not satisfied he has his remedy: he can appeal from my ruling.

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK: Your Honour knows it is pure nonsense to try to do that.

The Hon. the SPEAKER: I cannot allow the discussion to go any further. That is my ruling.

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK: That means we cannot bring out facts in this Senate.

Hon. Mr. KING: Question!

The motion was agreed to.

TAFFERT DIVORCE BILL

THIRD READING

Hon. W. M. ASELTINE moved the third reading of Bill 4, an Act for the relief of William Taffert.

Hon. JAMES MURDOCK: Your Honour, should I be in order to refer to it?

The Hon. the SPEAKER: That is asking a question.

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK: There is very little I can add to what I have already said. I was prevented the night before last from bringing forward what I still think would have been definite evidence to confirm my view that this moral and decent woman, with her sixteen-year-old daughter, was being given a "ride"—if that is what you may call it—by an admittedly perjured crook, for on his own evidence he admitted that he was anything but a decent man and had imposed on his wife's relations. But when a motion is made for third reading of the Bill is really not the time to discuss the case to any extent. I shall therefore leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, on division, and the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

PRECIOUS METALS MARKING BILL

SECOND READING

Hon. J. H. KING moved the second reading of Bill 121, an Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act.

He said: Honourable senators, the explanatory note gives all the explanation that, I think, is necessary regarding this Bill. This is the explanatory note:

Paragraph (b) of subsection seven of section ten of the Act was inadvertently repealed by the amending Act of 1941, chapter 8 of the statutes of 1940-41. The paragraph is an integral part of the Act and it is proposed to legislate it back into the Act with force and effect as of the date of the amending Act of 1941, when it was inadvertently repealed.