

- 20, Transfer of natural resources to Saskatchewan. May 30, Dissolution of sixteenth Parliament of Canada. June 19, General elections in Alberta; United Farmers retain power. June 20, General election in New Brunswick; Conservatives retain power. July 23, Dominion general election. Liberal Government of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King defeated. Aug. 1, H.M. Airship R-100 arrives at Montreal, being the first transatlantic lighter-than-air craft to reach Canada. Aug. 7, Conservative Government of Hon. R. B. Bennett takes office as the fifteenth Ministry since Confederation (for the names of the Ministers see p. 73). Sept. 8-22, First (special) session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference in London. Dec. 20, Viscount Willingdon, Governor General of Canada, is appointed Viceroy of India by the King.
1931. Feb. 9, The Earl of Bessborough is appointed Governor General of Canada. Mar. 12-Aug. 3, Second session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada. June 11, Remembrance Day (Nov. 11) proclaimed a general holiday by Act of Parliament. June 22, The U.S. Government grants a one-year moratorium on war debts owing by foreign governments on condition that similar treatment is accorded to Germany in regard to reparation payments. June 30, The Statute of Westminster exempting the Dominion and the provinces from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act and the Merchant Shipping Act is approved by the House of Commons. Aug. 6, Provincial election in Prince Edward Island results in defeat of the Liberal Administration of Hon. D. M. Lea by the Conservatives under Hon. J. D. Stewart. Aug. 24, Hon. L. A. Taschereau's Liberal Administration is sustained in a general election in Quebec. Sept. 21, Great Britain suspends specie payments, following which Canada restricts the export of gold. Nov. 21, Abnormal Importations Act, extending preference to Empire products, assented to in the United Kingdom. Dec. 1, Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint transferred to the Dominion. Dec. 12, Statute of Westminster establishing complete legislative equality of the Parliament of Canada with that of the United Kingdom becomes effective.
1932. Feb. 4-May 26, Third session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada. June 16, General election in Manitoba; the Bracken Government retains power. July 18, Treaty between Canada and the United States, providing for the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway, signed at Washington. July 21-Aug. 20, Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. Aug. 6, Official opening of the Welland Ship Canal. Oct. 6, Fourth session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada begins. Dec. 15, The one-year moratorium on war debts granted by the United States in 1931, not having been extended, debt payments were conditionally resumed by the United Kingdom following a diplomatic exchange of notes. (For further details regarding principal events of 1932 see Chapter XXX.)