

- exist, leaving Quebec the only province with a bi-cameral legislature.
1929. Oct. 15-25, The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, visited Canada. Dec. 14, Transfer of natural resources to Manitoba and Alberta.
1930. Jan. 21, Five-power naval arms conference opened at London; Canada represented by Hon. J. L. Ralston. Feb. 20, Transfer of natural resources to British Columbia. Mar. 20, Transfer of natural resources to Saskatchewan. Aug. 1, H.M. Airship R-100 arrived at Montreal, being the first transatlantic lighter-than-air craft to reach Canada. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference in London.
1931. June 1, Seventh Dominion Census. 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 approved by the House of Commons. Sept. 21, Great Britain suspended specie payments, following which Canada restricted the export of gold. Nov. 21, Abnormal Importations Act, extending preference to Empire products, assented to in the United Kingdom. Dec. 12, Statute of Westminster establishing complete legislative equality of the Parliament of Canada with that of the United Kingdom became effective.
1932. July 21-Aug. 20, Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. Aug. 6, Official opening of the Welland Ship Canal.
1933. Jan. 17-19, Dominion-Provincial Conference. May 18, Celebration of the 150th anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at Saint John.
1934. August, Celebration at Gaspé of the 400th anniversary of the first landing of Jacques Cartier.
1935. Mar. 11, Bank of Canada commenced business. May 6, Celebrations throughout the Empire of the 25th anniversary of the accession of King George V to the Throne. Sept. 15, Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians met in Ottawa. Dec. 9, Dominion-Provincial Conference met in Ottawa; Naval Limitation Conference met in London.
1936. Jan. 20, Death of H.M. King George V and accession of H. M. King Edward VIII. Mar. 8, German forces reoccupied the Rhineland in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles. June 1, Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces taken. July 1-Sept. 7, Celebration in Vancouver of the Golden Jubilee of that city and of the C.P.R. July 26, Unveiling of Vimy Memorial in France by H.M. King Edward VIII. Dec. 11, Abdication of H. M. King Edward VIII and accession of H. M. King George VI.
1937. Jan. 1, Belgium represented in Canada by a Minister Plenipotentiary. Jan. 28, Decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring certain legislation, passed by the former Administration, on unemployment insurance, hours of labour, minimum wages, and marketing, *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. Mar. 30, The Governor General and Lady Tweedsmuir visited the White House at Washington to return the official visit made by President Roosevelt at Quebec on July 30, 1936. May 12, Coronation of H. M. King George VI. July 8, Imperial Airways flying boat *Caledonia* arrived at Montreal from Southampton, inaugurating the experimental phase of the Transatlantic Airways. Aug. 14, Announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, with Chief Justice Rowell as chairman. Aug. 17, Dominion Government disallows three Alberta statutes on the ground of invasion of the legislative field assigned to the Dominion Parliament. Oct. 28, The question of whether the power of disallowance vested in the Governor General by the B.N.A. Act is still subsisting, referred to the Supreme Court. Nov. 2, The question of the competency of the Provincial Government of Alberta to enact certain legislation referred to the Supreme Court in the form of three bills. Nov. 9, Reference to the Supreme Court of a question as to whether the power of a Lieutenant-Governor to reserve approval of provincial legislation still subsists. Nov. 29, Rowell Commission on Constitutional Relations opens sittings at Winnipeg.
1938. Mar. 4, Unanimous judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada on the Alberta constitutional references made in favour of the Dominion Government regarding each of the questions submitted: powers of the Governor General in Council to disallow provincial legislation, and powers of the Lieutenant-Governor to reserve provincial legislation for the signification of the pleasure of the Governor General, were found to be valid and unrestricted; the press, credit regulation, and banking taxation measures were found unconstitutional. The Court also held the Social Credit Act unconstitutional, although this was not a subject of specific reference. Mar. 11, Alberta Government appealed to the Privy Council against the judgments of the Supreme Court.