

advice of the Prime Minister to dissolve the House. The Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, then took office and formed a temporary Cabinet, but being defeated in the House on July 1, the Parliament was dissolved on July 2. The personnel of Mr. Meighen's permanent Cabinet was announced on July 13 (see p. 72), and shortly afterwards a general election was proclaimed for Sept. 14. At this election the new Government was defeated and resigned, and Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King formed his second Ministry, which was sworn in on Sept. 25, 1926, (see p. 73 for the personnel). The number of votes cast on Sept. 14, 1926, and the list of members elected to the House of Commons of the Sixteenth Parliament for the various constituencies, with their post office addresses, will be found in the appendix to this volume.

**The Imperial Conference, 1926.**—The Imperial Conference, attended by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, on behalf of Canada, took place in London between Oct. 19 and Nov. 23. There were 16 plenary meetings of Prime Ministers and Ministers, as well as 146 meetings of committees and sub-committees, technical discussions on defence questions at the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Air Ministry. There was also a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence attended by all Prime Ministers and Heads of Delegations.

Among the subjects discussed were inter-imperial relations, foreign relations, the colonies, protectorates and mandated territories, questions connected with the work of the permanent mandates commission of the League of Nations, the condominium in the New Hebrides, British policy in the Antarctic, defence, nationality questions, imperial air and "other than air" communications, the Pacific cable, oversea settlement, workmen's compensation in the case of non-resident workmen, seamen and aliens, research, forestry, and other economic questions, including empire films, industrial standardization, the Imperial Shipping and Imperial Economic Committees, maritime conventions, oil pollution of navigable waters, statistical questions and questions of taxation.

**Inter-Imperial Relations Committee.**—The deliberations of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee resulted in a report which defines the relative position of Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions as follows:—

"They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Changes arising out of the altered status of the Irish Free State were also recommended in the title of His Majesty the King, including the elimination of the term "United Kingdom" from the title. It was also recommended that the Governor-General should in future be regarded as the personal representative of the Crown rather than as an official of the Government at London. Various questions relating to the operation of Dominion legislation, merchant shipping legislation, appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are also discussed in the report. Finally, relations with foreign countries and the system of communication and consultation between the Governments represented at the Imperial Conference were discussed.

**Provincial General Elections.**—Provincial general elections were held in 1926 in Alberta and Ontario, and in both instances the existing Governments were sustained. On June 28 the voters of Alberta elected candidates endorsed officially