

*Supply—Formation of Ministry*

There cannot be any parliamentary recognition of this practice (pairing) although it has never been expressly condemned and it is therefore conducted privately by individual members or arranged by gentlemen known as the whips, who are entrusted by their political parties with the office of collecting their respective forces on a division.

Therefore, the hon. gentleman having voted in the House, the vote must stand as it was proclaimed by the Clerk.

An hon. MEMBER: Do you refuse to recognize the practice of pairing?

Mr. SPEAKER: I rely on the authority of May as set out at page 336, which I have just quoted, and on the constant practice of this House.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: In the first place, let me congratulate my hon. friends—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON:—upon the partial success they have achieved.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Partial!

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Yes, upon the partial success they have achieved, which was made possible by the accident which has occurred. The next matter I want to refer to is the statement which the ex-Solicitor General was kind enough to make with respect to the votes cast. There is no charge here within the meaning of the rule. I may say that hon. gentlemen have different ideas as to the propriety of the action taken.

Mr. CANNON: If my hon. friend would allow me—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Sit down.

Mr. CANNON: On a question of privilege, Mr. Speaker.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: I may draw the attention of the House to the fact that when there is a direct charge against anybody—

Mr. CANNON: I am rising on a question of privilege, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order.

Mr. CANNON: I was making no charge against my hon. friend, and he knows it, but I say that when the seat of any member, in view of a motion, is in question, he is not entitled to vote. The motion just disposed of is a motion of that nature. I make no charge against my hon. friend and he knows it.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: It sounded like it. This is not a charge against the seat in that connection at all, but I wanted to make it clear that there were two ways of fighting; one we believe in and one we do not believe in. When there was a direct charge in connection with the ex-Minister of Customs, we

[Mr. Speaker.]

said nothing against his vote and allowed it to be recorded. I want to say one further thing. I am now rising for the purpose of—

Mr. SPEAKER: There are only two cases provided for in the rules of the House in which members can be debarred from voting. The first case is covered by rule 69, where the seat of the member is in jeopardy. The second case, covered by rule 22, is that of a member who has a pecuniary interest in the matter at issue. I have studied the matter in connection with the vote taken the other day, thinking perhaps the point might be raised.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: We have never raised such a point.

Mr. SPEAKER: As the hon. member states, and as I said a moment ago, the vote of an hon. member cannot be challenged unless it is by a direct charge embodied in a subsequent substantive motion.

Mr. CANNON: A motion. I gave notice that I might make a motion.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: I rose originally, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of moving the adjournment of the House, in order to consider the position in which the government finds itself in view of this vote. We had in the first instance to consider the vote of this House censuring the former administration, which was carried by a majority of ten, and we now have the vote which has just been taken, a tie vote if the proper votes were counted, censuring the government. I move that the House adjourn.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I shall assume, in view of the decision that the House has given on a very important motion, that the Prime Minister who is advising His Excellency will immediately advise His Excellency that this House has declared that his government has no right to be in existence and that he has found it impossible to carry on.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: In answer to my right hon. friend I would assume that the Prime Minister, reporting to His Excellency according to the facts as they actually occurred, will have to tell His Excellency that in this House his administration stands at least nine votes better than my hon. friend's party.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 2.15 a.m. (Friday).

#### DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

The Fifteenth Parliament was dissolved on Friday, July 2, 1926, by proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General.