

amendment to the amendment, the amendment to the amendment is put first, that is to say, the opinion of the meeting is taken first on the amendment to the amendment, then on the amendment, and finally on the main motion.

Amendments.

This question of amendment is so full of pitfalls, and at the same time so simple, that I will give you Bourinet's statement undiluted:

"When there are a main motion, an amendment, and an amendment thereto, the speaker will submit the three motions in the reverse of the order in which they are made, and first take the sense of the house on the last amendment: "Is it the pleasure of the house to adopt the amendment to the amendment?" If this second amendment is rejected, it is regular to move another (provided, of course, it is different in purport from the one already negatived) as soon as the speaker has again proposed the question: "Is it the pleasure of the house to adopt the amendment to the main motion (or original question)?"

Only two amendments can be proposed at the same time to a question. In other words, there can only be three questions at one time before the house: the main motion, an amendment, and an amendment thereto. But the motion for the adjournment of the house or of the debate is always in order under such circumstances.

When a proposition or question before the house consists of several sections, paragraphs, or resolutions, the order of considering and amending it is to begin at the commencement and to proceed through it in course by paragraphs; and when a latter part has been