

chair it cannot be formally entered in the minutes by the recording officer. Each motion should be in writing, except it be a purely formal and well understood motion of routine, or one for the adjournment of the debate or of the meeting (*m*). When a motion in its original or amended form is adopted it becomes a resolution, that is to say, the decision or determination of the meeting on the particular subject under consideration. That every amendment must be relevant to the subject-matter of a motion is a fundamental principle (*n*).

15. How motions and amendments thereto are "put."—In all Canadian legislative and deliberative assemblies, public bodies and meetings, motions and all amendments thereto are put by the chair in the reverse of the order in which they are made and not in the more logical but less convenient form peculiar to the English houses (*o*). That is to say, if, in Canada, a motion is first proposed, then an amendment, and next an amendment to the amendment—the full limit of such a proceeding—the sense of the meeting is taken, first on the amendment to the amendment, then on the amendment, and finally on the main motion. This usage is intelligible to every one, and is now the com-

(*m*) See below, p. 43.

(*n*) See below, p. 46, for parliamentary rule respecting motions.

(*o*) See Sir Reginald Palgrave's remarks on this point, cited in Bourinot's "Parliamentary Procedure," 2nd ed. p. 387, n.