

again permitted to be heard at the Bar of the House on the evidence adduced, or on the provision for the future support of the wife. With respect to the latter point there are several precedents in the old English practice, where, when the wife brought her husband a fortune, provision was made in the Bill for her future support. There has been no such precedent in Canada, except in the *Campbell* case, which was simply a case of separation.

The Bill being favourably reported on, is then read a third time and passed, and then sent down with the evidence to the Commons. Here, it goes through the ordinary procedure of a private bill, and the House may either reject it or pass it. If amendments are made, these amendments must be subsequently concurred in by the Senate. On the Royal Assent being given, the Bill becomes law. It was the practice until 1879 for the Governor-General to reserve such Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, but this need not now be done, since the change in the Royal Instructions with reference to Bills (k).

J. A. GEMMILL.

Ottawa, 21st February, 1888.

(k) *Bourmont's Parl. Pract.*, n. 386.