

change of any fundamental rule, or by-law, except after exact notice of the proposed amendment. In the case of bodies having a corporate existence and dealing with the pecuniary and other important interests of individuals, no important amendment should be made except after such special notice, and with the consent of a certain majority—generally two-thirds—of all the members of the company or body (*b*). In addition, the rules or by-laws of all municipal councils, conferences, synods and other important associations, should have a rule referring in all cases, not provided for expressly in those rules and by-laws, to the common law of parliament; that is to say, to the rules and practice of the house of commons of Canada (*c*).

**6. Meaning of session, sitting and meeting.**—The business of every legislative and deliberative assembly, of every ecclesiastical assembly and synod, of every municipal council, of every association and of every body of men that meet for a certain object, is transacted at a "meeting," "sitting," or "session." An ordinary "meeting" means the interval of time between the assembling or convening of a body until the close of its proceedings by an adjournment. A "session," in a strict sense, means the duration of the several meetings of a legislative, ecclesiastical or other deliberative body which assembles at a fixed time,

(*b*) See rules of certain councils, etc., *Fifth Part* of this work, II. sec. 11.

(*c*) *Ibid*, II. sec. 12.