

I think it is reasonably clear that the Business of the House is normally introduced by a motion of the House Leader and that it is also reasonably clear what type of transaction is included in the Business of the House.

There are some instances of the kind of motion which the honourable Member for Essex East has in mind and of how they have been dealt with. I have just picked out two for the information of the House. They are quite recent. They are instances from last year. I have here the *Routine Proceedings and Orders of the Day* for Monday, March 7, 1960. At page 2 under the heading of Daily Routine of Business there are listed the following: Introduction of Bills; First Reading of Senate Public Bills; then Government Notices of Motions. The Government Notice of Motion for that day is one standing in the name of the Minister of Finance (Mr. Fleming) as follows: "That the Public Accounts, Volumes I and II, and the Report of the Auditor General for the fiscal year . . . be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts."

That is a motion of this type and it was dealt with on the motion of the Minister of Finance, under Government Notices of Motions. It was then, of course, transferred and dealt with as a Government Order in due course. The same thing is found on Friday, March 11, 1960, where, under the name of the Prime Minister, under the heading of Government Notices of Motions, stands the following motion: "That the Report of the Canada Council for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959, . . . be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts . . ."

And so on. This proposed motion is about a report of the Bank of Canada or deals with a report of the Bank of Canada, which, as the honourable Member says, is required to be made to Parliament under the Bank of Canada Act, and is of the same order and character as are the two reports or documents referred to committees under Government Notices of Motions, as I have indicated, and dealt with subsequently under Government Orders.

The honourable Member raises the question of whether a private Member can do the same thing. I think it is clear that a private Member can do so if he can use the Notice of Motion procedure which is open to private Members under our rules. But, of course, that procedure would involve the giving of written notice of 48 hours. The Notice of Motion would then appear on the Order Paper at a place where, at this stage of the session, it could not be dealt with.

The honourable Member's complaint, I take it, is that because this motion cannot be dealt with in the way that is normally open to a private Member, there therefore must be some way of dealing with it under our rules. I think that is the fallacy of the argument. Our rules speak for themselves and our practice has been settled. We must interpret them as they are. If they are defective in not giving a private Member of the House an opportunity to make a motion which he feels he should make or to take a procedure which he feels he should take, the remedy is to amend the rules, not to depart from the practice which has been well established. I therefore think that I must follow what appears to me to be the logical course and indicate to the honourable Member that I do not think that he, as a private Member, without notice, can make the motion which he proposes to make except with the unanimous consent of the House. I think that covers most of the points that have been raised and is my best judgment of our practice as it applies to the honourable Member's motion.

Mr. Pallett, seconded by Mr. Ricard, moved,—That the name of Mr. Danforth be substituted for that of Mr. Robinson on the Special Committee on Research.