

**SASKATCHEWAN-NORTHWEST  
TERRITORIES BOUNDARY  
BILL**

FIRST READING

**Hon. John J. Connolly** presented Bill S-46, respecting the Boundary between the Province of Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories.

Bill read first time.

**Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West)** moved, with leave of the Senate, that the bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for second reading at the next sitting.

Motion agreed to.

**MANITOBA-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
BOUNDARY BILL**

FIRST READING

**Hon. John J. Connolly** presented Bill S-47, respecting the Boundary between the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Bill read first time.

**Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West)** moved that the bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for second reading at the next sitting.

Motion agreed to.

**CANADA LANDS SURVEYS ACT**

BILL TO AMEND—FIRST READING

**Hon. John J. Connolly** presented Bill S-48, to amend the Canada Lands Surveys Act.

Bill read first time.

**Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West)** moved, with leave of the Senate, that the bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for second reading at the next sitting.

He said: Honourable senators, although we do not make a practice of giving explanations on first reading, I should like to say something not about the measure itself but about the procedures of the Senate in respect of the measure.

As honourable senators are aware, as a general rule private bills are by custom introduced in the Senate. There are exceptions. We receive here for introduction in the first instance private bills to incorporate various types of companies and organizations: insurance companies, trust and loan companies, pipe line companies and banks; we receive bills to establish religious, cultural

and philanthropic organizations: organizations like the Medical Council of Canada, the Canadian Dental Association and Red Cross. I think I need not give examples of the other type of private bills that we have here.

The bills that I have introduced here this evening, and there have been five of them, are not in the category of private bills. They are government bills. I draw honourable senators' attention to the fact that government bills which are purely financial in character, which appropriate a part of the public revenue, which impose a tax, are not properly introducible in the Senate.

The reason for that lies in sections 53 and 55 of the British North America Act which, for the purposes of the record, I shall read. Section 53 provides that:

Bills for appropriating any Part of the Public Revenue, or for imposing any Tax or Impost, shall originate in the House of Commons.

And Section 54:

It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill for the Appropriation of any Part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost, to any Purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by Message of the Governor General in the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill is proposed.

In other words, bills which are purely financial, appropriation bills, require a resolution for introduction in the other house, and a message from the Governor General must recommend such bills. Clearly, such bills are not introducible here.

However, there are other government bills in which Parliament is interested and with which Parliament deals at times, and in such a category are bills which have no financial implications. There is no prohibition against the introduction of such bills in the Senate. Indeed, many such bills have been introduced here: for example, an act to amend the Criminal Code, acts to amend the Bankruptcy Act, acts to deal with admiralty matters, the Shipping Act of 1935, and bills affecting trademarks.

Generally speaking, these are measures which have no financial implication, and for that reason were brought before this house in the first instance, although this is primarily a chamber of review.