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RULES, ORDERS,

AND

FORMS OF PROCEEDING

OF THE

House of Commons

OF

CANADA.



PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.

1867.

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H. H. Blair Jun^r
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RULES, ORDERS,
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FORMS OF PROCEEDING
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HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

I. REGULATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE
HOUSE.

1. The Time for the Ordinary Meeting of The House is at Three o'clock in the afternoon of each sitting day, and if at that hour there be not a Quorum, Mr. Speaker may take the Chair and adjourn. When The House rises on Friday, it shall stand adjourned, unless otherwise ordered, until the following Monday.

2. If at the hour of Six o'clock, p.m., the Business of the Day be not concluded, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair until half-past Seven.

3. When The House adjourns, the Members shall keep their seats until The Speaker has left the Chair.

[By the 48th section of the Imperial Act 30 Victoria, Chapter 3, "The British North America Act, 1867," it is provided, that the presence of at least Twenty Members of The House, including The Speaker, shall be
necessary

necessary to constitute a meeting of the said House for the exercise of its powers.]

4. Whenever The Speaker shall adjourn The House for want of a Quorum, the time of the adjournment, and the names of the Members then present, shall be inserted in the Journal.

5. Any Stranger admitted into any part of the House or Gallery, who shall misconduct himself, or shall not withdraw when Strangers are directed to withdraw, while The House, or any Committee of the whole House, is sitting, shall be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no person so taken into custody is to be discharged without the special order of The House.

6. Any Member may require The House to be cleared of Strangers; and The Speaker shall immediately give directions to the Sergeant-at-Arms to execute the order, without debate.

7. When the Sergeant-at-Arms shall announce that the Usher of the Black Rod is at the door, The Speaker shall take the Chair, whether there be a quorum present or not.

8. The Speaker shall preserve Order and Decorum, and shall decide Questions of Order, subject to an appeal to the House; in explaining a point of Order or practice, he shall state the Rule or authority applicable to the case.

9. The Speaker shall not take part in any Debate before the House. In case of an equality of Votes, Mr. Speaker gives a Casting Voice, and any reasons stated by him are entered in the Journal. (See Imperial Act, 30 Victoria, c. 3, s. 49.)

II. RULES OF DEBATE.

10. Every Member desiring to speak is to rise in his place, uncovered, and address himself to Mr. Speaker.

11. When two or more Members rise to speak, Mr. Speaker calls upon the Member who first rose in his place; but a motion may be made that any Member who has risen "be now heard," or, "do now speak."

12. A Member called to Order shall sit down, but may afterwards explain. The House, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be final.

13. No Member shall speak disrespectfully of Her Majesty, nor of any of the Royal Family, nor of the Governor or Person administering the Government of Canada; nor shall he use offensive words against either House, or against any Member thereof; nor shall he speak beside the Question in Debate. No Member may reflect upon any Vote of
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The House, except for the purpose of moving that such Vote be rescinded.

14. Any Member may require the Question under discussion to be read at any time of the Debate, but not so as to interrupt a Member while speaking.

15. No Member may speak twice to a Question, except in explanation of a material part of his speech, in which he may have been misconceived, but then he is not to introduce new matter. A reply is allowed to a Member who has made a substantive motion to The House, but not to any Member who has moved an Order of the Day, an Amendment, the Previous Question, or an Instruction to a Committee.

III. CONDUCT OF MEMBERS.

16. No Member is entitled to vote upon any question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest, and the vote of any Member so interested will be disallowed.

17. When The Speaker is putting a Question, no Member shall walk out of, or across the House, or make any noise or disturbance; and when a Member is speaking, no Member shall interrupt him, except to Order, nor pass between him and the Chair; and no Member may pass between the Chair and the Table; nor between the Chair and the Mace, when
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the Mace has been taken off the Table by the Sergeant.

18. Every Member is bound to attend the service of The House, unless leave of absence has been given him by The House.

IV. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Routine Business.

19. The ordinary Daily Routine of Business in The House shall be as follows :—

Presenting Petitions.

Reading and Receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees.

Motions.

The Order of Business for the consideration of The House, day by day, after the above Daily Routine, shall be as follows :—

MONDAY.

Private Bills.

Questions put by Members.

Notices of Motions.

Public Bills and Orders.

TUESDAY.

Government Notices of Motions.

Government Orders.

Public Bills and Orders.

Questions put by Members.

Other Notices of Motions.

WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY.

(Until the hour of six o'clock, p.m.)

Questions put by Members.

Notices of Motions.

Public Bills and Orders.

(From half-past seven o'clock, p.m.)

For the first hour, Private Bills.

Public Bills and Orders.

THURSDAY.

(Until the hour of six o'clock, p.m.)

Questions put by Members.

Notices of Motions.

Public Bills and Orders.

(From half-past seven o'clock, p.m.)

Public Bills and Orders.

FRIDAY.

Government Notices of Motions.

Government Orders.

Public Bills and Orders.

Questions put by Members.

Other Notices of Motions.

(For first hour after half-past seven o'clock, p.m.)

Private Bills.

20. Orders of the Day for the Third Reading of Bills shall take precedence of all other Orders for the same day, except Orders to which The House has previously given priority.

21. Bills reported from Committees of the
Whole

Whole House, with amendment, shall be placed on the Orders of the Day for consideration by The House next after Third Readings.

22. Bills reported after Second Reading, from any Standing or Select Committee shall be placed on the Orders of the Day following the reception of the Report, for reference to a Committee of the Whole House, in their proper order, next after Bills reported from Committees of the Whole House.

23. Amendments made by the Senate to Bills originating in this House, shall be placed on the Orders of the Day next after Bills reported on by Select Committees.

24. All items standing on the Orders of the Day shall be taken up according to the precedence assigned to each on the Order Book; the right being reserved to the Administration of placing Government Orders at the Head of the List, in the rotation in which they are to be taken on the days on which Government Bills have precedence.

25. Items not taken up when called shall be dropped. Dropped Orders shall be set down, in the Order Book, after the Orders of the Day for the next day on which the House shall sit.

26. All orders' undisposed of at the adjournment of The House shall be postponed until the next Sitting day, without a motion to that effect.

27. If at the hour of Six, p.m., on a Wednesday or Thursday, or at the time of the adjournment of The House, a motion on the Notice Paper be under consideration, that question shall stand first on the Order of the following day, next after Orders to which a special precedence has been assigned by Rule or Order of The House.

28. A Motion for Reading the Orders of the Day shall have preference to any Motion before the House.

Questions put by Members.

29. Questions may be put to Ministers of the Crown relating to public affairs; and to other Members, relating to any Bill, Motion or other public matter connected with the Business of The House, in which such Members may be concerned,—but in putting any such Question, no argument or opinion is to be offered, nor any facts stated, except so far as may be necessary to explain the same. And in answering any such Question, a Member is not to debate the matter to which the same refers.

Motions and Questions.

30. A Motion to Adjourn shall always be in order; but no second Motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceeding shall have been had.

31. Two days' Notice shall be given of a
Motion

Motion for leave to present a Bill, Resolution, or Address, for the appointment of any Committee, or for the putting of a Question: but this Rule shall not apply to Bills after their introduction, or to Private Bills, or to the times of Meeting or Adjournment of The House. Such Notice to be laid on the Table before five o'clock, p.m., and to be printed in the Votes and Proceedings of that day.

32. A Motion may be made, by unanimous consent of The House, without previous notice.

33. All Motions shall be in writing, and seconded, before being debated or put from the Chair. When a Motion is seconded, it shall be read in English and in French by The Speaker, if he be familiar with both languages; if not, the Speaker shall read the Motion in one language and direct the Clerk at the Table to read it in the other, before debate.

34. A Member who has made a Motion may withdraw the same by leave of The House, such leave being granted without any negative voice.

35. The Previous Question, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main question, and shall be in the following words, "That this question be *now* put." If the Previous Question be resolved in the affirmative, the Original Question is to be put forthwith, without any amendment or debate.

36. A Motion to commit a Bill or Question, until decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main Question.

37. Whenever The Speaker is of opinion that a Motion offered to The House is contrary to the Rules and Privileges of Parliament, he shall apprise the House thereof immediately, before putting the Question thereon, and quote the Rule or authority applicable to the case.

Privilege.

38. Whenever any matter of Privilege arises, it shall be taken into consideration immediately.

Proceedings on Bills.

39. Every Bill shall be introduced upon Motion for leave, specifying the Title of the Bill; or upon motion to appoint a Committee to prepare and bring it in.

40. No Bill may be introduced either in blank or in an imperfect shape.

41. No Bill relating to Trade, or the alteration of the laws concerning Trade, is to be brought into this House, until the proposition shall have been first considered in a Committee of the Whole House, and agreed unto by The House.

42. When any Bill shall be presented by a Member, in pursuance of an Order of The House, or shall be brought from the Senate, the

the Question, "That this Bill be *now* read a first time," shall be decided without amendment or debate.

43. Every Bill shall receive three several readings, on different days, previously to being passed. On urgent or extraordinary occasions, a Bill may be read twice or thrice, or advanced two or more stages, in one day.

44. When a Bill is read in The House, the Clerk shall certify upon it the Readings and the time thereof. After it has passed, he shall certify the same, with the date, at the foot of the Bill.

45. Every Public Bill shall be read twice in The House before committal or amendment.

46. In proceedings in Committee of the Whole House upon Bills, the Preamble shall be first postponed, and then every Clause considered by the Committee in its proper order: the Preamble and Title to be last considered.

47. All amendments made in Committee shall be reported by the Chairman to The House, which shall receive the same forthwith. After Report, the Bill shall be open to debate and amendment, before it is ordered for a Third Reading. But when a Bill is Reported without amendment, it is forthwith ordered to be read a Third time, at such time as may be appointed by The House.

48. It shall be the duty of the Law Clerk
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of this House to revise all Public Bills after their First Reading, and to certify thereon that the same are correct; and in every subsequent stage of such Bills the Law Clerk shall be responsible for the correctness of said Bills, should they be amended. And he shall prepare a Breviat of every Public Bill, previous to the Second Reading thereof.

Private Bills.

49. No Petition for any Private Bill is received by The House after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to The House after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Select Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session. And no Motion for the general suspension or modification of this Rule shall be entertained by The House, unless after reference made thereof at a previous sitting of The House, to the several Standing Committees charged with consideration of Private Bills, or upon Report submitted by two or more of such Committees.

50. The Clerk of The House shall, during each Recess of Parliament, publish weekly in the Official Gazette, the following Rules respecting Notices of intended applications for Private Bills and in other newspapers (English and French) the substance thereof; and shall also, immediately after the issue of
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the Proclamation convening Parliament for the despatch of business, publish in the Official Gazette, and in other newspapers, as aforesaid, until the opening of Parliament, the day on which the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire, pursuant to the foregoing Rule; and the Clerk shall also announce, by Notice affixed in the committee rooms and lobbies of this House, by the first day of every Session, the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, and Reports thereon.

51. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any Amendment of a like nature to any former Act,—shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and

and object of the application, to be published as follows, viz. :—

In the Province of Quebec—A Notice inserted in the Official Gazette, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and one newspaper in the French language, in the District affected, or in both languages if there be but one paper; or if there be no paper published therein, then (in both languages) in the Official Gazette, and in a paper published in an adjoining District.

In any other Province—A Notice inserted in the Official Gazette, and in one newspaper published in the County, or Union of Counties, affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the next nearest County in which a newspaper is published,

Such Notices shall be continued in each case for a period of at least two months, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition.

52. Before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll-bridge, is presented to the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill, shall, upon giving the Notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give Notice of the Rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches

arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

53. Petitions for Private Bills, when received by The House, are to be taken into consideration (without special reference) by the Committee on Standing Orders; which is to report in each case, whether the Rules with regard to Notice have been complied with; and in every case where the Notice shall prove to have been insufficient, either as regards the Petition as a whole, or any matter therein which ought to have been specially referred to in the Notice, the Committee is to recommend to The House the course to be taken in consequence of such insufficiency of Notice.

54. All Private Bills from the Senate (not being based on a Petition which has already been so reported on by the Committee) shall be first taken into consideration and reported on by the said Committee in like manner, after the First Reading of such Bills, and before their consideration by any other Standing Committee.

55. No Motion for the suspension of the Rules upon any Petition for a Private Bill is entertained, unless the same has been reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders.

56. All Private Bills are introduced on
B Petition

Petition, and presented to The House upon a motion for leave, to be made on a Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, immediately before the calling of the Orders for Private Bills,—and after such Petition has been favorably reported on by the Committee on Standing Orders.

57. When any Bill for confirming any Letters Patent or Agreement is presented to The House, a true copy of such Letters Patent or Agreement must be attached to it.

58. The expenses and costs attending on Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege, or for any object of profit, or private, corporate, or individual advantage; or for amending, extending, or enlarging any former Acts, in such manner as to confer additional powers, ought not to fall on the public; accordingly the parties seeking to obtain any such Bill, shall be required to pay into the Private Bill Office the sum of one hundred dollars, immediately after the First Reading thereof: and all such Bills shall be prepared in the English and French languages, by the parties applying for the same, and printed by the Contractor for printing the Bills of The House, and 500 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, and distribution thereof made, before the First Reading; and no such Bill shall be read a Third time until a certificate from the Queen's Printer shall have been fyled with The Clerk, that the cost
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of printing 500 copies of the Act in English and 250 in French, for the Government, has been paid to him.

The Fee payable on the First Reading of any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates, but the cost of printing the same is paid in each House.

59. Every Private Bill, when read a First time, is referred to the Committee on Private Bills, if any such shall have been appointed, or to some other Standing Committee of the same character; and all Petitions before The House for or against the Bill are considered as referred to such Committee.

60. No Committee on any Private Bill originating in this House, of which Notice is required to be given, is to consider the same until after ten clear days' Notice of the Sitting of such Committee has been first affixed in the Lobby; nor, in the case of any such Bill originating in the Senate, until after two days' like Notice. And no Motion for any general suspension or modification of this Rule, shall be entertained by The House, unless after reference made thereof at a previous sitting of The House, to the several Standing Committees, charged with consideration of Private Bills, or upon Report submitted by two or more of such Committees.

2. On the day of the posting of any Bill under this Rule, the Chief Clerk of the Private Bill Office, shall append to the printed Votes and

and Proceedings of the day, a Notice of such posting: and he shall also append to the Votes of each day, a Notice of meetings of any of the Standing Committees charged with the consideration of Private Bills or Petitions therefor, that may have been appointed for the following day.

61. A copy of the Bill containing the Amendments proposed to be submitted to the Standing Committee, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, one clear day before the meeting of the Committee thereupon.

62. All persons whose interest or property may be affected by any Private Bill, shall, when required so to do, appear before the Standing Committee touching their consent, or may send such consent in writing, proof of which may be demanded by such Committee. And in every case, the Committee upon any Bill for incorporating a Company, may require proof that the persons whose names appear in the Bill as composing the Company, are of full age, and in a position to effect the objects contemplated, and have consented to become incorporated.

63. All questions before Committees on Private Bills are decided by a majority of voices, including the voice of the Chairman; and whenever the voices are equal, the Chairman has a second or casting vote.

64. It is the duty of the Select Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred by
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The House, to call the attention of The House specially to any provision inserted in such Bill that does not appear to have been contemplated in the Notice for the the same, as reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders.

65. The Committee to which a Private Bill may have been referred, shall report the same to The House, in every case ; and when any material alteration has been made in the Preamble of the Bill, such alteration, and the reasons for the same, are to be stated in the Report.

66. When the Committee on any Private Bill report to The House that the Preamble of such Bill has not been proved to their satisfaction, they must also state the grounds upon which they have arrived at such a decision ; and no Bill so reported upon shall be placed upon the Orders of the Day unless by special order of The House.

2. Private Bills otherwise reported to The House by such Committee, shall be placed upon the Orders of the Day following the reception of the Report, for a second reading, in their proper order, next after Bills referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

67. The Chairman of the Committee shall sign with his name at length, a printed copy of the Bill, on which the Amendments are fairly written, and shall also sign with the initials of his name, the several Amendments
made

made and Clauses added in Committee; and another copy of the Bill with the amendments written thereon, shall be prepared by the Clerk of the Committee, and fyled in the Private Bill Office, or attached to the Report.

68. No important Amendment may be proposed to any Private Bill, in a Committee of the Whole House, or at the Third Reading of the Bill, unless one day's notice of the same shall have been given.

69. When any Private Bill is returned from the Senate with amendments, the same not being merely verbal or unimportant, such amendments are, previous to the Second Reading, referred to the Standing Committee to which such Bill was originally referred.

70. Except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, no Motion may be made to dispense with any Standing Order relative to Private Bills, without due notice thereof.

71. A Book, to be called the "Private Bill Register," shall be kept in a room to be called the "Private Bill Office," in which Book shall be entered, by the Clerk appointed for the business of that Office, the name, description, and place of residence of the parties applying for the Bill, or of their agent, and all the proceedings thereon, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill; such entry to specify briefly each proceeding in The House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or Petition may be referred, and the day on which

which the Committee is appointed to sit. Such book to be open to public inspection daily, during Office hours.

72. The Chief Clerk of the Private Bill Office shall prepare, daily, lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for such Bills, upon which any Committee is appointed to sit, specifying the time of meeting and the room where the Committee shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the Lobby.

73. Every Parliamentary Agent conducting proceedings before the House of Commons, shall be personally responsible to The House and to The Speaker, for the observance of the Rules, Orders, and practice of Parliament, and Rules prescribed by The Speaker, and also for the payment of all fees and charges; and he shall not act as Parliamentary Agent until he shall have received the express sanction and authority of The Speaker.

74. Any Agent who shall wilfully act in violation of the Rules and practice of Parliament, or any Rules to be prescribed by The Speaker, or who shall wilfully misconduct himself in prosecuting any proceedings before Parliament, shall be liable to an absolute or temporary prohibition to practise as a Parliamentary Agent, at the pleasure of The Speaker; provided, that upon the application of such Agent, The Speaker shall state in writing the ground for such prohibition.

Committees.

75. The Clerk of the House shall cause to be affixed, in some conspicuous part of the House, a list of the several Standing and Select Committees appointed during the Session.

76. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, The Speaker, before leaving the Chair, shall appoint a Chairman to preside, who shall maintain Order in the Committee; and the Rules of the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole House, so far as may be applicable, except the Rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

77. Questions of Order arising in Committee of the Whole House shall be decided by the Chairman, subject to an Appeal to The House; but disorder in a Committee can only be censured by The House, on receiving a report thereof.

78. A motion that the Chairman leave the Chair shall always be in Order, and shall take precedence of any other Motion.

79. No Select Committee may, without leave of The House, consist of more than Fifteen Members, and the Mover may submit the names to form the Committee, unless objected to by Five Members; if objected to, The House may name the Committee in the following manner:—each Member to name one, and those who have most voices, with the mover, shall form the same; but it shall be
always

always understood that no Member, who declares or decides against the principle or substance of a Bill, Resolution, or matter to be committed, can be nominated of such Committee.

80. Of the number of Members appointed to compose a Committee, a majority of the same shall be a Quorum, unless The House has otherwise ordered.

81. Reports from Standing and Select Committees may be made by Members standing in their places, and without proceeding to the Bar of the House.

Witnesses.

82. The Clerk of The House is authorized to pay out of the Contingent Fund to Witnesses summoned to attend before any Select Committee of The House, a reasonable sum per diem, to be determined by The Speaker, during their attendance, and a reasonable allowance for travelling expenses, upon any certificate or order of the Chairman of the Committee before which such witnesses have been summoned; but no witness shall be so paid, unless a certificate shall first have been filed with the Chairman of such Committee, by some member thereof, stating that the evidence to be obtained from such witness is, in his opinion, material and important; and no such payment shall be made in any case, without the authority of the Standing Committee

on Contingencies, which shall be signified by the endorsement of the Chairman thereof upon the aforesaid certificate; and when any witness shall have been in attendance during three days, if his presence is still further required, recourse shall again be had to the Contingent Committee, and so on, every three days; and no witness residing at the Seat of Government shall be paid for his attendance.

Divisions.

83. When Members have been called in, preparatory to a Division, no further debate is to be permitted.

84. Upon a Division, the Yeas and Nays shall not be entered upon the Minutes, unless demanded by Five Members.

Petitions.

85. Petitions to The House shall be presented by a Member, in his place, who shall be answerable that they do not contain impertinent or improper matter.

86. Every Member offering to present a Petition to The House, shall endorse his name thereupon, and confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes, the number of signatures attached to it, and the material allegations it contains. Petitions may be either written or printed; provided always that the signatures of at least three Petitioners are subscribed on the sheet containing the prayer of the Petition.

87. Every Petition not containing matter in breach of the Privileges of this House, and which according to the Rules or practice of this House can be received, is brought to the Table by direction of The Speaker, who cannot allow any debate, or any Member to speak upon, or in relation to, such Petition; but it may be read by the Clerk at the Table, if required; or if it complain of some present personal grievance, requiring an immediate remedy, the matter contained therein may be brought into immediate discussion.

Aid and Supply.

[By the 54th Section of the Imperial Act, 30 Vic., c. 3, "The British North America Act, 1867," it is provided that The House shall not 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 by a Message of the Governor General in the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address or Bill is proposed.]

88. If any Motion be made in the House for any public Aid or Charge upon the people, the consideration and debate thereof may not be presently entered upon, but shall be adjourned till such further day as The House shall think fit to appoint; and then it shall be referred to a Committee of the Whole House, before any Resolution or Vote of The House do pass thereupon.

89. All Aids and Supplies granted to Her Majesty by the Parliament of Canada, are the sole gift of the House of Commons, and all Bills for granting such Aids and Supplies ought to begin with The House, as it is the undoubted right of The House to direct, limit, and appoint in all such Bills, the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations and qualifications of such Grants, which are not alterable by the Senate.

90. In order to expedite the business of Parliament, The House will not insist on the privilege claimed and exercised by them, of laying aside Bills sent from the Senate because they impose pecuniary penalties; nor of laying aside amendments made by the Senate because they introduce into or alter pecuniary penalties in Bills sent to them by this House; provided that all such penalties thereby imposed, are only to punish or prevent crimes and offences, and do not tend to lay a burden on the subject, either as Aid or Supply to Her Majesty, or for any general or special purposes, by Rates, Tolls, Assessments or otherwise.

Journal.

91. A copy of the Journal of this House, certified by the Clerk, shall be delivered each day to His Excellency the Governor General.

92. This House doth consent that its Journal may be searched by the Senate, in like manner as this House may, according to Parliamentary usage, search the Journal of the Senate.

Printing

Printing.

93. All Bills shall be printed, before the Second Reading, in both languages, with the exception of Bills exclusively relating to any one or more Provinces other than the Province of Quebec, which may be printed in English only, unless otherwise required by The House ; or Bills merely continuing Acts, or other short Bills of minor importance, with the printing of which The Speaker or the House may dispense.

94. On motion for Printing any Paper being offered, the same shall be first submitted to the Standing Committee on Printing, for Report, before the question is put thereon.

V. INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES.

95. A Master in Chancery attending the Senate shall be received as their Messenger at the Clerk's Table, where he shall deliver the Message wherewith he is charged.

96. Messages from this House to the Senate may be sent by a Member of this House, to be appointed by the Speaker.

97. A Clerk of either House may also be the bearer of Messages from one to the other, and Messages so sent may be received at the Bar by a Clerk of the House to which they are sent, at any time whilst it is sitting, or in Committee, without interrupting the business then proceeding.

30 OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF THE HOUSE.

98. Messages from the Senate shall be received by the House as soon as announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

99. When The House shall request a Conference with the Senate, the reasons to be given by this House at the same shall be prepared and agreed to by The House before a Message shall be sent therewith.

100. Senators desirous of hearing the Debates in this House may have seats without the Bar, in a space to be set apart for that purpose, withdrawing when The House is cleared.

VI. OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF THE HOUSE.

101. The hours of attendance of the respective Officers of this House, and the Extra Clerks employed during the Session, shall be fixed from time to time by Mr. Speaker.

102. Before filling any vacancy in the service of The House by the Speaker, enquiry shall be made touching the necessity for the continuance of such Office; and the amount of Salary to be attached to the same shall be fixed by the Speaker, subject to the approval of The House.

103. It shall be the duty of the Officers of this House (including the Clerk and Clerk's Assistant) to complete and finish the work remaining at the close of the Session.

104. The Clerk of The House shall be responsible

responsible for the safe keeping of all the Papers and Records of The House, and shall have the direction and control over all the Officers and Clerks employed in the offices, subject to such orders as he may from time to time receive from Mr. Speaker, or The House.

105. The Clerk of The House shall place on The Speaker's table, every morning, previous to the Meeting of The House, the Order of the Proceedings for the day.

106. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to make and cause to be printed, and delivered to each Member, at the commencement of every Session of Parliament, a List of the Reports or other periodical Statements which it is the duty of any Officer or Department of the Government, or any Bank or other Corporate Body, to make to the House, referring to the Act or Resolution, and page of the volume of the Laws or Journals wherein the same may be ordered; and placing under the name of each Officer or Corporation a List of Reports or Returns required of him or it to be made, and the time when the Report or periodical Statement may be expected.

107. The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of the Mace, Furniture, and fittings thereof, and for the conduct of the Messengers and inferior Servants of the House.

108. No Stranger who shall have been committed by Order of the House, to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, shall be released from such custody until he has paid a Fee of Four Dollars to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

109. No allowance shall in future be made to any person in the employ of this House who may not reside at the Seat of Government, for travelling expenses in coming to attend his duties.

110. The Clerk shall employ, at the outset of a Session, with the approbation of The Speaker, such Extra Writers as may be necessary; engaging others as the Public Business may require.

VII. LIBRARY.

111. A proper Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library shall be kept by the Librarian, in whom the custody and responsibility thereof shall be vested; and who shall be required to report to The House, through Mr. Speaker, at the opening of each Session, the actual state of the Library.

112. No person shall be entitled to resort to the Library during a Session of Parliament, except the Governor General, the Members of the Privy Council and of the two Houses of Parliament, and the Officers of both Houses, and such other persons as may receive a written order of admission from The
Speaker

Speaker of either House. Members may personally introduce Strangers to the Library during the daytime, but not after the hour of seven o'clock, p.m.

113. During a Session of Parliament, no Books belonging to the Library shall be taken out of the Building, except by the authority of the The Speaker, or upon receipts given by a Member of either House.

114. During the Recess of Parliament, the Library and Reading Room shall be open every day in each week, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from the hour of ten in the morning until three in the afternoon; and access to the Library shall be permitted to persons introduced by a Member of either House, or admitted at the discretion of the Clerk or Librarian; subject to such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the security and preservation of the collection; but no one shall be allowed to take any Book out of the Library, except Members of either House, and such others as may be authorized by The Speaker of either House.

115. The Clerk of this House is authorized to subscribe for the newspapers published in the Dominion, and for such other papers, British and Foreign, as may from time to time be directed by The Speaker; and to import annually the continuation of Periodical Works in the Library.

UNPROVIDED CASES.

116. In all unprovided Cases, the Rules, Usages and Forms of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be followed.

 SESSIONAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That if anything shall come in question touching the Return or Election of any Member, he is to withdraw during the time the matter is in debate; and all Members returned upon double Returns are to withdraw until their returns are determined.

Resolved, That if it shall appear that any person hath been elected or returned a Member of this House, or endeavored so to be, by bribery, or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery or other corrupt practices.

Resolved, That the offer of any money or other advantage to any Member of this House, for the promoting of any matter whatsoever depending or to be transacted in Parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanor, and tends to the subversion of the Constitution.