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Provisional reprint of the
Standing orders for the second
session, 27th Parliament.

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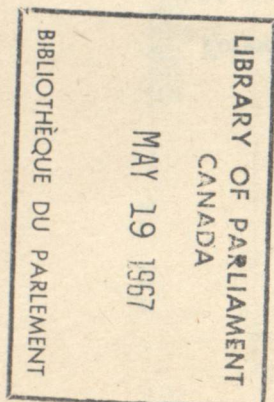
OF THE

STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION,
27th PARLIAMENT

CENTENNIAL SESSION
MAY 8, 1967.



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FOREWORD

CHANGES IN PROCEDURES AND AMENDMENTS FOR ANNOTATION TO THE 1962 EDITION OF STANDING ORDERS

Aside from the permanent changes made to Standing Orders 2(4) and 52(5), this Revision is based on the provisional changes authorized by the House on January 21, 1966; as further amended and modified on a provisional basis on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, as follows:

Your Committee considers that the reform of the procedure of the House is a matter calling for long and earnest study, and that the time which will be required to complete this task is not available to your Committee during the current session.

Your Committee, therefore, recommends as follows:

1. That a Special Committee on Procedure of the House be appointed without delay at the beginning of the second session of the Twenty-Seventh Parliament.

2. That the Standing Orders as provisionally amended and modified for use in the current session be continued in operation for the duration of the second session of the Twenty-Seventh Parliament except as hereinafter provided.

3. That Standing Order 6 be provisionally amended to read as follows:

6. (1) On Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, except when Private Members' Business is to be considered in any such sitting, the sittings of the House shall be suspended from 6.00 o'clock p.m. until 8.00 o'clock p.m.

(2) When Private Members' Business is taken up on any Monday, Tuesday or Thursday, the business of

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(3) On any day on which a morning sitting is held, the business of the House shall be suspended from 1.00 o'clock p.m. until 2.30 o'clock p.m.

(4) Subject to the exceptions stated in section (5) of this order, at 10.00 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 6.00 o'clock p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays, Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the House, without question put, until the next sitting day.

(5) (a) When, pursuant to Standing Order 39A, a motion to adjourn is deemed to have been proposed at 10.00 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, the House shall not be adjourned until the said motion is deemed to have been adopted.

(b) When a sitting is extended pursuant to Section (6) of this order, or when it is provided in any other Standing Order that the business under consideration at the ordinary time of adjournment shall be disposed of or concluded, the adjournment proceedings in that sitting shall be suspended and that sitting shall not be adjourned except pursuant to a motion to adjourn moved by a Minister of the Crown.

(6) During the hour preceding 1.00 o'clock p.m., 6.00 o'clock p.m. or 10.00 o'clock p.m., as the case may be, a motion to extend a sitting beyond the ordinary hour of daily adjournment, or to continue a sitting through the period between 1.00 o'clock p.m. and 2.30 o'clock p.m. or between 6.00 o'clock p.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m., as the case may be, may be made without notice. If any member objects to the motion, Mr. Speaker shall request those members who object to rise in their places and if ten or more members then rise, the question shall not be put on the motion. If no member objects or if fewer than ten members rise in their places, the motion shall be deemed to be carried. No debate or formal vote shall

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(7) No vote shall be taken between 6.00 o'clock p.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays or between 1.00 o'clock p.m. and 2.30 o'clock p.m. on any day upon which a morning sitting of the House is held. When any vote is postponed under the terms of this section the same shall be forthwith disposed of at 2.30 o'clock p.m. or 8.00 o'clock p.m., as the case may be. The House shall be deemed to have reverted to Private Members' Business for such time as is necessary for the taking of any vote postponed from the time provided for Private Members' Business.

(8) The provisions of Section (7) shall not prevent the adoption of any resolution of clause, section, preamble or title of a bill in any committee of the whole provided this is done without a standing vote.

4. That Standing Order 44 be consequentially amended on a provisional basis to read as follows:

44. When a question is under debate no motion is received unless to amend it; to postpone it to a day certain; for the previous question; for reading the Orders of the Day; for proceeding to another order; to adjourn the debate; to extend the sitting of the House; to continue a sitting between the hours of 1.00 o'clock p.m. and 2.30 o'clock p.m. or 6.00 o'clock p.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m., as the case may be; or for the adjournment of the House.

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5. That the House adopt the following resolution with respect to supply procedure:

That for the duration of the second session of the Twenty-Seventh Parliament Standing Orders 56 and 57 shall be provisionally amended and interpreted in the light of the following procedures which shall govern the business of Supply:

(a) Except as hereunder provided, when the order of the day is called for the House to go into Committee of Supply Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without question put.

(b) There shall be four occasions in the session on which an order for supply is called for the purpose of moving 'That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair'. There shall be no restriction on the number of departments of Government the estimates of which may be first taken up and entered for consideration upon the adoption of the first supply motion, except that the estimates of at least one department shall be taken up and entered for consideration on the adoption of each subsequent supply motion.

(c) Subject to the conditions specified below there shall be an overall limitation of thirty-eight days allotted to the business of supply during the session. For the purposes of this order the business of supply shall consist of supply motions; main estimates; interim supply with the exceptions noted below; supplementary and additional estimates with the exception noted below; and supply bills based on the foregoing.

(d) On the first interim supply resolution introduced after the ninetieth sitting day of the session and all subsequent stages of the supply bill based thereon there shall be a limitation of three days; additional to the thirty-eight days specified above. On any further interim supply resolutions and bills based thereon there shall be no time limitation.

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(e) The final supplementary or additional estimates to be introduced during the fiscal year and the subsequent stages of the supply bill based thereon shall be subject to no time limitation.

(f) For the purpose of the time limitations specified in this order a day allotted to supply shall be a day on which the business of supply stands as the first order of the day. Under any other circumstances a total of five hours shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one sitting day.

(g) When estimates are referred to standing committees they shall be referred without prejudice to the right of the Committee of Supply to consider those same estimates, whether or not the standing committees have reported on them.

6. That Standing Order 15 (4) be consequentially amended on a provisional basis to read as follows:

15(4). On any Monday, Tuesday or Thursday, notwithstanding the provisions of Section (3) of this Standing Order, the consideration of Private Members' Business shall be suspended when an order for resuming the Address Debate or the Budget Debate, an order for a motion 'That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair' for the House to go into Committee of Supply, or an order to go into Committee of the Whole on a money resolution, pursuant to Standing Order 61A, is set down as the first item of Government business in any such sitting.

7. That the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, the appointment of which is proposed in the first recommendation of this Report, should be required to consider the amendments necessary to the Standing Orders governing supply procedures, and in particular to consider ways and means for giving to the Opposition during the second session of the Twenty-Seventh Parliament an

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opportunity to select the order in which departmental estimates will be discussed. (*Committee re-established May 8, 1967*)

8. That the Clerk of the House be hereby authorized to edit the Standing Orders as provisionally amended in regard to matters of form, numbering, etc., and to reprint the same in such number as he may deem to be necessary for use in the next session of this parliament; and that the provisions of Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto.

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STANDING ORDERS

PART I

PUBLIC BUSINESS

GENERAL RULE

1. In all cases not provided for here-
 after or by sessional or other orders,
 the usages and customs of the House
 of Commons of the United Kingdom of
 Great Britain and Northern Ireland as
 in force at the time shall be followed
 so far as they may be applicable to this
 House.

Procedure
in unprovided
cases.

CHAPTER I

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

12. (1) The House shall meet on
 Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and
 Thursdays at 2.30 o'clock p.m. and on
 Fridays at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

Times and
days of
sittings.

¹No changes were made to sections (1) and (2) of Standing Order 2 but the times of sittings set forth therein are to be read in conjunction with Standing Orders 6, 44 and the *Annotations* relating thereto.

Morning
sittings during
debate on
Address to
His Excellency.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section (1) of this Standing Order, the House shall meet at 11.00 o'clock a.m. on any day or days appointed for the consideration of the order for resuming debate on the motion for an Address in reply to His Excellency's speech and on any amendment proposed thereto, except Wednesdays and the first day so appointed when the House shall meet at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

Lack of
quorum.

(3) If at the time of meeting there be not a quorum, Mr. Speaker may take the Chair and adjourn the House until the next sitting day.

Sittings
precluded.

²(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of section (1) of this Standing Order, and unless otherwise ordered, the House shall not sit on any of the following days: New Year's Day, Good Friday, the day fixed for the celebration of the birthday of the Sovereign, St. John the Baptist Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Remembrance Day, Christmas Day.

²Section (4) of Standing Order 2 was added as a permanent change on October 9, 1964.

3. (1) The presence of at least ^{Quorum.} twenty members of the House, including Mr. Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers.

(2) Whenever Mr. Speaker adjourns 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.

4. When the Sergeant-at-Arms announces that the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is at the door, Mr. Speaker shall take the Chair, whether there be a quorum present or not.

<sup>Mr. Speaker
to take the
chair and
receive
Black Rod.</sup>

5. Every member is bound to attend the service of the House, unless leave of absence has been given him by the House.

<sup>Attendance
required.</sup>

^{6.} (1) On Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, except when Private Members' Business is to be considered in any such sitting, the sittings of the House shall be suspended from 6.00 o'clock p.m. until 8.00 o'clock p.m.

<sup>Evening
Interpretation.</sup>

³Standing Order 6, as further provisionally amended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament, appears in the text opposite. (*See also Recommendation No. 3 of 2nd Report of Procedure Committee reprinted herein at page ii*). This Standing Order was previously provisionally amended on June 11, 1965, and was extended in force for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament by Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966.

Prior to June 11, 1965, Standing Order 6 read as follows:

6. (1) At 6.00 o'clock p.m., except on Wednesdays and Fridays, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair until 8.00 o'clock p.m.

(2) When Private Members' Business is taken up on any Monday, Tuesday or Thursday, the business of the House shall be interrupted at 7.00 o'clock p.m. and the sitting shall be suspended until 8.00 o'clock p.m.

Mid-day
Interruption.

(3) On any day on which a morning sitting is held, the business of the House shall be suspended from 1.00 o'clock p.m. until 2.30 o'clock p.m.

Daily
Adjournment.

(4) Subject to the exceptions stated in section (5) of this order, at 10.00 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 6.00 o'clock p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays, Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the House, without question put, until the next sitting day.

(5) (a) When, pursuant to Standing Order 39A, a motion to adjourn is deemed to have been proposed at 10.00 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, the House shall not be adjourned until the said motion is deemed to have been adopted.

(b) When a sitting is extended pursuant to Section (6) of this order, or

(2) At 1.00 o'clock p.m. on any day upon which a morning sitting of the House is held, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair until 2.30 o'clock p.m.

(3) At 6.00 o'clock p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays and at 10.00 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, unless hereunder otherwise provided, Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the House without question put until the next sitting day.

(4) When it is provided in any standing order that the business under consideration at the ordinary time of adjournment be forthwith disposed of or concluded, Mr. Speaker shall not adjourn the House until the specified proceedings be completed.

when it is provided in any other Standing Order that the business under consideration at the ordinary time of adjournment shall be disposed of or concluded, the adjournment proceedings in that sitting shall be suspended and that sitting shall not be adjourned except pursuant to a motion to adjourn moved by a Minister of the Crown.

(6) During the hour preceding 1.00 o'clock p.m., 6.00 o'clock p.m. or 10.00 o'clock p.m., as the case may be, a motion to extend a sitting beyond the ordinary hour of daily adjournment, or to continue a sitting through the period between 1.00 o'clock p.m. and 2.30 o'clock p.m. or between 6.00 o'clock p.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m., as the case may be, may be made without notice. If any member objects to the motion, Mr. Speaker shall request those members who object to rise in their places and if ten or more members then rise, the question shall not be put on the motion. If no member objects or if fewer than ten members rise in their places, the motion shall be deemed to be carried. No debate

Sittings
Extended.

or formal vote shall be held on such a motion to extend a sitting. During an extended sitting, as provided under the provisions of this section, no Order shall be called for consideration unless such Order was under consideration prior to the normal hour of adjournment. An extended sitting under the provisions of this section, unless a closing time has been specified, shall not be terminated except by the adoption of a motion to adjourn and Mr. Speaker shall not deem that a motion to adjourn the House has been made by virtue of the operation of any other Standing Order.

Votes
Postponed.

(7) No vote shall be taken between 6.00 o'clock p.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays or between 1.00 o'clock p.m. and 2.30 o'clock p.m. on any day upon which a morning sitting of the House is held. When any vote is postponed under the terms of this section the same shall be forthwith disposed of at 2.30 o'clock p.m. or 8.00 o'clock p.m., as the case may be. The House shall be deemed to have

reverted to Private Members' Business for such time as is necessary for the taking of any vote postponed from the time provided for Private Members' Members' Business.

(8) The provisions of Section (7) shall not prevent the adoption of any resolution or clause, section, preamble or title of a bill in any committee of the whole provided this is done without a standing vote.

7. At the ordinary time of adjournment of the House, unless otherwise provided, the proceedings shall be interrupted and the business under consideration at the termination of the sitting shall stand over until the next sitting day when it will be taken up at the same stage where its progress was interrupted.

8. When members have been called in, preparatory to a division, no further debate is to be permitted.

9. Upon a division, the yeas and nays shall not be entered upon the minutes, unless demanded by five members.

Speaker's
casting vote.

10. Mr. Speaker shall not take part in any debate before the House. In case of an equality of voices, Mr. Speaker gives a casting vote, and any reasons stated by him are entered in the Journal.

Personal
interest.

11. 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.

Decorum in
the House.

⁴12. (1) Mr. Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order. In explaining a point of order or practice, he shall state the Standing Order or authority applicable to the case. No debate shall be permitted on any such decision, nor shall any such decision be subject to an appeal to the House.

(2) When Mr. Speaker is putting a question, no member shall enter, walk out of or across the House, or make any noise or disturbance.

(3) When a member is speaking, no member shall pass between him and the

⁴Section (1) of Standing Order 12 was amended on June 11, 1965. Under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament, and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

Prior to June 11, 1965, the section read as follows:

12. (1) Mr. Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House without debate. In explaining a point of order or practice, he shall state the standing order or authority applicable to the case.

(See also section (4) of Standing Order 59).

Chair, nor interrupt him, except to raise a point of order.

(4) No member may pass between the Chair and the Table, nor between the Chair and the Mace when the Mace has been taken off the Table by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

(5) When the House adjourns the members shall keep their seats until Mr. Speaker has left the Chair.

13. If any member takes notice that strangers are present, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman (as the case may be), shall forthwith put the question that strangers be ordered to withdraw, without permitting any debate or amendment; provided that Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, may, whenever he thinks proper, order the withdrawal of strangers.

14. Any stranger admitted into any part of the House or gallery, who misconducts himself, or does 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 shall be discharged without the special order of the House.

CHAPTER II

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Prayers.

15. (1) Mr. Speaker shall read prayers every day at the meeting of the House before any business is entered upon.

Routine business.

(2) The ordinary daily routine of business in the House shall be as follows:

Presenting reports by standing and special committees.

⁵Motions.

Introduction of bills.

First readings of Senate public bills.

Government notices of motions.

Statements on Motions.

⁶(2a) On motions, as listed in section (2) of this Standing Order, a Minister of the Crown may make an announcement or a statement of government policy. Any such announcement or statement should be limited to facts which it is deemed necessary to make known to the House and should not be designed

⁵(See *Annotations* under Standing Order 43(2) concerning resumed debates on "Motions").

⁶Section (2a) of Standing Order 15 was added provisionally on May 7, 1964; adopted under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

to provoke debate at this stage. A spokesman for each of the parties in opposition to the government may comment briefly, subject to the same limitation.

7(3) Except as otherwise provided in these Standing Orders the order of business for the consideration of the House, day by day, after the daily routine shall be as follows:

(Monday)

Questions.

Oral questions.

Government orders.

(From six to seven o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)

Notices of motions.

(Tuesday)

Oral questions.

Government orders.

Questions.

(From six to seven o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)

Private bills.

Public bills.

7Section (3) of Standing Order 15 was amended provisionally on April 20, 1964; further amended on June 11, 1965; adopted under the terms of paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

Prior to May 7, 1964, section (3) of Standing Order 15 read as follows (*See Standing Order 39(5) and Annotations No. 15 for Oral Questions*):

(3) Except as provided in sections (4) and (5) hereunder, the order of business for the consideration of the House, day-by-day, after the daily routine, shall be as follows:

(Monday)

Questions.

Government orders.

(From five to six o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)

Notices of motions.

(Tuesday)

Government orders.

Questions.

(From five to six o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)

Private bills.

Public bills.

(Wednesday)

Questions.
 Notices of motions for the production
 of papers.
 Oral questions.
 Government orders.

*(From five to six o'clock p.m.—Private Members'
 Business)*

Notices of motions.
 Public bills.

(Thursday)

Oral questions.
 Government orders.
 Questions.

*(From six to seven o'clock p.m.—Private Members'
 Business)*

- A. On the first and each alternate
 Thursday thereafter:
 Notices of motions (papers).
 Private bills.
 Public bills.
- B. On the second and each alternate
 Thursday thereafter:
 Private bills.
 Notices of motions (papers).
 Public bills.

(Wednesday)

Questions.
 Notices of motions for the production of papers.
 Government orders.

(From five to six o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)

Notices of motions.
 Public bills.

(Thursday)

Government orders.
 Questions.

(From five to six o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)

- A. On the first and each alternate Thursday thereafter:
 Notices of motions (papers).
 Private bills.
 Public bills.
- B. On the second and each alternate Thursday thereafter:
 Private bills.
 Notices of motions (papers).
 Public bills.

(Friday)

Oral questions.

Government orders.

Questions.

(From five to six o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)

Public bills.

Private bills.

⁸(4) On any Monday, Tuesday or Thursday, notwithstanding the provisions of Section (3) of this Standing Order, the consideration of Private Members' Business shall be suspended when an order for resuming the Address Debate or the Budget Debate, an order for a motion 'That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair' for the House to go into Committee of Supply, or an order to go into Committee of the Whole on a money resolution pursuant to Standing Order 61A, is set down as the first item of Government business in any such sitting.

(5) After the order for Private Members' Business on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays has been reached for

Private
Members'
Business
Suspended.

Private
Members'
hour lapses
on certain
days.

(Friday)

Government orders.

Questions.

(From five to six o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)

Public bills.

Private bills.

⁸Section (4) of Standing Order 15, as further provisionally amended for the 2nd Session of 27th Parliament, appears in the text opposite. (*See Recommendation No. 6 of Second Report of Procedure Committee reprinted herein at page ii*). This Standing Order was previously provisionally amended on June 11, 1965, and was extended in force for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament by Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966.

Prior to June 11, 1965, the section read as follows:

(4) When a debate on a motion "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" for the House to go into Committee of Supply is in progress at 5.00 o'clock p.m. on either a Monday or a Tuesday, the order for Private Members' Business on that day shall be suspended.

a total of forty times in a session, the provisions in section (3) of this Standing Order which provide for such business on those days shall lapse.

Business
Committee.

⁹15-A. (1) There shall be a Business Committee to which the leader of each party in the House from time to time by written notice to the Speaker may appoint one member.

(2) During Routine Proceedings a Minister of the Crown may propose that the question of allocation of time for any item of business, unless otherwise provided for, be referred to the Business Committee, and upon such proposal being made that question shall stand referred to the Committee.

(3) The Business Committee shall report back to the House on or before the third sitting day following such reference.

(4) If the Chairman of the Business Committee reports that the Committee has unanimously recommended an allocation of time for the item of business

⁹Standing Order 15-A was added on June 11, 1965. Under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

or stage thereof, a Minister of the Crown may without notice propose a motion, to be decided without debate or amendment, for concurrence in the report, and, if agreed to, the motion shall have the same effect as if it were an order of the House.

(5) If the Chairman of the Business Committee reports that the Committee has been unable to reach a unanimous agreement or if the Committee fails to report within the time specified by section (3) of this Standing Order, a Minister of the Crown, notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 41, may give notice of motion that at the next sitting of the House, provided that day is not a Wednesday, he will move that an order be made allocating the time for the item of business or stage thereof.

(6) A motion of which a Minister has given notice under section (5) of this Standing Order shall be made during Routine Proceedings. Unless the debate on the motion has been previously concluded, Mr. Speaker shall at fifteen

minutes before the expiry of the time provided for Government business in such sitting, interrupt the proceedings and forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the main motion. A motion requesting allocation of time, if agreed to, shall have the same effect as if it were an order of the House.

(7) No motion made by a Minister under sections (5) and (6) of this Standing Order shall provide for the allocation of a period of time less than two days for the second reading, two days for the committee stage, and one day for the third reading of any bill. For the purposes of this section, third reading shall be deemed to have been considered for one day provided the order for third reading is called as the first item under Government Orders on a Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday, and provided it is continued, if necessary, until the normal time of adjournment on any such day. Such an order having been called on any Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday, it

shall have precedence over all other business until the time of adjournment on that day, unless it is disposed of earlier. Under any other circumstances, a total of five hours shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one sitting day.

(8) During debate on any item of business or stage thereof for which an allocation of time has been made under this Standing Order, if an amendment is proposed which in the opinion of Mr. Speaker raises any issue for which in the opinion of Mr. Speaker there has not been or otherwise will not be an adequate opportunity for discussion, Mr. Speaker may announce an extension of not more than two days to the allocated period of time.

(9) When a debate on third reading of a bill is under a time allocation order, under this Standing Order, Mr. Speaker shall have the authority to extend the sitting of the final day under such allocation order for a period not to exceed four hours, provided he has received written notice, given at least one

hour prior to the normal time of adjournment, from any member or members indicating their desire to speak and provided such member or members have not spoken and there is no opportunity for such member or members to speak prior to the normal time of adjournment. Any speech made in such extended time of sitting, unless it is being made by the representative of a party which had not a speaker during the normal sitting hours, shall be limited to twenty minutes. No member shall be allowed to speak during such an extended sitting unless he has given notice as herein provided, and no member speaking during an extended sitting shall move any amendment or subamendment. At the request of any five members, any vote or division called for during an extended sitting shall be postponed until the next sitting day, and shall be taken as the first item under Government Orders on the said next sitting day without any further debate.

(10) The term "allocation of time", wherever used in this Standing Order, may include the allotting of time to any item of business, to any stage thereof, or to any part thereof, and may include the fixing of limits for the length of speeches.

¹⁰16. The proceedings on Private Members' Business, except as provided in Standing Orders 15(4), 38 and 61-A, shall not be suspended by virtue of the operation of the provisions of Standing Orders relating to the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance or to the allocation of time to certain debates.

Private Members' hours suspended in certain cases.

17. Whenever any matter of privilege arises, it shall be taken into consideration immediately.

Immediate consideration.

18. (1) All items standing on the Orders of the Day, except Government Orders, shall be taken up according to the precedence assigned to each on the Order Paper.

Precedence.

¹⁰Standing Order 16 was amended provisionally on October 9, 1964; adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

Prior to October 9, 1964, Standing Order 16 read as follows:

16. The proceedings on Private Members' Business, except as provided in Standing Orders 15(4) and 38, shall not be suspended by virtue of the operation of the provisions of standing orders relating to the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance or to the allocation of time to certain debates.

Government
Orders.

¹¹(2) Except as provided in Standing Orders 43 and 56, Government Orders may be called in such sequence as the Government may think fit.

Orders not
taken up.

19. (1) Questions put by members and notices of motions, not taken up when called may (upon the request of the Government) be allowed to stand and retain their precedence; otherwise they will disappear from the Order Paper. They may, however, be renewed.

Dropped
orders.

(2) Orders not proceeded with when called, upon the like request, may be allowed to stand retaining their precedence; otherwise they shall be dropped and be placed on the Order Paper for the next sitting after those of the same class at a similar stage.

Orders
postponed.

(3) All orders not disposed of at the adjournment of the House shall be postponed until the next sitting day, without a motion to that effect.

Precedence on
Order Paper.

1220. (1) The day to day precedence on the Order Paper, except as otherwise provided, shall be as follows:

(a) Third reading of bills.

¹¹Section (2) of Standing Order 18 was amended on June 11, 1965; adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

Prior to June 11, 1965, the section read as follows:

(2) Except as provided in Standing Order 56, Government Orders may be called in such sequence as the Government may think fit.

¹²No amendment was made to section (1) of this Standing Order, although its operation with respect to the order of listing "Government Orders" on the *Order Paper* has been suspended until the House otherwise orders—(See *8th and 17th Reports of Procedure and Organization Committee adopted on June 1, 1964, and April 2, 1965. Paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, also refers to procedures adopted on June 1, 1964.*)

- (b) Reports received from committees of the whole House.
- (c) Bills reported after second reading from any standing or special committee for reference to a committee of the whole House.
- (d) Bills ordered by the House for reference to a committee of the whole House.
- (e) Senate amendments to bills.
- (f) Second reading of bills.
- (g) Other orders according to the date thereof.

(2) After any bill or other order in the name of a private member has been considered in the House or in any committee of the whole and any proceeding thereon has been adjourned or interrupted, the said bill or order shall be placed on the Order Paper for the next sitting at the foot of the list under the respective heading for such bills or orders.

Private
Members'
Business.

21. (1) Government notices of motions for the House to go into a committee of the whole at the next sitting of the

Government
notices of
motion.

House when put from the Chair shall be decided without debate or amendment.

Transferred
to Government
Orders.

(2) When any other government notice of motion is called from the Chair, it shall be deemed to have been forthwith transferred to and ordered for consideration under Government Orders in the same or at the next sitting of the House.

When Senate
and House
disagree.

22. (1) In cases in which the Senate disagree to any amendments made by the House of Commons, or to which the House of Commons has disagreed, the House of Commons is willing to receive the reasons of the Senate for their disagreeing or insisting (as the case may be) by message, without a conference, unless at any time the Senate should desire to communicate the same at a conference.

Conference.

(2) Any conference between the two Houses may be a free conference.

(3) When the House requests 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 be sent therewith.

23. A Clerk of this House may be the bearer of messages from this House to the Senate, and messages from the Senate may be received at the bar by a Clerk of this House, as soon as announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, at any time whilst the House is sitting, or in committee, without interrupting the business then proceeding.

Messages to
and from
the Senate.

24. A motion for reading the Orders of the Day shall have preference to any motion before the House.

Motion to
read orders.

25. A motion to adjourn (except when made for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance), shall always be in order, but no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceeding has been had.

Adjournment.

Intermediate
proceeding.

26. (1) Leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the House when made for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance must be asked for after "Questions" on Mondays and Wednesdays and on other days after the ordinary daily routine of

Adjournment
for special
purposes.

business, Standing Order 15(2), has been concluded.

(2) The member desiring to make such a motion rises in his place, asks leave to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and states the matter.

Speaker's
Ruling not
subject to
appeal.

¹³(3) He then hands a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed to Mr. Speaker. If Mr. Speaker questions the urgency of debate with respect to the proposed matter, he may invite members to speak on the question of such urgency. Any ruling made by Mr. Speaker after listening to argument on the question of urgency shall not be subject to appeal, notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12(1). If Mr. Speaker rules that the proposed matter is in order, and of urgent public importance, he reads it out and asks whether the Member has the leave of the House. If at this point objection is taken, Mr. Speaker requests those Members who support the motion to rise in their places and if twenty or more Members

¹³Section (3) of Standing Order 26 was amended provisionally on October 9, 1964; adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

Prior to October 9, 1964, the section read as follows:

(3) He then hands a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed to Mr. Speaker, who, if he thinks it in order, and of urgent public importance, reads it out and asks whether the member has the leave of the House. If objection is taken, Mr. Speaker requests those members who support the motion to rise in their places and, if more than twenty members rise accordingly, Mr. Speaker calls upon the member who has asked for leave.

rise Mr. Speaker calls on the member who has asked for leave.

(4) If less than twenty, but not less than five, members rise in their places, the question whether the member has leave to move the adjournment of the House shall be put forthwith, without debate, and determined, if necessary, by a division. ^{When question put.}

(5) Except with the requisite leave or support, the motion cannot be made. ^{Limitation.}

(6) The right to move the adjournment of the House for the above purposes is subject to the following restrictions: ^{Restrictions to motion.}

- (a) not more than one such motion can be made at the same sitting;
- (b) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion;
- (c) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;
- (d) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration by

the House, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given and not withdrawn;

- (e) the motion must not raise a question of privilege;
- (f) the discussion under the motion must not raise any question which, according to the Standing Orders of the House, can only be debated on a distinct motion under notice.

Certified copy
of Journals
for Governor
General.

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

CHAPTER III

RULES OF DEBATE

Member
speaking.

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

Members
rising
simultaneously.

29. 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”, which motion shall be forthwith put without debate.

30. If anything shall come in question touching the conduct of any member, or his election, or his right to hold his seat, he may make a statement and shall withdraw during the time the matter is in debate.

Withdrawal
of Members.

31. (1) Unless otherwise provided in these Standing Orders, when Mr. Speaker is in the Chair, no member, except the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, or a Minister moving a government order and the member speaking in reply immediately after such Minister, or a member making a motion of “no confidence” in the government and a Minister replying thereto, shall speak for more than forty minutes at a time in any debate.

Speeches
limited to
40 minutes.

¹⁴(2) When the business of Private Members is being considered, no member shall speak for more than twenty minutes at a time.

Speeches
limited to
20 minutes.

¹⁴Section (2) of Standing Order 31 was amended on June 11, 1965. Under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament, and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

Prior to June 11, 1965, the section read as follows:

(2) When the business of Private Members is being considered between five and six o'clock p.m., no member shall speak for more than twenty minutes at a time.

Debatable
motions.

32. (1) The following motions are debatable:

Every motion:

- (a) standing on the order of proceedings for the day, except as otherwise provided in these Standing Orders;
- (b) for the concurrence in a report of a standing or special committee;
- (c) for the previous question;
- (d) for the second reading of a bill;
- (e) for the third reading of a bill;
- (f) for the consideration of Senate amendments to House of Commons bills;
- (g) for a conference with the Senate;
- (h) for the adjournment of the House when made for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance;
- (i) for the adoption in committee of the whole, or of supply, or of ways and means, of the resolution, clause, section, preamble or title under consideration;

- (j) for the appointment of a committee;
- (k) for reference to a committee of a report or any return laid on the Table of the House;
- (l) for the suspension of any Standing Order; and
- (m) such other motion, made upon Routine Proceedings, as may be required for the observance of the proprieties of the House, the maintenance of its authority, the appointment or conduct of its officers, the management of its business, the arrangements of its proceedings, the correctness of its records, the fixing of its sitting days or the times of its meeting or adjournment.

(2) All other motions, including adjournment motions, shall be decided without debate or amendment.

33. Immediately before the order of Closure, the day for resuming an adjourned debate is called, or if the House be in

committee of the whole, or of supply, or of ways and means, any Minister of the Crown who, standing in his place, shall have given notice at a previous sitting of his intention so to do, may move that the debate shall not be further adjourned, or that the further consideration of any resolution or resolutions, clause or clauses, section or sections, preamble or preambles, title or titles, shall be the first business of the committee, and shall not further be postponed; and in either case such question shall be decided without debate or amendment; and if the same shall be resolved in the affirmative, no member shall thereafter speak more than once, or longer than twenty minutes in any such adjourned debate; or, if in committee, on any such resolution, clause, section, preamble or title; and if such adjourned debate or postponed consideration shall not have been resumed or concluded before one o'clock in the morning, no member shall rise to speak after that hour, but all such questions as must be decided in order to

conclude such adjourned debate or postponed consideration, shall be decided forthwith.

34. (1) Any member addressing the House, if called to order either by Mr. Speaker or on a point raised by another member, shall sit down while the point is being stated, after which he may explain. Mr. Speaker may permit debate on the point of order before giving his decision, but such debate must be strictly relevant to the point of order taken.

Member
may explain.

(2) Mr. Speaker or the Chairman, after having called the attention of the House, or of the committee, to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance, or repetition, may direct him to discontinue his speech, and if then the member still continues to speak, Mr. Speaker shall name him or, if in committee, the Chairman shall report him to the House.

Irrelevance or
repetition.

35. No member shall speak disrespectfully of Her Majesty, nor of any of the Royal Family, nor of His Excel-

Disrespectful
or offensive
language
forbidden.

lency or the person administering the government of Canada; nor use offensive words against either House, or against any member thereof. No member may reflect upon any vote of the House, except for the purpose of moving that such vote be rescinded.

Reading the question.

36. When the question under discussion does not appear on the Order Paper or has not been printed and distributed, any member may require it to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a member while speaking.

No member to speak twice.

37. (1) No member may speak twice to a question except in explanation of a material part of his speech which may have been misquoted or misunderstood, but then he is not to introduce any new matter, and no debate shall be allowed upon such explanation.

Reply.

(2) A reply shall be allowed to a member who has moved a substantive motion, but not to the mover of an amendment, the previous question or an instruction to a committee.

(3) In all cases Mr. Speaker shall inform the House that the reply of the mover of the original motion closes the debate.

CHAPTER IV

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH

38. (1) The proceedings on the order of the day for resuming debate on the motion for an address in reply to His Excellency's speech and on any amendments proposed thereto shall not exceed eight sitting days. Address
Debate.

(2) Any day or days to be appointed for the consideration of the said order shall be announced from time to time by a Minister of the Crown and on any such day or days this order shall have precedence of all other business except the ordinary daily routine of business. Appointed
days.
Precedence.

(3) On the second of the said days, if a subamendment be under consideration at fifteen minutes before the ordinary time of daily adjournment, Mr. Speaker shall interrupt the proceedings Sub-
amendment
disposed of.

and forthwith put the question on the said subamendment.

Amendments
disposed of.

(4) On the fourth and sixth of the said days, if any amendment be under consideration at thirty minutes before the ordinary time of daily adjournment, Mr. Speaker shall interrupt the proceedings and forthwith put the question on any amendment or amendments then before the House.

Debate
concluded.

(5) On the eighth of the said days, at fifteen minutes before the ordinary time of daily adjournment, unless the said debate be previously concluded, Mr. Speaker shall interrupt the proceedings and forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the main motion.

Amendments
precluded.

(6) The motion for an address in reply shall not be subject to amendment on or after the seventh day of the said debate.

Time limits
on speeches.

(7) No member, except the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, shall speak for more than thirty minutes at a time in the said debate;

provided that forty minutes shall be allowed to the mover of either an amendment or of a subamendment.

CHAPTER V

QUESTIONS, RETURNS AND REPORTS

39. (1) Questions may be placed on the Order Paper seeking information from Ministers of the Crown relating to public affairs; and from 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 or in replying to the same 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 the matter to which the same refers shall not be debated.

Questions put
to Ministers.

(2) (a) Any member who requires an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, but no member

Oral answer.

Limit of
three.

shall have more than three such questions at a time on the daily Order Paper.

Printed
answer.

(b) If a member does not distinguish his question by an asterisk, the Minister to whom the question is addressed hands the answer to the Clerk of the House who causes it to be printed in the official reports of the debates.

Question
to stand
as notice
of motion.

(3) If, in the opinion of Mr. Speaker, a question on the Order Paper put to a Minister of the Crown is of such a nature as to require a lengthy reply, he may, upon the request of the Government, direct the same to stand as a notice of motion, and to be transferred to its proper place as such upon the Order Paper, the Clerk of the House being authorized to amend the same as to matters of form.

Question
made order
for return.

(4) If a question is of such a nature that, in the opinion of the Minister who is to furnish the reply, such reply should be in the form of a return, and the Minister states that he has no objection to laying such return upon the Table of the House, his statement shall, unless otherwise ordered by the House, be

deemed an order of the House to that effect and the same shall be entered in the *Votes and Proceedings* as such.

¹⁵(5) Before the Orders of the Day ^{Oral} are proceeded with, questions on matters ^{Questions.} of urgency may be addressed orally to Ministers of the Crown, provided however that if in the opinion of Mr. Speaker a question is not urgent, he may direct that it be placed on the Order Paper, provided also that the time allowed for a question period prior to the calling of the Orders of the Day shall not exceed thirty minutes, except on Mondays when the time allowed for a question period prior to the calling of Orders of the Day shall not exceed one hour.

A member who is not satisfied with the ^{Notice of} answer given to a question asked on ^{Adjournment} any day at this stage, or a member who ^{Proceedings.} has been told by Mr. Speaker that his question is not urgent, may give notice that he intends to raise the subject-matter of his question on the adjournment of the House. The notice referred

¹⁵Section (5) of Standing Order 39 was added provisionally, in conjunction with Standing Order 39-A, on April 20, 1964; further amended on June 11, 1965; adopted under the terms of paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure. It is also subject to the following paragraph of the Resolution adopted on January 21, 1966:

“7. That the time allocated for the question period by the rules will be extended to forty minutes on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.”

to herein, whether or not it is given orally during the question period before the Orders of the Day, must be given in writing to Mr. Speaker not later than 5.00 o'clock p.m. the same day.

Adjournment
Debates.

¹⁶39-A. At 10:00 o'clock p.m. on any Monday, Tuesday or Thursday, Mr. Speaker may, notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Orders 6(3) and 32(2), deem that a motion to adjourn the House has been made and seconded, whereupon such motion shall be debatable for not more than thirty minutes.

Allotment
of Days,
Time &
Limits on
Speeches.

No matter shall be debated during the thirty minutes herein provided, unless notice thereof has been given by a Member during a question period prior to the calling of the Orders of the Day or to Mr. Speaker by 5:00 o'clock p.m., as provided in Standing Order 39(5). No debate on any one matter raised during this period shall last for more than ten minutes. The Member raising the matter may speak for not more than seven minutes. A Cabinet Minister, or a Parliamentary Secretary speaking on be-

¹⁶Standing Order 39-A was added provisionally, in conjunction with the first version of section (5) of Standing Order 39 on April 20, 1964; adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

half of a Minister, if he wishes to do so, may speak for not more than three minutes. When debate has lasted for a total of thirty minutes, or when the debate on the matter or matters raised has ended, whichever comes first, Mr. Speaker shall deem the motion to adjourn to have been carried and he shall adjourn the House until the next sitting day.

The time required for any questions and answers concerning the future business of the House, whether this item takes place before or after the thirty minute period herein provided, shall not be counted as part of the said thirty minutes.

**Business of
the House
Announce-
ments.**

When several Members have given notices of intention to raise matters on the adjournment of the House, Mr. Speaker shall decide the order in which such matters are to be raised. In doing so, he shall have regard to the order in which notices were given, to the urgency of the matters raised, and to the apportioning of the opportunities to debate such matters among the Members of the

**Selection of
Matters for
Debate on
Adjournment.**

various parties in the House. He may, at his discretion, consult with representatives of the parties concerning such order and be guided by their advice. By not later than 6:00 o'clock p.m. on any Monday, Tuesday or Thursday, Mr. Speaker shall indicate to the House the matter or matters to be raised at the time of adjournment that day.

No appeal.

There shall be no appeal against any decision made by Mr. Speaker under the provisions of this Standing Order.

Returns,
reports
deposited
with Clerk.

40. (1) Any return, report or other paper required to be laid before the House in accordance with any Act of Parliament or in pursuance of any resolution or Standing Order of this House may be deposited with the Clerk of the House on any sitting day, and such return, report or other paper shall be deemed for all purposes to have been presented to or laid before the House.

Recorded in
*Votes and
Proceedings.*

(2) A record of any such return, report or other paper so deposited shall be entered in the *Votes and Proceedings* of the same day.

CHAPTER VI

NOTICES

41. Forty-eight hours' notice shall be given of a motion for leave to present a bill, resolution or address, for the appointment of any committee, or for placing a question on the Order Paper; 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 shall be laid on the Table before six o'clock p.m., and be printed in the *Votes and Proceedings* of that day.

Notice
required for
motion.

¹⁷41-A. Unless notice of motion has been given under Standing Order 41, any member proposing to raise a question of privilege other than one arising out of proceedings in the Chamber during the course of a sitting shall give to the Speaker a written statement of the question at least one hour prior to raising the question in the House.

Questions of
privilege.

¹⁷Standing Order 41-A was added on June 11, 1965; under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

Unanimous
consent.

42. A motion may, in case of urgent and pressing necessity previously explained by the mover, be made by unanimous consent of the House without notice having been given under Standing Order 41.

CHAPTER VII

MOTIONS; AMENDMENTS; NOTICES OF MOTIONS; THE PREVIOUS QUESTION

To be in
writing and
read in both
languages.

43. (1) 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 Mr. Speaker, if he be familiar with both languages; if not, Mr. Speaker shall read the motion in one language and direct the Clerk at the Table to read it in the other, before debate.

Motion
transferred to
Government
Orders.

¹⁸(2) When the debate on any motion, under Standing Order 15 (2), is adjourned or interrupted the order for

¹⁸Section (2) of Standing Order 43 was added on June 11, 1965; under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure. (*See also section (2) of Standing Order 18.*)

resumption of the same shall be transferred to and considered as the first order under Government Orders.

¹⁹44. When a question is under debate no motion is received unless to amend it; to postpone it to a day certain; for the previous question; for reading the Orders of the Day; for proceeding to another order; to adjourn the debate; to extend the sitting of the House; to continue a sitting between the hours of 1.00 o'clock p.m. and 2.30 o'clock p.m. or 6.00 o'clock p.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m., as the case may be; or for the adjournment of the House.

Amendments,
Privileged
Motions and
Extended
Sittings.

45. Only one amendment and one subamendment may be made to a motion for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair for the House to go into committee of supply or ways and means.

Amendment on
motion to leave
the chair.

46. A motion to refer a bill, resolution or any question to the committee of the whole, or any standing or special committee, shall preclude all amendment of the main question.

Amendment
precluded.

¹⁰Standing Order 44, as further provisionally amended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament, appears in the text opposite. (See *Recommendation No. 4 of Second Report of Procedure Committee reprinted herein at page ii*). This Standing Order was previously provisionally amended on June 11, 1965, and was extended in force for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament by Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966.

Prior to June 11, 1965, it read as follows:

44. When a question is under debate no motion is received unless to amend it; to postpone it to a day certain; for the previous question; for reading the orders of the day; for proceeding to another order; to adjourn the debate; or for the adjournment of the House.

Production
of papers.

47. (1) Notices of motions for the production of papers shall be placed on the Order Paper under the heading "Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers". All such notices, when called, shall be forthwith disposed of; but if on any such motion a debate be desired by the member proposing it or by a Minister of the Crown, the motion will be transferred by the Clerk to the order of "Notices of Motions (Papers)".

Motions made
debatable.

Allocation
of Time and
Limits on
Speeches.

²⁰(2) When debate on a motion for the production of papers, under the order "Notices of Motions (Papers)", has taken place for a total time of two hours and thirty minutes, Mr. Speaker shall at that point interrupt the debate, whereupon a Minister of the Crown, whether or not such Minister has already spoken, may speak for not more than five minutes, following which the mover of the motion may close the debate by speaking for not more than five minutes. Unless the motion is withdrawn, as provided by Standing Order 49, Mr. Speaker shall forthwith put the question.

²⁰Section (2) of Standing Order 47 was added provisionally on April 20, 1964; under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

48. (1) When a private member's ^{Private Member's notice of motion.} notice of motion shall have been twice called from the Chair and not proceeded with, it shall be dropped, provided that it may be placed at the foot of the list on the Order Paper upon motion made after due notice.

(2) If the notice of motion thus restored is again called from the Chair and not proceeded with, it shall be withdrawn from the Order Paper.

(3) No member shall have more than one notice of motion at a time on the Order Paper.

(4) This Standing Order shall not apply to notices of motions for the production of papers.

49. A member who has made a motion ^{Withdrawal of motion.} may withdraw the same only by the unanimous consent of the House.

50. Whenever Mr. Speaker is of the ^{Unparliamentary motion.} 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 Standing Order or authority applicable to the case.

The previous question.

51. 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.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPUTY SPEAKER; COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE; SUPPLY; WAYS AND MEANS

Election of Deputy Speaker.

52. (1) A Chairman of Committees who shall also be Deputy Speaker of the House shall be elected at the commencement of every Parliament; and the member so elected shall, if in his place in the House, take the Chair of all committees of the whole, including the committees of supply, and ways and means, in accordance with the usages which regulate the duties of a similar officer,

generally designated the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(2) The member elected to serve as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees shall be required to possess the full and practical knowledge of the official language which is not that of Mr. Speaker for the time being.

(3) The member so elected as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees shall continue to act in that capacity until the end of the Parliament for which he is elected, and in the case of a vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, the House shall proceed forthwith to elect a successor.

(4) In the absence of the Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the House, Mr. Speaker may, in forming a committee of the whole House, before leaving the Chair, appoint any member chairman of the committee.

Deputy
Chairmen of
Committees.

²¹(5) At the commencement of every session, or from time to time as necessity may arise, the House may appoint a Deputy Chairman of Committees and also an Assistant Deputy Chairman of Committees, either of whom shall, whenever the Chairman of Committees is absent, be entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Committees including his powers as Deputy Speaker during Mr. Speaker's unavoidable absence.

Orders for
House in
committees of
the whole.

53. Except as provided in Standing Orders 56 and 58, when an order of the day is read for the House to resolve itself into any committee of the whole, the question "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" shall be decided without debate or amendment.

Private bills
referred
together.

54. (1) All private bills reported to the House by standing committees may, on one motion, be referred together to a committee of the whole House and such committee may consider and report upon one or more such bills at the same sitting.

²¹Section (5) of Standing Order 52 was amended on a permanent basis on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the recommendation in the First Report of the Special Committee on Procedure of the House for the appointment of an Assistant Deputy Chairman of Committees.

Prior to April 26, 1967, Standing Order 52(5) read as follows:

(5) At the commencement of every session, or from time to time as necessity may arise, the House may appoint a Deputy Chairman of Committees who shall, whenever the Chairman of Committees is absent, be entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Committees including his powers as Deputy Speaker during Mr. Speaker's unavoidable absence.

(2) Any bill not considered by the committee before the expiry of the time provided for the consideration of such bills shall retain its precedence and be placed on the Order Paper as having been ordered for consideration in a committee of the whole at the next sitting of the House.

Bills retain precedence.

55. The House shall appoint the Committees of Supply, and Ways and Means, at the commencement of every session, so soon as an address has been agreed to, in answer to His Excellency's speech.

Committees of supply, and ways and means.

²²56. (1) On Wednesday, Thursdays and Fridays, when the order of the day is called for the House to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without question put, provided that, except by the unanimous consent of the House, the estimates of each department shall be first taken up on a Monday or a Tuesday.

Order for House in supply.

Leaving Chair on certain days.

(2) On the first six occasions in any session upon which an order for supply is called for the purpose of moving,

Six motions on Mondays.

²²Standing Orders 56 and 57 are subject, during the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament, to recommendations 5 and 7 of the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure of the House adopted on April 26, 1967, as follows:

5. That the House adopt the following resolution with respect to supply procedure:

That for the duration of the second session of the Twenty-Seventh Parliament Standing Orders 56 and 57 shall be provisionally amended and interpreted in the light of the following procedures which shall govern the business of Supply:

(a) Except as hereunder provided, when the order of the day is called for the House to go into Committee of Supply Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without question put.

“That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair”, it must stand as the first order of the day on a Monday. If a debate on any of the said six motions be not concluded on Monday, the order for the resumption of that debate shall be set down as the first order of the day for the next Tuesday sitting.

Appointed
days.

(3) A Minister of the Crown may request at a prior sitting that any Monday after an Address has been agreed to, in answer to His Excellency's speech, be appointed for the consideration of the order for supply and, thereupon, the said Monday shall be deemed to have been so appointed.

Debate on
motion.

(4) (a) No debate on any motion “That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair” for the House to go into committee of supply and on any amendments proposed thereto, except as hereinafter provided, shall exceed two sitting days.

Unused time.

(b) Should a debate on any of the first five of the said six motions be concluded before the expiry of the two sitting days

(b) There shall be four occasions in the session on which an order for supply is called for the purpose of moving ‘That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair’. There shall be no restriction on the number of departments of Government the estimates of which may be first taken up and entered for consideration upon the adoption of the first supply motion, except that the estimates of at least one department shall be taken up and entered for consideration on the adoption of each subsequent supply motion.

(c) Subject to the conditions specified below there shall be an overall limitation of thirty-eight days allotted to the business of supply during the session. For the purposes of this order the business of supply shall consist of supply motions; main estimates; interim supply with the exceptions noted below; supplementary and additional estimates with the exception noted below; and supply bills based on the foregoing.

(d) On the first interim supply resolution introduced after the ninetieth sitting day of the session and all subsequent stages of the supply bill based thereon there shall be a limitation of three days; additional to the thirty-eight days specified above. On any further interim supply resolutions and bills based thereon there shall be no time limitation.

(e) The final supplementary or additional estimates to be introduced during the fiscal year and the subsequent stages of the supply bill based thereon shall be subject to no time limitation.

(f) For the purpose of the time limitations specified in this order a day allotted to supply shall be a day on which the business of supply stands as the first order of the day. Under any other circumstances a total of five hours shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one sitting day.

allowed for each debate, the unused time may be added in whole or in part to the two-day allowance for debate on the next or on any subsequent one of the said six motions to go into supply.

(c) When a debate on any of the said six motions is not concluded on a Tuesday because unused time in a former debate has been carried forward, the provisions of section (1) of this Standing Order shall be suspended and the order for the resumption of any such debate may be called on any government day.

Debate not
concluded on
Tuesday.

(d) If any amendment be under consideration at 8.15 o'clock p.m. on the second day of any debate or at the beginning of the two-hour period before the expiry of time carried forward from a former debate, as the case may be, Mr. Speaker shall interrupt the proceedings and forthwith put the question on any amendment or amendments then before the House.

Questions put
on amend-
ments.

(e) When a motion "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" is superseded by the adoption of an amend-

Second
motion
proposed.

(g) When estimates are referred to standing committees they shall be referred without prejudice to the right of the Committee of Supply to consider those same estimates, whether or not the standing committees have reported on them.

7. That the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, the appointment of which is proposed in the first recommendation of this Report, should be required to consider the amendments necessary to the Standing Orders governing supply procedures, and in particular to consider ways and means for giving to the Opposition during the second session of the Twenty-Seventh Parliament an opportunity to select the order in which departmental estimates will be discussed. (*Committee re-established on May 8, 1967*).

During the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament, Supply Procedures were governed by Resolutions of the House adopted on June 8 and 11, 1965, and January 21, 1966.

ment at any time before the expiry of either the said two days or the time carried forward from a former debate, as the case may be, a like motion may be forthwith made by a Minister of the Crown. In the event of any such motion being proposed, the proceedings thereon shall be deemed to be an extension of the debate concluded by the adoption of the said amendment; provided that the second motion shall not be subject to amendment if it is proposed after the time specified in section (4) (d) of this Standing Order.

Question put
on main
motion.

(f) At ten o'clock p.m. on the second day of any debate or at the expiry of the time carried forward from a former debate, as the case may be, unless the said debate be previously concluded, Mr. Speaker shall interrupt the proceedings and forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the main motion; and, if it be decided in the affirmative, the House shall forthwith resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

(5) When the House resolves itself into Committee of Supply in pursuance of the adoption of each of the said six motions, the estimates of the several departments of government shall be forthwith first taken up and entered for consideration, as follows:

- (a) six departments on the first occasion;
- (b) three departments on each of the next four occasions;
- (c) all other departments on the sixth occasion.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of section (1) of this Standing Order, when an order of the day is called for the House to go into Committee of Supply to consider either interim supply or supplementary estimates, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without question put.

²²57. A motion, to be decided without debate or amendment, may be made without notice during Routine Proceedings by a Minister of the Crown withdrawing any item or items in the esti-

Departments
first taken up.

Interim
supply and
supplementary
estimates.

Estimates
referred to
committees.

(See annotation to Standing Order 56).

mates from the Committee of Supply and referring the same to any standing or special committee and, upon report from any such committee, the said item or items shall stand referred to the Committee of Supply.

Order for
House in
ways and
means.

58. (1) When an order of the day is called for the House to go into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without question put, but the provisions of this section shall not apply when the said order is called for the purpose of enabling a Minister of the Crown to make the budget presentation.

Budget
debate.

(2) The proceedings on the order of the day for resuming debate on the motion "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget) and on any amendments proposed thereto shall not exceed six sitting days.

First order
called.

(3) When the order for resuming the said debate is called, it must stand as

the first order of the day and, unless it be disposed of, no other government order shall be considered in the same sitting.

(4) On the second of the said days, if a subamendment be under consideration at fifteen minutes before the expiry of the time provided for government business in such sitting, Mr. Speaker shall interrupt the proceedings and forthwith put the question on the said subamendment.

Question put on sub-amendment.

(5) On the fourth of the said days, if an amendment be under consideration at fifteen minutes before the expiry of the time provided for government business in such sitting, Mr. Speaker shall interrupt the proceedings and forthwith put the question on the said amendment.

Question put on amendment.

(6) On the sixth of the said days, at fifteen minutes before the expiry of the time provided for government business in such sitting, unless the debate be previously concluded, Mr. Speaker shall interrupt the proceedings and forthwith put the question on the main motion; and, if it be decided in the

House goes into ways and means.

affirmative, the House shall forthwith resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

Time limits
on speeches.

(7) No member, except the Minister of Finance, the member speaking on behalf of the Opposition, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, shall speak for more than thirty minutes at a time in the budget debate; provided that forty minutes shall be allowed to the mover of a subamendment.

Standing
Orders of the
House
observed.

59. (1) The Standing Orders of the House shall be observed in the committees of the whole House so far as may be applicable, except the Standing Orders as to the seconding of motions, limiting the number of times of speaking and the length of speeches.

Relevancy.

(2) Speeches in committee of the whole House must be strictly relevant to the item or clause under consideration.

Speeches
limited to
30 minutes.

²³(3) No member, except the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, shall speak for more than thirty

²³Section (3) of Standing Order 59 is to be read in conjunction with the *Annotations* relating to section (2) of Standing Order 61-A.

minutes at a time in any committee of the whole House.

²⁴(4) The Chairman shall maintain order in the committees of the whole House; deciding all questions of order subject to an appeal to Mr. Speaker; but disorder in a committee can only be censured by the House, on receiving a report thereof. No debate shall be permitted on any decision.

60. A motion that the Chairman leave the chair is always in order, shall take precedence of any other motion, and shall not be debatable.

Such motion, if rejected, cannot be renewed unless some intermediate proceeding has taken place.

61. 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 thinks fit to appoint; and then it shall be referred to a committee of the whole House, before

²⁴Section (4) of Standing Order 59 was amended on June 11, 1965; under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

Prior to June 11, 1965, it read as follows:

(4) The Chairman shall maintain order in the committees of the whole House, deciding all questions of order subject to an appeal to the House; but disorder in a committee can only be censured by the House, on receiving a report thereof.

(See also section (1) of Standing Order 12).

any resolution or vote of the House do pass thereupon.

Time
allocation
for money
resolution.

²⁵61-A. (1) When a resolution preceding a bill involving the expenditure of public money has been referred to the committee of the whole House, the time allowed for consideration thereof in such committee shall not exceed one sitting day. For the purposes of this Standing Order, such a resolution shall be deemed to have been considered for one sitting day, provided the order to go into committee of the whole House is called as the first item under Government Orders on a Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday, and provided it is continued, if necessary, until the normal time of adjournment on any such day. Such an order having been called on any Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday, it shall have precedence over all other business until the time of adjournment on that day, unless it is disposed of earlier. Under any other circumstances, a total of five hours shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one sitting day.

²⁵Standing Order 61-A was added provisionally on October 9, 1964; under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament, subject to the following paragraph of the same Resolution; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure:

“3. That the 20-minute limit on speeches during the debate on the resolution stage of a money Bill shall not apply to the Prime Minister or the Leader of the Opposition.”

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Standing Order, no Member shall speak for more than twenty minutes during the time when a resolution preceding a bill involving the expenditure of public money is under consideration in the committee of the whole House.

62. Whenever a resolution is reported from any committee of the whole, a motion to concur in the same shall be forthwith put and decided without debate or amendment.

63. 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.

Pecuniary penalties in Senate bills.

64. 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.

CHAPTER IX

STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES; WITNESSES

Striking Committee.

²⁶65. (1) At the commencement of each session, a special committee, consisting of seven members, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report, within ten sitting days

²⁶Section (1) of Standing Order 65 was amended on October 19, 1964, and again on June 11, 1965. The latter amendment was made applicable to the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

Prior to October 19, 1964, the Standing Order read as follows:

after its appointment, lists of members to compose the following standing committees of the House:

- (a) on Agriculture, Forestry, and Rural Development, to consist of 45 members;
- (b) on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts, to consist of 24 members;
- (c) on Crown Corporations, to consist of 24 members;
- (d) on External Affairs, to consist of 24 members;
- (e) on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, to consist of 24 members;
- (f) on Fisheries, to consist of 24 members;
- (g) on Health and Welfare, to consist of 24 members;
- (h) on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works, to consist of 24 members;
- (i) on Indian Affairs, Human Rights and Citizenship and Immigration to consist of 24 members;

ANNOTATIONS

65. (1) At the commencement of each session, a special committee, consisting of five members, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, lists of members to compose the following standing committees of the House:

(a) on Privileges and Elections, to consist of 29 members, 10 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

(b) on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, to consist of 60 members, 20 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

(c) on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to consist of 50 members, 15 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

(d) on Banking and Commerce, to consist of 50 members, 15 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

(e) on Public Accounts, to consist of 50 members, 15 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

(f) on Agriculture and Colonization, to consist of 60 members, 20 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

(g) on Standing Orders, to consist of 20 members, 8 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

(h) on Marine and Fisheries, to consist of 35 members, 10 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

(i) on Mines, Forests and Waters, to consist of 35 members, 10 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

- (j) on Industry, Research and Energy Development, to consist of 24 members;
 - (k) on Justice and Legal Affairs, to consist of 24 members;
 - (l) on Labour and Employment, to consist of 24 members;
 - (m) on Miscellaneous Estimates, to consist of 24 members;
 - (n) on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to consist of 24 members;
 - (o) on National Defence, to consist of 24 members;
 - (p) on Northern Affairs and National Resources, to consist of 24 members;
 - (q) On Privileges and Elections, to consist of 24 members;
 - (r) on Public Accounts, to consist of 24 members;
 - (s) on Standing Orders, to consist of 24 members;
 - (t) on Transport and Communications, to consist of 24 members;
- and

(j) on Industrial Relations, to consist of 35 members, 10 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

(k) on Debates, to consist of 12 members, 7 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

(l) on External Affairs, to consist of 35 members, 10 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

(m) on Estimates, to consist of 60 members, 20 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

(n) on Veterans Affairs, to consist of 40 members, 15 of whom shall constitute a quorum;

(u) on Veterans Affairs, to consist of 24 members.

(2) The special committee shall also prepare and report with all convenient speed, lists of members to compose the following standing committees:

On Printing, to act as members on the part of this House on the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the printing of Parliament, to consist of 23 members;

On the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as members of the Joint Committee of both Houses, to consist of 21 members;

Provided that a sufficient number of members of joint committees shall be appointed so as to keep the same proportion in such committees as between the memberships of the House of Commons and Senate.

(3) A majority of the members of a standing committee shall constitute a quorum unless the House otherwise orders;

(2) On Printing, to act as members on the part of this House on the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the printing of parliament, to consist of 23 members;

On the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as members of the Joint Committee of both Houses, to consist of 21 members;

Provided that a sufficient number of members of joint committees shall be appointed so as to keep the same proportion in such committees as between the memberships of the House of Commons and Senate.

(3) The Clerk of the House shall cause to be affixed, in some conspicuous part of the House, a list of the several standing and special committees appointed during the session.

Provided that, in the case of a joint committee, the number of members constituting a quorum shall be such as the House of Commons acting in consultation with the Senate may determine.

(4) The standing committees shall be severally empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House; to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; to send for persons, papers and records; and to print, from day to day, such papers and evidence as may be ordered by them, and Standing Order 66 shall not apply in relation thereto.

(5) Any member of the House of Commons who is not a member of a standing committee, may, unless the House or the standing committee otherwise orders, take part in the deliberations of the standing committee, but shall not vote or move any motion or any amendment or be counted in the quorum.

Report by
printing
committee.

66. On motion for printing any paper being offered, the same shall be first sub-

mitted to the Joint Committee on Printing, for report, before the question is put thereon.

67. (1). No special committee may, ^{Special Committees.} without leave of the House, consist of more than fifteen members; such leave shall not be moved for without notice; and in the case of members proposed to be added, after the first appointment of the committee, a new notice shall be given including the names of the members proposed to be added.

(2) A majority of the members of a ^{Quorum.} special committee shall be a quorum unless the House has otherwise ordered.

68. Reports from standing and special ^{Reports from committees.} committees may be made by members standing in their places, and without proceeding to the bar of the House.

²⁷**68-A.** In any standing or special ^{Chairman's decisions.} committee of the House questions of order shall be decided by the chairman, subject only to an appeal to the committee.

²⁷Standing Order 68-A was added on June 11, 1965; under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

Certificate
filed for
summons of
witnesses.

69. (1). No witness shall be summoned to attend before any committee of the House 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.

Payment.

(2) The Clerk of the House is authorized to pay out of the contingent fund to witnesses so summoned a reasonable sum *per diem* during their travel and attendance, to be determined by Mr. Speaker, and a reasonable allowance for travelling expenses.

Certificate.

(3) The claim of a witness for payment shall state the number of days during which he has been in attendance, the time of necessary travel and the amount of his travelling expenses, which claim and statement shall, before being paid, be certified by the chairman and clerk of the committee before which such witness has been summoned.

(4) No witness residing at the seat of government shall be paid for his attendance. Exception.

CHAPTER X

PETITIONS

70. (1) A petition to the House may be presented by a member at any time during the sitting of the House by filing the same with the Clerk of the House. How and when presented.

(2) Any member desiring to present a petition in his place in the House must do so during Routine Proceedings and before Introduction of Bills. Time for presentation.

(3) On the presentation of a petition no debate on or in relation to the same shall be allowed. No debate.

(4) Members presenting petitions shall be answerable that they do not contain impertinent or improper matter. Members answerable.

(5) Every member presenting a petition shall endorse his name thereon. Members endorsement.

(6) Petitions may be either written or printed; provided always that when there are three or more petitioners the Regulations.

signatures of at least three petitioners shall be subscribed on the sheet containing the prayer of the petition.

**Reception of
petitions.**

(7) On the next day following the presentation of a petition the Clerk of the House shall lay upon the Table the report of the Clerk of Petitions upon the petitions presented and such report shall be printed in the *Votes and Proceedings* of that day. Every petition so reported upon, not containing matter in breach of the privileges of this House and which, according to the Standing Orders or practice of this House, can be received, shall then be deemed to be read and received.

**Immediate
discussion
when
permitted.**

(8) No debate shall be permitted on the report but a petition referred to therein may be read by the Clerk of the House 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.

CHAPTER XI

PROCEEDINGS ON PUBLIC BILLS

71. (1) Every bill is introduced upon motion for leave, specifying the title of the bill; or upon motion to appoint a committee to prepare and bring it in.

Introduction.

(2) A motion for leave to introduce a bill shall be decided without debate or amendment, provided that any member moving for such leave may be permitted to give a succinct explanation of the provisions of the said bill.

Explanation of provisions.

72. No bill may be introduced either in blank or in an imperfect shape.

Imperfect bills.

73. When any bill is presented by a member, in pursuance of an order of the House, or is brought from the Senate, the question, "That this bill be *now* read a first time", shall be decided without debate or amendment.

Motion for first reading.

74. All bills shall be printed before the second reading in the English and French languages.

Printed before second reading.

Separate
readings.

75. 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.

Urgent cases.

Certificate as
to readings.

76. 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.

Readings.
before
committal.

77. Every public bill shall be read twice in the House before committal or amendment.

Proceedings
in committee.

²⁸78. (1) In proceedings in committee of the whole House upon bills, the preamble is first postponed, and if the first clause contains only a short title it is also postponed; then every other clause is considered by the committee in its proper order; the first clause (if it contains only a short title), the preamble and the title are to be last considered.

²⁸Section (1) of Standing Order 78 was provisionally amended on October 9, 1964; under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

Prior to October 9, 1964, it read as follows:

78. (1) In proceedings in committee of the whole House upon bills, the preamble is first postponed, and then every clause considered by the committee in its proper order; the preamble and title to be last considered.

(2) All amendments made in committee are reported by the Chairman to the House and the same shall be received and the motion for concurrence therein shall be disposed of forthwith before the bill is ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House. 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.

Proceedings
reported.

Third
reading.

CHAPTER XII

OFFER OF MONEY TO MEMBERS; BRIBERY IN ELECTIONS

79. 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 misdemeanour, and tends to the subversion of the constitution.

A high
crime.

80. If it shall appear that any person has been elected and returned a member of this House, or has endeavoured so to be, by bribery or any other

Proceedings
in case of
bribery.

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.

CHAPTER XIII

INTERNAL ECONOMY

Report laid
on the Table.

81. Mr. Speaker shall, within ten days after the opening of each session, lay upon the Table of the House a report of the proceedings for the preceding year of the Commissioners of Internal Economy.

CHAPTER XIV

EFFECT OF PROROGATION ON ORDERS FOR RETURN

Prorogation
not to nullify
order or
address for
returns.

82. A prorogation of the House shall not have the effect of nullifying an order or address of the House for returns or papers, but all papers and returns ordered at one session of the House, if not complied with during the session, shall be brought down during the following session, without renewal of the order.

CHAPTER XV

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

83. The Clerk of the House is responsible for the safe-keeping of all the papers and records of the House, and has 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.

The Clerk
to care for
records and
supervise
officials.

84. The Clerk of the House shall place on Mr. Speaker's table, every morning, previous to the meeting of the House, the order of the proceedings for the day.

85. (1) It is 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

To make
and distribute
list of
documents.

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.

Bill of Rights. (2) In order to give effect to the purposes and provisions of section 3 of the Canadian Bill of Rights, it is the duty of the Clerk to cause to be delivered to the Minister of Justice two copies of every bill introduced in or presented to the House of Commons, forthwith after the introduction in or presentation to the House of such bill.

**To employ
extra
writers.**

86. The Clerk shall employ at the outset of a session, with the approbation of Mr. Speaker, such extra writers as may be necessary, engaging others as the public business may require.

Law Clerks.

87. It is the duty of the Joint Law Clerks of the House to assist members of the House and deputy heads in drafting legislation; to prepare bills for the Senate after they have been passed by the House; to supervise the printing and

arrangement and extending of the statutes year by year as they are issued at the close of each parliamentary session; to revise, print and put marginal notes upon all bills; to revise before the third reading all amendments made by select committees, or in committees of the whole; and to report to the several chairmen of the various select committees, when requested so to do, any provisions in private bills which are at variance with general Acts on the subjects to which such bills relate or with the usual provisions of private Acts on similar subjects, and any provisions deserving of special attention.

88.(1) The Serjeant-at-Arms is responsible for the safe-keeping of the Mace, and of the furniture and fittings of the House. ^{Serjeant-at-Arms.}

(2) No stranger who has been committed, by order of the House, to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, shall be released from such custody until he has paid a fee of four dollars to the Serjeant-at-Arms.

(3) The Sergeant-at-Arms serves all orders of the House upon those whom they may concern and is entrusted with the execution of warrants issued by Mr. Speaker. He issues cards of admission to, and preserves order in, the galleries, corridors, lobbies and other parts. He is responsible for the movable property belonging to the House.

(4) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall employ at the outset of a session, with the approbation of Mr. Speaker, such constables, messengers, pages and labourers as may be necessary, engaging others as the service of the House may require.

(5) The Sergeant-at-Arms has the direction and control over all constables, messengers, pages, labourers and other such employees subject to such orders as he may receive from Mr. Speaker or the House.

Completion of
work at close
of session.

89. It is the duty of the officers of this House to complete and finish the work remaining at the close of the session.

90. No allowance shall 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. Travelling expenses not allowed.

91. 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. Hours of attendance.

92. Before filling any vacancy in the service of the House by Mr. Speaker, inquiry 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 Mr. Speaker, subject to the approval of the Board of Internal Economy and of the House. Vacancies. Salaries.

PART II

PRIVATE BILLS

PETITIONS; DEPOSIT OF BILLS AND FEES; ADDITIONAL CHARGES

93. Petitions for private bills shall only be received by the House if filed Time limited for receiving petitions.

within the first six weeks of the session, and every private bill originating in the Commons shall be presented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor has been favourably reported upon by the Examiner of Petitions or by the Committee on Standing Orders.

Time
limited for
deposit.

94. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any private bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the House not later than the first day of each session, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing.

Fee and
charges.

(2) After the second reading of a bill, and before its consideration by the committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the statutes, and a fee of five hundred dollars.

(3) The following charges shall also ^{Additional} be levied and paid in addition to the ^{charges.} foregoing, viz:

- (a) When any Standing Order of the House is suspended in reference to a bill or the petition therefor, for each such suspension \$100
- (b) When a bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and not later than the twelfth week \$100
- (c) When a bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session \$200
- (d) When the proposed capital stock of a company does not exceed \$250,000 \$100
- (e) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$250,000 and does not exceed \$500,000 \$200
- (f) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$500,000 and does not exceed \$750,000 \$300

- (g) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$750,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000 \$400
- (h) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$1,000,000 and does not exceed \$1,500,000 \$600
- (i) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$1,500,000 and does not exceed \$2,000,000 \$800
- (j) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof \$200

Capital
increased.

(4) When a bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff, upon the amount of the increase only.

Borrowing
powers
increased.

(5) (a) When a bill increases or involves an increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock, the additional charge shall be \$300.

(b) When a bill increases both the capital stock and the borrowing powers of a company, the additional charge shall be made upon both. Increase of capital.

(6) If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a bill, such bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid. Bill stands until charges are paid.

(7) In this Standing Order the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the bill; and where power is taken in a bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase which shall be stated in the bill. Interpretation.

(8) The additional charges provided for in this Standing Order shall also apply to private bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such bill has been filed with this House within the first six Charges apply to Senate bills.

weeks of the session, the additional charges made under paragraphs (b) or (c) of subsection (3) shall not be levied thereon.

**Collection of
fees.**

(9) The Chief Clerk of Private Bills shall prepare and send to the promoter or parliamentary agent in charge of every private bill a statement of fees and charges payable under this Standing Order, and shall collect all such fees and charges and deposit the same with the accountant of the House and shall send a copy of each such deposit slip to the Clerk of the House.

PUBLICATION OF STANDING ORDERS

95. The Clerk of the House shall publish weekly in the *Canada Gazette* the Standing Orders respecting notices of intended applications for private bills, and shall announce by notice affixed in the lobbies of the House, by the first day of every session, the time limited for receiving petitions for private bills.

PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

96. (1) All applications to Parliament for private bills, of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*; such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same; and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the secretary of the province in which such works are, or may be located. Every such notice sent by registered letter shall be mailed in time to

Publication
of notices.

reach its destination not later than two weeks before the consideration of the proposed bill by the committee to which it may be referred; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

Additional
notice.

(2) In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in some leading newspaper as follows:

In case of
incorporation.

(A) When the application is for an Act to incorporate:

1. A railway or canal company: in the principal city, town or village in each county or district, through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed;

2. A telegraph or telephone company: in the principal city or town in each province or territory in which the company proposes to operate;

Construction
of works.

3. A company for the construction of any works which in their construction or operation might specially affect the

particular locality; or for obtaining any exclusive rights or privileges; or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others: in the particular locality or localities in which the business, rights or property of other persons or corporations may be affected by the proposed Act;

4. A banking company; an insurance company; a trust company; a loan company; or an industrial company without any exclusive powers: in the *Canada Gazette* only.

(B) When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act:

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal; or for the construction of branches thereto: in the place where the head office of the company is situated, and in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed;

Extension
of time.

2. For an extension of time for the construction or completion of any line of railway or of any branch or extension thereof, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized: at the place where the head office of the company is situated and in the principal city or town of the districts affected;

Continuation
of charter.

3. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the powers of the company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights) or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company: in the place where the head office of the company is situated or authorized to be.

Exclusive
rights.

(C) When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any

matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others: in the particular locality or localities in which the business, rights or property of others may be specially affected by the proposed Act.

(3) All such notices, whether inserted in the *Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week for a period of four consecutive weeks; and when originating in the Province of Quebec or in the Province of Manitoba shall be published in English in an English newspaper and in French in a French newspaper, and in both languages in the *Canada Gazette*, and if there is no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House endorsed "Private Bill Notice".

Duration
of notice.

**EXAMINER OF PRIVATE BILLS;
MODEL BILLS**

**Examination
of private
bills.**

97. (1) The Chief Clerk of Private Bills shall be the Examiner of Private Bills, and, as such, shall examine and revise all private bills before they are printed, for the purpose of insuring uniformity where possible and of seeing that they are drawn in accordance with the Standing Orders of the House respecting private bills.

Model bill.

(2) Every bill for an Act of incorporation, where a form of model bill has been adopted, shall be drawn in accordance with a model bill (copies of model bills may be obtained from the Clerk of the House). Any provisions contained in any such bill which are not in accord with the model bill shall be inserted between brackets or underlined, and shall be so printed.

**Amending
bill.**

(3) Where a private bill amends any section, subsection or paragraph of an existing act, such section, subsection or paragraph shall be repealed in the text of the bill and re-enacted as proposed to

be amended, the new matter being indicated by underlining; and the section, subsection or paragraph which is to be so repealed, or so much thereof as is essential, shall be printed in the right-hand page opposite such section, subsection or paragraph.

(4) When a private bill repeals an existing section, subsection, or other minor division of a section, that section, subsection or division, or so much thereof as is essential, shall be printed opposite the clause. ^{Repeal.}

(5) A brief explanatory note giving the reasons for any clause of an unusual nature or which differs from the model bill clauses or standard clauses shall be printed opposite the clause in the bill.

MAP OR PLAN WITH PETITION

98. No petition praying for the incorporation of a railway company, or of a canal company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, or for the construction of branches thereto, shall be considered ^{Map or plan to be filed.}

by the Examiner, or by the Committee on Standing Orders, until there has been filed with the said Examiner a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county, township, municipality or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

MAP OR PLAN WITH BILLS

Scale of map
or plan.

²⁹99. No bill for the incorporation of a railway or canal company, or for authorizing the construction of branch lines or extensions of existing lines of railways or of canals, or for changing the route of the railway or of the canal of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Committee on Transport and Communications, until there has been filed with the committee, at least one week before the consideration of the bill, a map or plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing

²⁹Standing Order 99 was amended on June 11, 1965; under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

Prior to June 11, 1965, it read as follows:

99. No bill for the incorporation of a railway or canal company, or for authorizing the construction of branch lines or extensions of existing lines of railways or of canals, or for changing the route of the railway or of the canal of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee, until there has been filed with the committee, at least one week before the consideration of the bill, a map or plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed by the engineer or other person making the same.

also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed by the engineer or other person making same.

EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS

100. (1) The Chief Clerk of Private Bills shall be the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills. Examiner of petitions for private bills.

(2) Petitions for private bills, when received by the House, are to be taken into consideration by the Examiner who shall report to the House in each case the extent to which the requirements of the Standing Orders regarding notice have been complied with; and in every case where the notice is reported by the Examiner to have been insufficient or otherwise defective, or if he reports that there is any doubt as to the sufficiency of the notice as published, the petition, together with the report of the Examiner Report on petitions.

thereon, shall be taken into consideration, without special reference, by the Committee on Standing Orders, which shall report to the House as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the notice, and where the notice is deemed insufficient or otherwise defective, shall recommend to the House the course to be taken in consequence of such deficiency or other defect.

Report on
bills from
the Senate.

(3) All private bills from the Senate (not being based on a petition which has already been so reported on) shall be first taken into consideration and reported on by the Examiner of Petitions, and when necessary by the Committee on Standing Orders in like manner, after the first reading of such bills, and before their consideration by any other standing committee.

INSTRUCTION TO COMMITTEES

Procedure in
certain cases.

101. That it be an instruction to all committees on private bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have

been twice called on two separate occasions for consideration by the committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such bills be withdrawn.

SUSPENSION OF RULES

102. No motion for the suspension or modification of any provision of Part II of the Standing Orders applying to private bills or to petitions for private bills shall be entertained by the House until after reference is made to the Committee on Standing Orders, or to one of the committees charged with the consideration of private bills, and a report made thereon by one of such committees and, in its report, the said committee shall state the grounds for recommending such suspension or modification.

Suspension of
Standing
Orders.

PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED ON PETITION

103. (1) All private bills are introduced on petition, and after such petition.

Introduction
of private
bills.

tion has been favourably reported upon by the Examiner of Petitions or by the Committee on Standing Orders, such bills shall be laid upon the Table of the House by the Clerk, and shall be deemed to have been read a first time, and to have been ordered for a second reading when so laid upon the Table, and recorded in the *Votes and Proceedings* as having been so read.

First
reading.

Senate private
bills first
reading.

(2) When Mr. Speaker informs the House that any private bill has been brought from the Senate, the said bill shall be deemed to have been read a first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House and recorded in the *Votes and Proceedings* as having been so read and ordered.

BILLS CONFIRMING AGREEMENTS

104. When any bill for confirming any agreement is presented to the House, a true copy of such agreement must be attached to it.

Copy
attached
to bill.

BILLS AND PETITIONS REFERRED

³⁰105. Every private bill, when read a second time, is referred to one of the standing committees as follows: bills relating to banks, insurance, trade and commerce and to trust and loan companies, to the Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs; bills relating to railways, canals, telegraphs, canal and railway bridges, to the Committee on Transport and Communications; the bills not coming under these classes, to the Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, and all petitions for or against the bills are considered as referred to such committee.

Stand
referred to a
standing
committee.

NOTICE OF SITTING OF COMMITTEE

106. (1) No committee on any private bill originating in this House is to consider the same until after one week's 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 twenty-four hours' like notice.

Sitting of
committee.

³⁰Standing Order 105 was amended on June 11, 1965; under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament; and provisionally extended for the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament on April 26, 1967, when the House adopted the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure.

Prior to June 11, 1965, it read as follows:

105. Every private bill, when read a second time, is referred to one of the standing committees as follows: bills relating to banks, insurance, trade and commerce and to trust and loan companies, to the Committee on Banking and Commerce; bills relating to railways, canals, telegraphs, canal and railway bridges, to the Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines; the bills not coming under these classes, to the Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, and all petitions for or against the bills are considered as referred to such committee.

Notice to be
appended to
*Votes and
Proceedings.*

(2) On the day of the posting of any bill under this Standing Order, the Clerk of the House shall cause a notice of such posting to be appended to the printed *Votes and Proceedings* of the day.

VOTING IN COMMITTEE

Chairman
votes.

107. 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.

PROVISION NOT COVERED BY NOTICE

Provision not
contained in
notice.

108. It is the duty of the committee to which any private bill may be referred by 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 or petition for the same, as reported upon by the Examiner of Petitions or by the Committee on Standing Orders; and any private bill so reported shall not be

placed on the Order Paper for consideration in committee of the whole until a report has been made by the Examiner as to the sufficiency or otherwise of the notice to cover such provisions.

ALL BILLS TO BE REPORTED

109. The committee to which a private bill may have been referred, shall report the same to the House in every case.

PREAMBLE NOT PROVEN

110. When the committee on any private bill report to the House that they have made any material change in the preamble of a bill, the reasons for making such change shall be stated in their report; and if they report that the preamble of a 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, the preamble of which has been reported as not proven shall be placed upon the Orders of the Day unless by special order of the House.

Preamble
not proven.

**CHAIRMAN TO SIGN BILLS AND
TO INITIAL AMENDMENTS**

Bill to be
signed.

111. The chairman of the committee shall sign with his name at length a printed copy of the bill, and shall also sign with the initials of his name, the preamble and the various sections of the bill and also any amendments which may be made or clauses added in committee; and another copy of the bill with the amendments, if any, written thereon shall be prepared by the Clerk of the committee, who shall sign the bill with his name at length and shall also sign with the initials of his name the preamble and the various sections adopted by the committee, and any amendments which may have been made thereto, and shall file the same with the Clerk of the House or attach it to the report of the committee.

NOTICE OF AMENDMENTS

Notice to
be given.

112. 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 has been given.

REPRINTING OF BILLS WHEN AMENDED

113. Private bills amended by any committee may be reprinted by order of such committee; or after being reported, and before consideration by a committee of the whole House, may be reprinted in whole or in part as the Clerk of the House may direct; and the cost of such reprinting shall, in either case, be added to the cost of the first printing of the bill and be payable by the promoter of the same.

AMENDMENTS BY THE SENATE

114. 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.

RECORD OF PRIVATE BILLS

115. A record shall be kept in the private bills office of the name, description, and place of residence of the parties applying for a private bill or of

their agent, the amount of fees paid, and all the proceedings thereon, from the time of the deposit of the bill with the Clerk of the House to the passing of the bill; such record to specify briefly each proceeding in the House or in any committee to which the bill or the petition may be referred, and the day on which the committee is appointed to sit; such record shall be open to public inspection during office hours.

LIST OF BILLS

Lists of bills
in lobbies.

116. (1) Lists of all private bills which have been referred to any committee shall be prepared daily by the Chief Clerk of Private Bills, specifying the committee to which each bill has been referred and the date on or after which the bill may be considered by such committee, and shall cause the same to be hung up in the lobby.

(2) A list of committee meetings shall be prepared from time to time as arranged, by the Chief Clerk of Private Bills, stating the day and hour of each

such meeting, and the room in which it is to be held, which list shall be attached to the *Votes and Proceedings* from day to day; and a list of committee meetings to be held each day shall be hung up in the lobby on the day previous to that on which the meeting is to be held.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS

117. (1) No person shall act as parliamentary agent conducting proceedings before the House of Commons or its committees without the express sanction and authority of Mr. Speaker, and all such agents shall be personally responsible to the House and to Mr. Speaker, for the observance of the rules, orders and practice of Parliament and rules prescribed by Mr. Speaker, and also for the payment of all fees and charges.

(2) A list of such persons shall be kept by the Chief Clerk of Private Bills

and a copy filed with the Clerk of the House.

(3) No person shall be allowed to be registered as a parliamentary agent during any session unless he has paid a fee of twenty-five dollars for such session and is actually employed in promoting or opposing some private bill or petition pending in Parliament during that session.

**Liability of
agents.**

118. Any parliamentary agent who wilfully acts in violation of the Standing Orders and practice of Parliament, or of any rules to be prescribed by Mr. Speaker, or who wilfully misconducts himself in prosecuting any proceedings before Parliament, shall be liable to an absolute or temporary prohibition to practice as a parliamentary agent, at the pleasure of Mr. Speaker; provided, that upon the application of such agent, Mr. Speaker shall state in writing the ground for such prohibition.

UNPROVIDED CASES

119. Except as herein otherwise provided, the Standing Orders relating to public bills shall apply to private bills.

Unprovided
cases.

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