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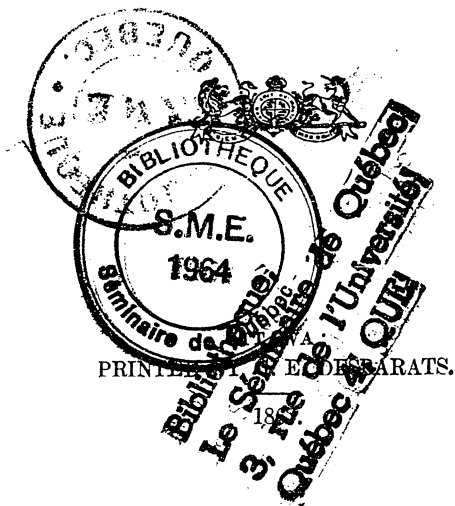
RULES, ORDERS,

AND

FORMS OF PROCEEDING

OF THE

SENATE OF CANADA.



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RULES, ORDERS
AND
FORMS OF PROCEEDING
OF THE
Senate of Canada.

I.—OPENING OF PARLIAMENT AND PROCEEDINGS AT THE
COMMENCEMENT OF A SESSION.

1.—On the first day of the Meeting of a New Parliament, or of any subsequent Session, His Excellency having opened the Session by a gracious Speech to both Houses and prayers being said, some Bill is read *pro formâ*; the Speech from The Throne is reported by the Speaker, and a Committee of Privileges, consisting of all the Senators present during the Session, is appointed. Opening
of Session.

2.—At the commencement of every Session, The Clerk is to lay before The Senate, on the day following the appointment of the Committee on Contingent Accounts, and as often thereafter as he may require an advance of money, a detailed account of his disbursements, since the last audit, with vouchers in support thereof. Clerk's ac-
counts.

Tickets of admission. **3.**—On the days of the Opening and Prorogation of Parliament, no Stranger is admitted without a ticket of admission.

II.—SITTING OF THE SENATE AND PLACES OF
SENATORS.

Hours of meeting. **4.**—The time for the ordinary meeting of The Senate is at three o'clock, in the afternoon, unless some other time shall have previously been ordered.

No quorum. **5.**—If thirty minutes after the time of meeting, fifteen Senators, including The Speaker, are not present, The Speaker takes the Chair and adjourns till the next sitting day; the names of the Senators present being taken down by the Clerk.

Adj't for want of quorum. **6.**—When it appears, during the sitting of The Senate, on notice being taken, that fifteen Senators, including the Speaker, are not present, the Senators who may be in the adjoining rooms being previously summoned, The Speaker adjourns the Senate as above, without a question first put.

Orders remaining. **7.**—The Orders of the Day, which, by reason of any adjournment, have not been proceeded with, are considered as postponed until the next sitting day, to take precedence of the Orders of that day, unless otherwise ordered.

Adj't at 6 P. M. **8.**—If, at six o'clock, the business be not concluded, the Speaker leaves the Chair until half past seven.

9.—When The Senate adjourns on Friday, unless otherwise ordered, it stands adjourned until the Monday following. Adj't on Friday.

10.—The Speaker stands uncovered when speaking to the Senate, and if called upon to explain a point of Order or Practice, he is to state the Rule applicable to the case, and also to decide the Question, when required, subject to an appeal to The Senate. The Speaker.

11.—When the Senate adjourns, the Senators keep their places until The Speaker has left the Chair. Leaving chair.

12.—Senators sit uncovered, and when entering, or crossing The Senate Chamber, they bow to the Chair; and if they have occasion to speak together, when The Senate is sitting, they go below the Bar, or else The Speaker stops the business under discussion. Demeanor.

13.—Any Senator may, at any time, desire The Senate to be cleared of Strangers, and The Speaker immediately gives directions to the proper officers to execute the order, without debate. Door closed.

III.—RULES OF DEBATE.

14.—Every Senator desiring to speak is to rise in his place, and address himself to the rest of the Senators, and not refer to any other Senator by name. Senators addressing the Senate.

Sharp and taxing speeches.

15.—All personal, sharp or taxing speeches are forbidden ; and any Senator conceiving himself offended or injured in The Senate, in a Committee Room, or in any of the rooms belonging to the Senate, is to appeal to the Senate for redress.

Senators censured.

16.—Any Senator having used objectionable words, and not explaining or retracting the same, or offering apologies for the use thereof, to the satisfaction of the Senate, will be censured, or otherwise dealt with, as the Senate may think fit,

Quarrels prevented.

17.—The Senate will interfere to prevent the prosecution of any quarrel between Senators, arising out of Debates or Proceedings of the Senate, or any Committee thereof.

Senators speak to question.

18.—A Senator may speak to any Question before the Senate ; or upon a Question, or upon an amendment, to be proposed by himself ; or upon a Question of Order arising out of the Debate ; but not otherwise.

May not speak twice.

19.—No Senator may speak twice to a Question before the Senate, except in explanation, or reply, where he has made a substantive motion, or in Committee of the Whole.

Protests.

20.—Any Senator entering his Protest or Dissent to any votes of the Senate, with or without his reasons, must enter and sign the same in the Clerk's Book, on the next sitting day before the rising of the Senate.

21.—Every Protest is subject to the control of the Senators, and may neither be altered, nor withdrawn, without the consent of the Senate; nor can a Senator, absent when the Question was put, be admitted to Protest. Controlled
by Senate.

22.—The Rules of the Senate are observed in a Committee of the Whole, except the Rules limiting the time of speaking; and no motion for the Previous Question, or for an Adjournment, can be received, but a Senator may, at any time, move that the Chairman leave the Chair, or report progress, or ask leave to sit again. Rules in
Commit-
tees of the
Whole.

23.—When the Senate is put into Committee, every Senator is to sit in his place. Places of
Senators.

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

25.—No Senator may speak to any Question after the same has been put by the Speaker, and the voices have been given, in the affirmative and negative thereon. Question
put.

26.—In voting, the “Contents” first rise in their places, and then the “Non-Contents”. Voting.

27.—Upon a Division in the Senate, the “Contents” and “Non-Contents” are entered upon the Minutes, if two Senators require it, provided the Senate has not passed to other business. Contents
and non-
Contents.

IV.—NOTICES OF MOTIONS, AND MOTIONS.

Notices
and with-
drawal of
motions.

28.—One intermediate day's Notice, in writing, must be given of all Motions deemed Special; and any Senator who has made a Motion, may withdraw the same by leave of the Senate, such leave being granted without a negative voice.

Prefaced
motions.

29.—No Motion prefaced by a written preamble is received by The Senate.

Making
Standing
Order.

30.—No Motion for making any Order of the Senate a Standing Order can be adopted, unless the Senators in attendance on the Session shall have been previously summoned to consider the same.

Orders read
before
entered.

31.—The Clerk is not to enter any Order until The Speaker first demand the assent of The Senate; and The Clerk is to read every Order first in the Senate before it is entered.

Motion for
Printing.

32.—Every Paper intended to be printed is referred, on Motion, to the Joint Standing Committee on Printing for report.

The ques-
tion under
debate.

33.—When a Question is under Debate, no Motion is received, unless to amend it; to commit it; to postpone it to a certain day; for the Previous Question; for reading the orders of the day, or for the adjournment of the Senate.

V.—PETITIONS.

Petitions.

34.—Every Petition is to be fairly written, and no Petition Printed or Lithographed will be received, unless three of the Petitioners shall have signed on the Sheet containing the Petition.

35.—No Petition is received from any Corporation aggregate, unless it be duly authenticated by the Seal of such Corporation. Corporate Seals required.

36.—Petitions signed by persons purporting to represent Public Meetings, can only be received as the Petitions of the parties whose names are affixed thereto. Petitions signed by Chairman, &c.

VI.—PUBLIC BILLS.

37.—It is the right of every Senator to bring in a Bill. Bringing in Bills.

38.—The first reading of every Bill takes place immediately after the Bill is presented. 1st reading.

39.—The Principle of a Bill is usually debated at its second reading. Debate on principle.

40.—No arguments are admitted against the Principle of a Bill, in a Committee of the Whole. Forbidden in Committee.

41.—Every Bill is to undergo three separate readings, each on a different day, but Bills of an urgent nature are sometimes allowed to pass, with unusual expedition, through their several stages. Readings of Bills.

42.—A Senator may, at any time, previous to a Bill being passed entirely, move for the reconsideration of any particular clause thereof, already passed. Reconsideration of a clause.

43.—To annex any clause or clauses to a Bill of Aid or Supply, the matter of which is foreign to and different from the matter of the Bill, is unparliamentary. Supply Bills ;

Must be recom-
mended.

44.—The Senate will not proceed upon a Bill appropriating public money, that shall not, within the knowledge of The Senate, have been recommended by the Queen's Representative.

Bills once
passed.

45.—When a Bill, originating in the Senate, has once passed through its final stage therein, no new Bill for the same object can afterwards be originated in The Senate, during the same Session.

3rd read-
ings.

46.—Orders of the Day for the Third Reading of Bills take precedence of all others, except Orders to which The Senate may have previously given priority.

VII.—PRIVATE BILLS.

Time for
receiving
Petitions
and Bills.

47.—No petition for any Private Bill is received by The Senate, after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to The Senate, after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Select Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

Publication
of Rules.

48.—The Clerk of The Senate shall, during each Recess of Parliament, publish weekly, in the Official Gazette, the following Rules, respecting Notices of intended applications for Private Bills; and in other newspapers (English and French) the substance thereof; and The Clerk shall also announce, by Notice affixed in the Committee Rooms and Lobbies of the Senate, by the first day of every

Session, the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, and Private Bills and Reports thereon.

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

Notices
for Private
Bills.

In *Ontario, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick*—A Notice inserted in the Official Gazette, and in one newspaper published in the County, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the next nearest County in which a newspaper is published.

In *Quebec*—A Notice inserted in the Official Gazette, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and one newspaper

in the French language, in the District affected, or in both languages, if there be but one paper ; or if there be no paper published therein, then (in both languages) in the Official Gazette, and in a paper published in an adjoining District.

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

Toll Bridge
Bills.

50.—Before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, is presented to The Senate, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill, shall, upon giving the Notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Consideration of
Petitions.

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

referred to in the Notice, the Committee is to recommend to The Senate the course to be taken in consequence of such insufficiency of Notice.

52.—All Private Bills from the House of Commons (not being based on a Petition which has already been so reported on by the Committee) shall be first taken into consideration and reported on by the said Committee in like manner, after the First Reading of such Bills. Private Bills from the House of Commons.

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

54.—All Private Bills are introduced on Petition, and presented to The Senate after the Petition has been favorably reported on by the Committee on Standing Orders. Introduction of P. Bills.

55.—When any Bill for confirming Letters Patent is presented to The Senate, a true copy of such Letters Patent must be attached to it. Letters Patent.

56.—The expenses and costs attending on Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege, or for any object of profit, or private, corporate, or individual advantage; or for amending, extending, or enlarging any former Acts, in such manner as to confer additional powers, ought not to fall on the public; accordingly the parties seeking to obtain any such Bill, shall be required to pay into the Private Bill Office the sum of sixty dollars, immediately after Fees and costs of preparing.

and printing Private Bills.

the Second Reading thereof : and all such Bills shall be prepared in the English and French languages, by the parties applying for the same, and printed by the Contractor for Printing the Bills of The Senate, and 350 copies thereof in English and 50 in French shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, with 200 additional copies in French also, of such Bills as relate to Quebec, before the Second Reading; and no such Bill shall be read a Third time, until a Certificate from the Queen's Printer shall have been filed with The Clerk, that the cost of printing 500 copies of the Act in English, and 250 in French, for the Government, has been paid to him.

Fee and cost of printing.

2. The Fee payable on the Second Reading of any Private Bill, is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates, but the Cost of Printing the same is paid in each House.

Bills and Petitions referred.

57.—Every Private Bill, when read a Second time, is referred to The Committee on Private Bills, if appointed, or to some other Standing Committee of the same character; and all Petitions before the Senate, for or against the Bill, are considered as referred to such Committee.

Sitting of Committee.

58.—No Committee on any Private Bill originating in the Senate, of which Notice is required to be given, is to consider the same until after a 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 House of Commons, until after twenty-four hours' like notice.

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

Deposit of Filled-up Bill.

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

Consent of parties interested.

61.—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.

Voting in Committees.

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

Extraordinary provisions in Bills.

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

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

65.—The Chairman of the Committee shall sign, with his name at length, a printed copy of the Bill, on which the Amendments are fairly written, and shall also sign with the initials of his name, the several Amendments made and Clauses added in Committee ; and another copy of the Bill, with the Amendments written thereon, shall be prepared by the Clerk of the Committee, and filed in the Private Bill Office, or attached to the Report.

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

67.—When any Private Bill is returned from the House of Commons with amendments, the same not being merely verbal or unimportant, such amendments are, previous to the Second Reading, referred

to a Committee of the Whole, or to the Standing Committee to which such Bill was originally referred.

68.—Except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, no Motion may be made to dispense with any Standing Order relative to private Bills, without due notice thereof. Dispensing
with Stand-
ing Orders.

69.—A Book, to be called the “Private Bill Register,” shall be kept in a room to be called the “Private Bill Office,” in which Book shall be entered, by the Clerk appointed for the business of that office, the name, description and place of residence of the parties applying for the Bill, or of their agent, and all the proceedings thereon, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill; such entry to specify briefly each proceeding in The Senate or in any Committee to which the Bill or Petition may be referred, and the day on which the Committee is appointed to sit. Such book to be open to public inspection, daily, during Office hours. Private Bill
Register.

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

VIII.—BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Divorce
notices
published.

71.—Every Applicant for a Bill of Divorce is required to give Notice of his intention so to do, and to specify from whom and for what cause, by advertisement during six months, in the Official Gazette, and in two newspapers published in the District, in Quebec, or County, or Union of Counties in the other provinces, where such Applicant usually resided, at the time of the separation, or if the requisite numbers of papers cannot be found therein, then in the adjoining District, or County or union of Counties.

And serv-
ed on ad-
verse party.

72.—A copy of the Notice, in writing, is to be served, at the instance of the Applicant, upon the person from whom the Divorce is sought, if the residence of such person can be ascertained; and proof on Oath of such Service, or of the attempts made to effect it, to the satisfaction of The Senate, is to be adduced before The Senate on the reading of the Petition.

Proceed-
ings in
Courts
filed.

73.—When Proceedings in any Courts of Law have taken place prior to the Petition, an Exemplification of such Proceedings to final judgment, duly certified, is to be presented to The Senate, on the reading of the Petition.

Damages
levied.

74.—In cases where damages have been awarded to the Applicant, proof on Oath must be adduced, to the satisfaction of The Senate, that such damages have been levied and retained, or explanation given

to The Senate for the neglect or inability to levy the same, under a writ of execution, as they may deem a sufficient excuse for such omission.

75.—The Second Reading of the Bill is not to take place until fourteen days after the first reading, and Notice of such second reading is to be affixed upon the Doors of the Senate during that period, and a copy thereof, and of the Bill duly served upon the party from whom the Divorce is sought; and proof, on Oath, of such Service, adduced at the Bar of The Senate, before proceeding to the second reading, or sufficient proof adduced of the impossibility of complying with this regulation.

Formalities
before 2nd
reading.

76.—The Petitioner is to appear below the Bar of The Senate, at the second reading, to be examined by The Senate, generally, or as to any collusion or connivance between the parties to obtain such separation, unless The Senate think fit to dispense therewith.

Petitioner
to appear.

77.—After the Second Reading, Witnesses are to be heard, at the Bar of The Senate on Oath; the preliminary evidence being that of the due celebration of the marriage between the parties, by legitimate testimony, either by witnesses present at the time of the marriage, or by complete and satisfactory proof of the certificate of the officiating minister or authority.

Evidence
of celebra-
tion of mar-
riage.

78.—The Counsel for the Applicant, as well as the party from whom the Divorce is sought, may be heard.

Counsel
heard.

heard at the Bar of The Senate, as well on the evidence adduced, as on the provisions for the future support of the wife, if deemed necessary.

Witnesses,
how sum-
moned.

79.—The Witnesses are notified to attend by a Summons, to issue under the hand and seal of The Speaker, to the parties applying for the same, on application to The Clerk of the Senate, and served at the expense of the said parties, by the Usher of the Black Rod, or his authorized Deputy; and every Witness is allowed his reasonable expenses, to be taxed by The Senate, or any Officer thereof, appointed for that purpose.

When re-
fusing to
attend.

80.—Witnesses refusing to obey the Summons are, by Order of The Senate, taken into the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod, and not liberated therefrom, except by Order of The Senate, and after payment of the expenses incurred.

Bill pre-
pared and
printed by
petitioner.

81.—Every Bill of Divorce is to be prepared by the party applying for the same, and printed by the Contractor for the Sessional Printing of the Senate, at the expense of the party; and three hundred and fifty copies thereof, in English, and two hundred copies in French, must be deposited in the office of the Clerk of The Senate, and no such Bill is to be read a third time until a certificate from the Queen's Printer shall have been filed with The Clerk, that the cost of printing 500 copies of the Act in English, and 250 copies in French for the Government, has been paid to him.

82.—Every Applicant for a Bill of Divorce, at the time of presenting the Petition, is to pay into the hands of the Clerk of The Senate, a sum of eighty dollars, to cover the expenses which may be incurred by The Senate during the progress of the Bill. Amount to be paid.

83.—In all unprovided cases, reference should be had to the Rules and Decisions of the House of Lords. Unprovided cases.

IX.—COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE.

84.—To have more freedom of debate and to facilitate business, Committees are appointed, either of the Whole or of Individuals; Committees of the Whole sit in The Senate Chamber, but then The Speaker sits not in the Chair as Speaker. Appointment of Committees.

85.—When The Senate is put into a Committee of the Whole, the Sitting is not resumed without the unanimous consent of the Committee, unless upon a question put by the Senator who shall be in the chair of such Committee. How resumed.

X.—STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

86.—Select Committees usually meet in one of the Committee Rooms, at the option of the Senators, who choose their Chairman, and the majority of the Senators appointed on each Committee constitute a Quorum. Meeting of Committees.

Speaking. **87.**—The Senators speak uncovered, but may remain seated, if they please.

Senators admitted. **88.**—Senators, though not of the Committee, are not excluded from coming in and speaking, but they must not vote ; they sit behind those that are of the Committee.

Others, only when ordered. **89.**—No other persons, unless they are commanded to attend, are to enter at any Committee of the Senate, or at a Conference.

Mover to be one of the Committee. **90.**—Every Senator on whose motion any Bill, Petition or Question shall have been referred to a Select Committee, shall be one of the Committee.

Reports presented. **91.**—On all Reports made from Committees of amendments to Bills, the Senator presenting the report is to explain to The Senate the effect of each amendment.

Senators stand up. **92.**—When the Chairman of a Select Committee presents the Report to the Senate, the other Senators of the Committee stand up.

List of Committees. **93.**—It is the duty of The Clerk to cause to be affixed in some conspicuous part of the Senate, a List of the several Standing and Select Committees appointed during the Session.

XI.—MESSAGES, CONFERENCES, &c., BETWEEN THE TWO
HOUSES.

94. With regard to Messages, one of the Clerks of either House may be bearer of Messages from one House to the other. Bearers of Messages.

95. Messages so sent are received at the Bar by one of the Clerks of the House to which they are sent, at any time whilst The Senate is sitting, or in Committee, without interrupting the business then proceeding. By whom received.

96. Messages are occasionally brought up by two or more Members of the House of Commons. The Speaker takes the Chair, if the Senate be in Committee, and one of the Messengers reads the Message at the Bar and delivers it to The Speaker, who reports the same to the Senate; and if an Answer be required, the Messengers are called in and informed that an answer will be sent by a Messenger of the Senate. When brought by Members of the Commons.

97.—None are to speak at a Conference with the House of Commons, but those that are of the Committee; and when any thing from such Conference is reported, the Senators of the Committee are to stand up. Who may speak at a conference.

98.—Seats are reserved without the Bar of the Senate Chamber for the Members of the House of Commons who may be desirous of hearing the Debates. Seats for Members of Commons.

Messages
for Sena-
tors, Of-
ficers,
Clerks, &c.

99.—When the attendance of a Senator, or of any of the Officers, Clerks, or Servants of the Senate is desired, to be examined by the Commons, or to appear before any Committees thereof, a Message is sent by the Commons, to request that The Senate will give leave to such Senator, Officer, Clerk or Servant to attend; and if The Senate doth grant leave to such Senator, he may go if he think fit; but it is not optional for such Officer, Clerk or Servant to refuse. And without such leave, no Senator, Officer, Clerk or Servant of The Senate shall, on any account, either go down to the House of Commons, or send his answer in writing, or appear by Counsel to answer any accusation there, upon penalty of being committed to the Black Rod, or to Prison, during the pleasure of The Senate.

XII.—JOURNALS.

Sent to
Governor.

100.—A copy of the Journals, or Minutes of Proceedings, certified by the Clerk, is to be transmitted daily to the Governor General.

Bound an-
nually.

101.—The Journals are to be bound in annual volumes, as soon as may be after each Session, with a full Index.

To whom
transmit-
ted.

102.—The Clerk is to transmit, annually, through the Librarian, copies of the Journals to the Colonial Office, to the Houses of Lords and Commons, and to the Legislatures of the various British Colonies.

103.—The Clerk is to make arrangements for exchanging the Laws of Canada, for those of the Imperial Parliament and of the Colonial Legislatures: Laws exchanged.

104.—The Clerk is to furnish the Librarian with sufficient copies of the Journals and of all Reports from Heads of Public Departments, or concerning any Public Institution, for general exchange. Reports, &c., for General Exchange.

105.—The Journals of the Senate, according to Parliamentary usage, may be searched by the House of Commons, as the Journals of that House, may be searched by the Senate. Journals searched.

XIII.—LIBRARY.

106.—A proper Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library is to be kept by the Librarian, who is responsible for their safe custody. He is required to lay on the table of the Senate, at the opening of each Session, a report on the state of the Library. Catalogue of Books kept.

107.—No person shall be entitled to resort to the Library during a Session of Parliament, except the Governor General, the Members of the Privy Council, The Senators and the Members of the House of Commons, also the Officers of both Houses, and such other persons as may receive a written order of admission from The Speaker of either House. Senators may personally introduce Strangers to the Library during the day time, but not after the hour of seven o'clock, P. M. Admittance to Library.

Taking out Books. **108.**—During a Session of Parliament, no Books belonging to the Library may be taken out of the Building, except by the authority of The Speaker, or upon receipts given by a Member of either House.

Library, during recess. **109.**—During the Recess of Parliament, the Library and Reading Room remain open every day in each week, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from the hour of ten in the morning, until three in the afternoon; and access to the Library is permitted to persons introduced by a Senator or a Member of the House of Commons, or admitted at the discretion of The Clerk or The Librarian; subject to such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the security and preservation of the collection; but no one is allowed to take any Book out of the Library, except Members of Parliament, and such others as may be authorized by The Speaker of either House.

XIV.—UNION ACT AND ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Printing of Union Act and Royal Instructions. **110.**—The Union Act as well as the Royal Instructions to the Governor General of Canada respecting the passing of Bills by Parliament, which may be communicated to the Senate, are to be printed with the Rules and Standing Orders thereof.

XV.—UNPROVIDED CASES.

Unprovided cases. **111.**—In all unprovided cases, the Rules, Usages and Forms of Proceeding of the House of Lords are to be followed.