

CANADA

RULES

OF THE

SENATE OF CANADA

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE SENATE

JL
158.3
1952



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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RULES

PART I—INTRODUCTORY

OF THE

SENATE OF CANADA

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RULES
OF THE
SENATE OF CANADA

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RULES

OF THE

SENATE OF CANADA

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY

- 1.** In all cases not provided for hereinafter, or by Sessional or other Orders, the Standing Orders, Rules, Usages and Forms of Proceeding of the Lords House of the Imperial Parliament, in force for the time being, shall be followed, so far as they can be applied to the proceedings of the Senate or any committee thereof. B. 201.

Procedure in unprovided cases.
- 2.** Except so far as is expressly provided, these Rules shall in no way restrict the mode in which the Senate may exercise and uphold its powers, privileges and immunities.

No implied restrictions on Senate.

Existing rules
repealed.

3. All existing Rules and Standing Orders of the Senate are repealed; except as otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Definitions.

4. Unless the context precludes such construction, the words and phrases following have and include in these Rules and all other rules and orders of the Senate the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:

(a) "Question"—A motion moved and proposed from the Chair.

(b) "Substantive motion"—A motion not incidental to a proceeding before the Senate, nor relating to and arising out of an Order of the Day.

(c) "Incidental Questions"—Such questions as arise out of other questions, and are to be decided before those which give rise to them.

(d) "Subsidiary Questions"—Questions which relate to a principal motion, and are made use of to enable the Senate to dispose of it in the most appropriate manner.

(e) "Leave of the Senate"—Leave granted without a dissentient voice.

- (f) "Select Committee"—A committee embracing less than the whole number of senators.
- (g) "Standing Committee"—A select committee appointed for the session.
- (h) "Special Committee"—A select committee other than a standing committee.
- (i) "Written"—Written by hand, typewritten or printed, or partly the one and partly one or both of the others.
- (j) "Two days' notice"—A notice where a sitting day intervenes between the day on which the notice is given and the day on which the motion or inquiry is made.
- (k) "One day's notice"—A notice given on any sitting day for a motion or inquiry to be made on the next succeeding sitting day.

5. Except as otherwise ordered by the Senate, these Standing Rules and Orders shall go into operation immediately upon the Prorogation of the present Session of Parliament, being that convened on the eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

When rules
to go into
operation.

PART II.—PUBLIC BUSINESS

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

Opening of
Parliament.

6. On the first day of the first session of a new Parliament, or of any subsequent session when the House of Commons have no Speaker, the Senate meets at thirty minutes before the hour named for the opening of the session: prayers are said; and new senators, if any, are introduced, and take the oath of allegiance and their seats. His Excellency the Governor General or his Deputy being seated, the Commons attend in response to a message to that effect conveyed by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and are directed to choose a Speaker.

His Excellency or his Deputy, as the case may be, retires; and the Senate adjourns to a time thirty minutes before that fixed for the delivery of the Governor General's speech.
M. 151-153: B. 83.

On the second day of any such session as aforesaid or on the first day of any other session, His Excellency opens the Session by a gracious Speech to both Houses; and, Prayers being said, a Bill is read *pro forma*;

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. M. 170-173-469: B. 85.

ORGANIZATION OF SENATE AND GENERAL REGULATIONS AS TO TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS

7. The Senate meets for the transaction of business at three of the clock in the afternoon of each sitting day; unless otherwise previously ordered. M. 208: B. 208.

Time of
daily sit-
tings.

8. If, thirty minutes after the time of meeting, fifteen senators, including the Speaker are not present the Speaker takes the Chair and adjourns the Senate until the next sitting day, the names of the senators present being taken down by the Clerk. M. 210: B. 217.

No meeting,
for want of
quorum.

9. When it appears, on notice being taken, during a sitting of the Senate, that fifteen senators, including the Speaker, are not present, the senators who may be in the adjoining rooms being previously summoned,

Adjourn-
ment for
want of
quorum.

the Speaker adjourns the Senate as above, without a question first put. M. 210: B. 217.

When
Speaker
has to leave
Chair.

10. Whenever the Speaker, from illness or other cause, finds it necessary to leave the Chair during any part of the sitting on any day, he may call upon any senator to take the Chair and preside as Speaker, during the remainder of such day, or until the Speaker himself resumes the Chair before the end of the sitting for that day.

Absence of
Speaker.

11. Whenever the Senate is informed by the Clerk at the Table of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Senate may choose any senator to preside as Speaker during such absence; and such senator shall thereupon have and execute all the powers, privileges and duties of Speaker, until the Speaker himself resumes the Chair, or another Speaker is appointed by the Governor General. B. 164-5.

Acts valid.

12. Every act done by any senator, acting as aforesaid, shall have the same effect and validity as if the act were done by the Speaker himself. B. 165.

13. If, at six of the clock in the afternoon, the business be not concluded, the Speaker or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole leaves the Chair until half-past seven of the clock; the Mace being left on or under the table, as the case may be. B. 214.

Evening sittings.

Provided that, if at the said time, a division has been ordered, the Speaker or the Chairman shall not leave the Chair until such division has been taken and any formal business immediately consequent thereon has been completed. M. 217.

Proviso.

14. When the Senate adjourns on Friday, unless otherwise ordered, it stands adjourned until the Monday following. M. 212.

Adjournment on Friday.

15. When the Senate adjourns, senators keep their places until the Speaker has left the Chair. B. 333.

Demeanour of senators at adjournment.

16. The Speaker preserves order and decorum, and decides questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate. In explaining a point of order or practice he states the rule or authority applicable to the case. M. 188, 338: B. 166, 360, 366.

Power and duty of Speaker.

Demeanour
of Senators
in Chamber.

17. Senators may not pass between the Chair and the Table. When entering, leaving, or crossing the Senate Chamber, they bow to the Chair. If they have occasion, when the Senate is sitting, to speak together, they go below the Bar; otherwise the Speaker stops the business under discussion. M. 333: B. 332.

Strangers
ordered to
withdraw.

18. If at any sitting of the Senate, or in Committee of the Whole, any senator shall take notice that strangers are present, the 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 the Speaker or the Chairman may, whenever he may think fit, order the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the Senate. M. 203: B. 194, 343.

18A. When a Bill or other matter relating to any subject administered by a department of the Government of Canada has originated in and is being considered by the Senate or in Committee of the Whole, a Minister representing the Department, not being a Member of the Senate, may enter the Senate Chamber,

and, subject to the Rules, Orders, Forms of Proceedings, and usages of the Senate, take part in the debate.

19. At each daily sitting of the Senate, the Speaker shall call for, in the following order,—

Order of
business.

1. Presentation of Petitions:
2. Reading of Petitions:
3. Reports of Committees:
4. Notices of Inquiries and of Motions:
5. Inquiries:
6. Motions:
7. Orders of the Day. B. 218.

20. Unless the Senate direct otherwise; Orders of the Day take precedence according to priority as follows:

Precedence
among
Orders of
the day

1. Orders of the Day for the third reading of Bills.
2. An Order of the Day which, at the time of adjournment was under consideration.
3. Orders of the Day which at the time of adjournment had not been reached.
4. Remaining Orders of the Day. M. 227, 251, sqq., B. 218.

NOTICES OF INQUIRIES AND OF MOTIONS

Notice of Motion; how given.

21. When a senator wishes to give notice of an inquiry or motion, he reduces the notice to writing, signs it, reads it from his place during a sitting of the Senate, and hands it in at the Clerk's table. M. 231, sq., 270: B. 292.

Exceptions.

This rule does not apply to motions with respect to Bills, nor to motions dealing with reports of committees, nor to formal, routine, subsidiary or incidental motions, notice of which, when necessary, may be given by word of mouth, or by any means which places such motions among the Orders or on the notice paper for any day.

Notice for absent Senator.

22. A senator, on being duly requested, may give notice for any other senator not then present, by putting the name of such senator on the notice, in addition to his own. B. 293.

Two days' notice of certain motions.

23. Two days' notice must be given of a motion for any of the following purposes:

- (a) To make a new rule or standing order, or to repeal or amend an existing rule or standing order;

- (b) For an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, not merely formal in its character;
- (c) For an Order of the Senate for any papers or documents not relating to a Bill or other matter appearing among the Orders of the Day, or on the notice paper;
- (d) For the appointment of a special committee;
- (e) For the adoption of the report of any such special committee;
- (f) For the second reading of a Bill;
- (g) A like notice is required of any inquiry, not relating to a Bill or other matter appearing among the Orders of the Day, or on the notice paper. B. 293.

24. One day's notice must be given of One day's notice of certain motions.
any of the following motions:

- (a) To suspend any rule or standing order, or any part thereof;
- (b) For the third reading of a Bill;
- (c) For any substantial amendment to a Private Bill;

- (d) For the consideration of substantial amendments made in a Public Bill by a Committee of the Whole;
- (e) That the Senate resolve itself forthwith into a Committee of the Whole;
- (f) For the appointment of a Standing Committee;
- (g) For an instruction to a committee;
- (h) For the adoption of a report, not merely formal in its character, from any Standing Committee;
- (i) For an adjournment of the Senate, other than the ordinary daily adjournment or that under Rule 14, 25 or 44;
- (j) For any purpose to which neither the next preceding nor the next succeeding rule applies; and—
- (k) A like notice is required of any inquiry relating to a Bill or other matter appearing among the Orders of the Day or on the notice paper.

Motions for which no notice is required.

25. No notice is required for any of the following motions:

- (a) By way of amendment to a question;
- (b) For the committal of the question;

- (c) For its postponement to a certain day;
- (d) For the previous question;
- (e) For reading the Orders of the Day;
- (f) For the adjournment of the Senate, while a question is under discussion;
- (g) For the adjournment of the Senate for the purpose of bringing up a question of urgent public importance (which the mover shall state on rising to speak) before the House proceeds to the Orders of the Day;
- (h) For the adjournment of the debate;
- (i) For the consideration of Commons' amendments to a public Bill forthwith, or on a future day;
- (j) For the appointment of a Committee to prepare reasons for disagreeing with a Commons' amendment;
- (k) Raising a question of privilege;
- (l) For the first reading of a Bill;
- (m) For the postponement, discharge or revival of an Order of the Day;
- (n) For dealing on a future day with any matter which is on the Table of the Senate;

- (o) For the reconsideration, while in the Committee of the Whole, of any clause of a Bill already agreed to;
- (p) That the Senate resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on a future day;
- (q) By a minister for the immediate presentation of papers;
- (r) For the ordinary adjournment of the Senate, at the close of the business of the day;
- (s) Other motions of a merely formal or uncontentious character;
- (t) Where notice is dispensed with by the unanimous consent of the Senate.
M. 237, sqq.; B. 293, 302, 527.

Motion cannot be proposed which has been passed upon during same session.

25a. No question or amendment shall be proposed which is the same in substance as any question or amendment which, during the same session, has been resolved in the affirmative, or negative, unless the order, resolution or vote on such question or amendment has been rescinded.

Five days' notice to rescind motion.

25b. An order, resolution or other vote of the Senate may be rescinded; but no such order, resolution or other vote may be

rescinded unless five days' notice be given and at least two-thirds of the senators present vote in favour of its rescission: Provided that, to correct irregularities or mistakes, one day's notice only shall be sufficient

26. Any notice containing unbecoming expressions, or which offends against any rule or order of the Senate, if not amended by the senator giving the same, is not allowed by the Speaker to appear on the notice paper. M. 235: B. 295-297.

Objection-
able notice
disallowed
by Speaker.

MOTIONS

27. No motion prefaced by a written preamble is received by the Senate.

Preambles
not allowed.

28. Any senator who has made a motion may withdraw or modify the same by leave of the Senate. M. 273: B. 295.

Motion with-
drawn by
leave.

29. No motion for making a standing rule or order can be adopted, unless two days' notice in writing has been given thereof, and the senators in attendance on the session have been summoned to consider the same. B. 295.

Senators
specially
summoned
to
consider
proposed
Rule.
Notice.

Notice of
suspension
of rule.

30. No motion to suspend any rule or standing order, or any part of a rule, or order, may be made, except on one day's notice, specifying the rule or order or part thereof proposed to be suspended, and the purpose of such suspension. M. 150: B. 295.

Notice
waived by
consent.

Any rule or order, or part thereof, may be suspended without notice by the unanimous consent of the Senate, the rule or order, or part thereof, proposed to be suspended being distinctly stated. M. 236; B. 295.

Motion must
be seconded.

31. A motion or amendment not seconded cannot be debated or put from the Chair. B. 295 Sqq.

DEBATES, DIVISIONS AND PROTESTS

Manner of
speaking.

32. A senator desiring to speak is to rise in his place uncovered and address himself to the rest of the senators, and is not to refer to any senator by name. M. 303: B. 332.

Two or more
Senators
rising to
speak.

33. When two or more senators rise to speak, the Speaker calls upon the senator who, in his opinion, first rose in his place; but a motion may be made that any senator

who has risen "be now heard" or "do now speak". M. 304, sq.: B. 334.

34. A senator may speak to any question before the Senate; or upon a motion, or an amendment to be proposed by himself; or upon a question or order arising out of the debate; but not otherwise, without the consent of a majority of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate. M. 306 sq.: B. 343.

Limit in debate.

35. No senator may speak twice to a question before the Senate, except in explanation of a material part of his speech, in which he may have been misconceived, and then he is not to introduce new matter. M. 312: B. 334.

Senator not to speak twice.

Exception.

36. A reply is allowed to a senator who has moved the second reading of a Bill, or made a substantive motion, but not to one who has moved an amendment, the previous question, an adjournment during a debate, a motion on the consideration of Commons' amendments, or an instruction to a committee. M. 314: B. 344.

When reply allowed.

Exceptions.

Reply closes
debate.

37. In all cases, the reply of the mover of the original question closes the debate. It is the duty of the Speaker to see that every senator wishing to speak has the opportunity to do so before the final reply.

Senator who
merely
seconds etc.,
may speak
later.

38. It shall be competent to a senator, when he seconds a motion or amendment, or moves an order of the day, without speaking to it, to address the Senate on the subject of such motion, amendment or order of the day, at any subsequent period of the debate. M. 314: B. 345.

No debate
on mere
inquiry.

39. No debate is in order on a mere inquiry; but explanatory remarks may be made by the senator making the inquiry, and by the minister or other senator answering the same. Observations upon any such answer are not allowed. M. 242, 310 sq.: B. 310.

When debate
can take
place on
inquiry.

40. When it is intended to make a statement or raise a discussion on asking a question, the senator having such intention, as part of the notice under Rule 21, gives notice that he will call attention to the matter inquired into. M. 210: B. 310, sq.

41. Whenever a matter or question directly concerning the privileges of the Senate or of any committee or member thereof, has arisen, a motion calling upon the Senate to take action thereon may be moved, without notice, and shall, until decided, unless the debate be adjourned, suspend the consideration of other motions as well as Orders of the Day. M. 237, 264: B. 302, sq.

Question of privilege.

Its precedence in certain cases.

42. Any senator complaining to the Senate of a statement in a newspaper as a breach of privilege, shall produce a copy of the paper containing the statement in question. M. 98 sq.: B. 63.

Complaints against newspapers.

43. Any senator may require the question under discussion to be read at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt any other senator while speaking. B. 353.

Question read.

44. 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. B. 316, sqq., 322, sqq., 324, sq. 326.

Motions during debate.

Senator called to order.

45. Any senator called to order shall sit down and shall not proceed, pending the decision of the question of order. B. 366.

Personal and taxing speeches forbidden.

46. All personal, sharp or taxing speeches are forbidden. M. 326; B. 360, sq.

Redress of injured Senator.

47. Any senator conceiving himself offended, or injured in the Senate, in a committee room, or any of the rooms belonging to the Senate, is to appeal to the Senate for redress. M. 326; B. 360.

Exceptionable words taken down.

48. If a senator be called to order, for words spoken in debate; upon the demand of the senator so called to order, or of any other senator, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing by the Clerk at the Table. And any senator who has used exceptionable words, and does not explain or retract the same, or offer apologies therefor to the satisfaction of the Senate, will be censured or otherwise dealt with as the Senate may think fit. M. 327; B. 360-369, sqq.

Interference in quarrels.

49. The Senate may interfere to prevent the prosecution of any quarrel between seaters arising out of a debate or proceeding of the Senate, or any committee thereof. M. 326; B. 360, sq.

50. The Speaker stands uncovered when speaking to the Senate; and, if he proposes to address the House on any question other than one of order, leaves the Chair. M. 188: B. 165, sq.

Speaker
addressing
House.

51. In voting, the "Contents" first rise in their places, then the "Non-contents." M. 279: B. 379.

Order of
voting.

52. If two senators require it, the "Contents" and "Non-contents" are entered upon the minutes: provided the Senate shall not have taken up other business; and each senator shall vote on the question, openly and without debate; unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate. M. 366: B. 378.

Names
recorded.

53. No senator is entitled to vote upon any question in which he has any pecuniary interest whatsoever, not held in common with the rest of the Canadian subjects of the Crown; and the vote of any senator so interested will be disallowed. M. 371: B. 385, sqq.

Senator with
pecuniary
interest not
to vote.

54. A senator, declining to vote, shall assign reasons therefor; and the Speaker shall submit to the Senate the question,—

Senator
declining
to vote.

“Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?” B. 381, sq.

Certain provisions as to divisions.

55. A senator will not be permitted to vote on any question, unless he is within the Bar when the question is put; and, no senator may speak to a question after the order has been given to call in the members to vote thereon, unless with the unanimous consent of the Senate; and, with the like consent, a senator may, for special reasons assigned by him, withdraw or change his vote, immediately after the announcement of the division. M. 280, 360: B. 378.

Protest; when entered.

56. Any senator entering his protest or dissent to any vote 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. M. 368: B. 385.

Protest controlled by Senate.

57. Every protest is subject to the control of the Senate, and may neither be altered nor withdrawn without the consent of the Senate; nor can a senator absent when the question is put, be admitted to protest. M. 368, sq.: B. 385.

PETITIONS

58. Every petition is to be fairly written or printed, and signed on the sheet containing the prayer of the petition; and if there be more than three petitioners, the additional signatures may be affixed to the sheets attached to the petition. M. 610, sq.: B. 232, 583.

Petition;
how signed.

59. No petition is received from any corporation aggregate, unless it be duly authenticated by the seal of such corporation. M. 611: B. 232, 236, 583.

Petition
from cor-
poration
aggregate.

60. Petitions signed by persons purporting to represent public meetings, can only be received as the petitions of the persons whose names are affixed thereto. B. 236.

Petition
from public
meeting.

FORM OF A BILL TO AMEND AN ACT

60a. (1) In the preparation of Bills amending existing enactments the amendments shall not ordinarily be made by clauses which add or leave out words or substitute words for others, but by clauses which re-enact the section, subsection or other minor division, as it is amended.

Form of a
Bill to amend
an Act.

New matter

(2) In the text of the Bill, on the left hand page, new matter shall be indicated by such typographical means as may best suit the varying circumstances of each case, such as brackets, italics, underlying, asterisks, etc. Opposite each clause, on the right hand page, the enactment amended thereby, or so much thereof as is essential, shall be printed with the proposed changes to be made therein similarly indicated.

Existing section shall be printed opposite clause.

(3) When a clause 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.

Memorandum.

(4) A memorandum by the draftsman explaining briefly the reasons for each clause, shall be appended to the Bill, or distributed therewith. Whenever practicable the memorandum shall be printed on the right hand page of the Bill, in paragraphs opposite the clauses referred to and numbered correspondingly.

Bills reprinted.

(5) The above rules shall also as far as practicable apply to the reprinting of Bills.

PUBLIC BILLS

- 61.** It is the right of every senator to bring in a Bill. M. 380: B. 494. No leave needed to introduce a Bill.
- 62.** Immediately after a Bill is presented, it is read a first time and ordered to be printed. M. 384: B. 494. Read first time forthwith.
- 63.** No Bill shall be read twice the same day; no Committee of the Whole House shall proceed on any Bill the same day the Bill is read a second time; and no Bill shall be read the third time the same day that the Bill is reported from the Committee. M. 507: B. 539, sq. Restrictions on dealing with Bills.
- 64.** The principle of a Bill is usually debated at its second reading. M. 389: B. 509. Principle discussed at second reading.
- 65.** A senator may, at any time before a Bill is passed, move for the reconsideration of any clause thereof, already passed. M. 419, sq.: B. 526. Reconsideration of clauses.
- 66.** In any case where a Bill originating in the Senate and amended in the Commons, is returned to the House of Commons with When Houses differ over Bill.

any of the amendments made by the Commons disagreed to, or where a Bill originating in the Commons has been amended in the Senate, and has been returned to the Senate with any of the Senate amendments disagreed to, and the Senate decides to insist on such amendments, or any of them, and returns the Bill to the Commons, the message accompanying such Bill shall also contain reasons for the Senate not agreeing to the amendments proposed by the House of Commons, or for the Senate insisting on its own amendments, as the case may be; and such reasons shall be drawn up by a committee of three senators, to be appointed for the purpose when the Senate decides to disagree to, or insist on, as the case may be, the amendments in question. M. 428: B. 275, 534, sq.

Reasons sent
by message.

Drawn up by
Committee.

Conference
not required.

67. In cases in which the Commons disagree to any amendments made by the Senate, or insist upon any amendments to which the Senate has disagreed, the Senate is willing to receive the reasons of the Commons for their disagreeing or insisting (as the case may be) by Message, without a conference; unless at any time the Commons

should desire to communicate the same at a conference. M. 590: B. 275, 534, sq.

Any conference between the Houses may be a free conference. M. 590, sq.: B. 275.

68. 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. Precedence given to third readings.

69. When a Bill originating in the Senate, has passed through its final stage therein, no new Bill for the same object can afterwards be originated in the Senate during the same session. M. 299: B. 328, 329, 546, sqq. Bill not duplicated in session.

70. 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 King's representative. M. 505: B. 413. Proviso as to supply Bills.

71. To annex any clause to a Bill of Aid or Supply, the matter of which is foreign to, and different from the matter of the Bill, is unparliamentary. M. 575: B. 290, 443. No tacking clauses.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

72. When the Senate is put into Committee every senator is to sit in his place. B. 392. Senators to retain seats in committee.

Rules governing Committee.

73. The rules of the Senate are observed in a Committee of the Whole, except the rules limiting the number of times 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 and ask leave to sit again. M. 275, 449: B. 392, sq.

Discussion of principle forbidden.

74. No arguments are admitted against the principle of a Bill in a Committee of the Whole. M. 396: B. 392, 521.

House, how resumed.

75. When the Senate is put into a Committee of the Whole, the sitting of the Senate is not resumed without the unanimous consent of the Committee, unless upon a question put by the senator who is in the Chair of such Committee. M. 453: B. 393.

Proceedings recorded.

76. The proceedings of the Committee are entered in the Journals of the Senate. B. 393.

STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee of selection.

77. At the commencement of each Session a Committee of Selection, consisting of nine senators named by the Senate, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to nominate

the senators to serve on the several Standing Committees. M. 458, 725: B. 455.

78. The Standing Committees shall be as follows:

1. The Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament, whereto there shall be appointed seventeen senators. Library.

2. The Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament, whereto there shall be appointed twenty-one senators. Printing.

3. The Committee on Standing Orders, composed of fifteen senators. Standing Orders.

4. The Committee on Banking and Commerce, composed of fifty senators. Banking.

5. The Committee on Transport and Communications, composed of not more than seventeen senators. Transport.

6. The Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, composed of thirty-five senators. Private Bills.

7. The Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, composed of twenty-five senators. Internal Economy.

8. The Committee on Debates and Reporting, composed of nine senators. Debates.

- Divorce. 9. The Committee on Divorce, composed of not less than nine senators and not more than twenty senators.
- Restaurant. 10. The Committee on the Restaurant, composed of the Speaker and six other senators.
- Resources. 11. The Committee on Natural Resources, composed of forty senators.
- Immigration. 12. The Committee on Immigration and Labour, composed of thirty-five senators.
- Trade relations. 13. The Committee on Canadian Trade Relations, composed of thirty-five senators.
- Civil Service. 14. The Committee on Civil Service Administration, composed of twenty-five senators.
- Welfare. 15. The Committee on Public Health and Welfare, composed of thirty-five senators.
- Public Bldgs. 16. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, composed of fifteen senators.
- Finance. 17. The Committee on Finance, composed of not more than seventeen senators.
- Tourist traffic. 18. The Committee on Tourist Traffic, composed of twenty-five senators.
- External Relations. 19. The Committee on External Relations, composed of not more than seventeen senators.

78a. The Senators occupying the positions of Leader of the Government and Leader of the Opposition in the Senate shall be ex officio members of all Standing Committees of the Senate.

79. Every Standing or Special Committee meets, if practical, on the next sitting day after appointment and chooses a chairman; and the majority of senators appointed on such Committee constitute a quorum, unless it be otherwise ordered. B. 456. Organiz-
ation of
Committee.

80. Senators speak uncovered, but may remain seated. M. 470: B. 465. Speaking.

81. Senators, though not of the committee, are not excluded from coming in and speaking; but they must not vote. They sit behind those who are of the committee. M. 476: B. 468. Senators
not of
Committee.

82. No other persons, unless commanded to attend, are to enter at any meeting of a Committee of the Senate or at any conference. M. 475: B. 468. Strangers
excluded.

83. The senators to serve on a Special Committee may be nominated by the mover; Special com-
mittees; how
appointed.

but, if three senators so demand, they shall be selected as follows: Each senator shall vote openly for one senator to serve as a member of such Committee, and those senators for whom the largest number of votes are given shall constitute the Committee. M. 469-471: B. 459.

Interested
Senator not
to sit.

84. No senator who has any pecuniary interest whatsoever, not held in common with the rest of the Canadian subjects of the Crown, in the inquiry to be entrusted to any Select Committee, shall sit on such Committee, and any question of interest arising in the Committee may be determined by the Committee, subject to an appeal to the Senate. M. 370, sq., 727: B. 389.

Sittings of
Select
Committee.

85. A select committee may adjourn from time to time, and, by order of the Senate from place to place, and, where the Senate adjourns for less than a week, may sit on those days over which the Senate is adjourned; provided that, in the last case, notice of the intention to meet during the adjournment of the Senate has been given to the members of the committee one day before such adjournment.

By order of the Senate any select committee may meet during an adjournment of the House which exceeds a week. M. 470-479: B. 467.

86. No select committee may sit during a sitting of the Senate. M. 460: B. 466. Cannot sit while Senate sits.

87. Upon the presentation of a report no discussion takes place; but the report may be ordered to be printed, with the documents accompanying it; or it may be placed on the Orders of the Day for future consideration, or laid on the Table. M. 487, sq., B. 476, sq. Report not discussed when presented.

This rule does not necessarily apply to the reports of Select Standing Committees upon Private Bills referred to them in the ordinary course of business. B. 476, 614. Proviso.

88. Subject to the provision of Rule 84, a senator on whose motion any Bill, Petition or question is referred to a Special Committee, shall, if he so desire, be one of the Committee. M. 466: B. 459. Mover one of Committee.

89. On every report, made from a committee, of amendments to a Bill, the senator presenting the report is to explain to the Senate the effect of each amendment. M. 798: B. 476. Chairman explains amendments.

List of Committees posted up.

90. It is the duty of the Clerk to cause to be posted up in some conspicuous part of the Senate a list of the several Standing and Special Committees appointed during the session. B. 463.

Payment of witnesses before Committee.

91. The Clerk of the Senate is authorized to pay every witness summoned to attend before a committee, a reasonable sum for his living and travelling expenses, upon the certificate or order of the chairman of the committee before which he shall have been summoned; and no witness shall be so summoned and paid, unless a certificate shall first have been filed with the chairman by a member of the committee stating that the evidence of such witness is, in his opinion, material and important; and no witness residing at the seat of Government shall be paid for his attendance. M. 585: B. 483.

RELATIONS BETWEEN HOUSES

Bearers of messages.

92. One of the Clerks of either House may be bearer of messages from one House to the other. M. 588: B. 272.

Messages, how received.

93. 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 House is sitting, or in Committee, without interrupting the business then proceeding. M. 588: B. 272.

94. When the attendance of a senator, or any of the officers, clerks or servants of the Senate is desired, to be examined by the Commons, or to appear before any committee 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 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. Without such leave, no senator, officer, clerk or servant of the Senate shall, on any account, under penalty of being committed to the Black Rod or to prison during the pleasure of the Senate, go down to the House of Commons, or send his answer in writing, or appear by counsel to answer any accusation there. M. 579, sqq.: B. 273, 481.

Leave to
Senator or
official to
appear be-
fore Com-
mons.

Penalty.

95. None are to speak at a Conference with the House of Commons, but those that are of the Committee; and when anything

Senators at
conference.

from such Conference is reported, the senators of the Committee are to stand up. M. 591, sq.: B. 279.

Journals
searched by
Commons.

96. 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. M. 200: B. 187.

Seats for
M.P.'s.

97. Seats are reserved without the Bar of the Senate Chamber, for Members of the House of Commons who may be desirous of hearing the debates.

MINUTES, PAPERS AND ACCOUNTS

Minutes
transmitted
to Governor
General.

98. A Copy of the Minutes of Proceedings, certified by the Clerk, is to be transmitted daily to the Governor General. B. 170.

Journals
bound.

99. The Journals are to be bound in annual volumes with full indexes, as soon as may be after each session. B. 170.

Papers re-
ferred to

100. All papers laid on the Table, stand referred to the Joint Committee on Printing,

who decide and report whether they are to be printed. B. 254. Committee on Printing.

101. Accounts and papers may be ordered to be laid on the Table, and the Clerk shall communicate to the senator having the conduct of government business all orders for papers made by the Senate; and such papers when returned shall be laid on the Table. M. 624, sq.: B. 242, sq. Papers ordered.

102. When the Royal Prerogative is concerned in any account or paper, an Address is presented to the Governor General praying that the same may be laid before the Senate. M. 627: B. 245, sq. Addresses for papers involving prerogative

103. At the beginning of every session, the Clerk is to lay before the Senate, on the day following the appointment of the Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, and as often thereafter as he may be required to do so, a detailed statement of his receipts and disbursements, since the last audit, with vouchers in support thereof. Clerk to submit accounts.

QUALIFICATION OF SENATORS

Where
Senator fails,
for two
sessions, to
attend.

104. If for two consecutive Sessions of Parliament, any senator has failed to give his attendance in the Senate, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to report the same to the Senate; and the question of the vacancy arising thereupon, shall with all convenient speed be heard and determined by the Senate.
B. 109, 111.

Declaration
of qualifica-
tion renewed
each Parlia-
ment.

105. Within the first twenty days of the first session of each Parliament, every member of the Senate shall make and file with the Clerk, a renewed declaration of "Property Qualification," in the form prescribed in the fifth Schedule annexed to the *British North America Act, 1867*; and the Clerk shall, immediately after the expiration of each period of twenty days, above referred to, lay upon the Table of the Senate a list of the senators who have complied with this rule.
B. 110.

PART III.—PRIVATE BUSINESS

PROVISIONS AS TO NOTICES

106. The Clerk of the Senate shall, during each recess of parliament, publish weekly in the *Canada Gazette*, the following rules respecting notices of intended applications for Private Bills; and the substance thereof in the *Official Gazette* of each province. The Clerk shall also announce, by notices affixed in the committee rooms and lobbies of the Senate, by the first day of every session, the times limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, and Private Bills, and reports thereon. B. 591, sq.

Clerk to publish certain information as to Private Bills.

107. All applications to parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by 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.

Publication of notices.

In addition to the notice in the *Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,

1. A Railway or Canal Company,—In some leading newspaper published 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 a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each province or territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the construction of any works which in their construction or operation might specially affect a 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 a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which 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.

5. And, 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 council and of each municipal corporation 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; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

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,—the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act to incorporate a railway or canal company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized,—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is, or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a 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 bond holders or creditors of the company,—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. 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 published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba shall be in both the English and French languages; and marked copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice"; or, a statutory declaration as to due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the secretary of the province and the clerk of each county council and municipal corporation not less than two weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders; and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate. B. 589, sqq.

PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS

108. 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, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with

Maps filed
with Stand-
ing Orders
Committee.

the Committee a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county, township, district or municipality through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed. B. 598.

Procedure in certain cases.

109. 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, such measures shall be reported back to the Senate forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and the recommendation of the Committee.

Time limited for receiving petitions for Private Bills, etc.

110. Petitions for private bills shall only be received by the Senate if filed with the Clerk of the Senate within the first six weeks of the Session, and every private bill originating in the Senate shall be presented to the Senate within two weeks after the petition therefor has been favourably reported upon by the examiner of petitions or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this standing order shall be entertained unless a report has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension.

This Rule, Rule 107, and Rules 111 to 122, both included, do not apply to Bills of Divorce or to Petitions for such Bills, except in cases where no special provision is hereafter made, and which fall under Rule 151.

Certain rules do not apply to divorce cases.

111. (1) The Chief Clerk of Committees shall be the examiner of petitions for private bills.

Examiner of Petitions.

(2) Petitions for private bills (other than petitions for Bills of Divorce), when received by the Senate, are to be taken into consideration by the examiner who shall report to the Senate 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 thereon, shall be taken into consideration, without special reference, by the Committee on Standing Orders, which shall report to the Senate as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the notice, and where the notice is deemed insufficient or

Report on Petitions.

otherwise defective, shall recommend to the Senate the course to be taken in consequence of such deficiency or other defect. B. 588.

Suspension of rules must be recommended by S.O. Committee.

112. No motion for the suspension of the rules upon any Petition for a Private Bill is in order, unless such suspension has been recommended by the Committee on Standing Orders. B. 586.

INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE BILLS

Private Bill introduced on petition.

113. Every Private Bill is introduced on Petition, and presented to the Senate after the Petition has been favourably reported on by the Committee on Standing Orders, or the examiner of petitions.

Deposit of Bill and fees.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicants shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is

referred, a sum of \$200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee. B. 585, 602.

The fee payable on the second reading of any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it is introduced. B. 602. Proviso.

BILLS SPECIALLY REFERRED

115. Any Private Bill shall, if it be demanded by two senators, when read the first time, be referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, to ascertain and report whether or not the said Bill comes within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces. B. 571. Question of jurisdiction referred to Standing Orders Committee.

116. At any time before the final passing of any Private Bill, the same may, if the Senate think fit, be referred to the Supreme Court for examination and report, as to any point or matter in connection with such Bill expressed in the Order of Reference. B. 570, 600. Bill may be referred to Supreme Court.

BILLS BEFORE STANDING COMMITTEES

117. Every Private Bill, after its second reading, is referred to one of the Standing Committees on Private Bills; and all Peti- Bill referred Committee to Standing after Second reading.

tions before the Senate, for or against such Bill, are considered as referred to such Committee. B. 588, 600, 606.

Bill from
Commons re-
ferred to
S.O. Com-
mittee,
where no
petition.

118. Any Private Bill from the House of Commons for which no petition has been received by the Senate, shall be taken into consideration and reported on by the Committee on Standing Orders in like manner as a petition, after the first reading of such Bill, and before its consideration by any other Standing Committee. B. 620.

Notice of
sitting of
committee
posted in
lobby.

119. 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 one week's notice of the sitting of such Committee has been posted up in the lobby; nor, in the case of any such Bill originating in the House of Commons, until after twenty-four hours' like notice. B. 605.

Private Bill
register.

120. A book, to be called the "Private Bill Register," shall be kept, in which book shall be entered by a clerk selected for the purpose, the names, descriptions and places of residence of the parties applying for Bills, or of their agents, and all the proceedings thereon, from the receipt of the Petition to the passing of each 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 shall be open to public inspection, daily during office hours. B. 601.

121. The Clerk shall cause lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions relating thereto, to be prepared daily by the clerks of the committees to which the same are respectively referred; and the time when and the room wherein each committee is to meet shall be specified in such lists, which shall be hung up in the lobby. B. 605, sq.

Daily lists of Bills referred to committees, hung up in lobby.

122. All persons whose interests or property may be affected by any Private Bill, shall, when required to do so, appear before the Select Committee to which such Bill is referred, touching their consent, or may send such consent in writing, proof of which may be required by the Committee. And in every case the Committee upon any Bill for incorporating a company may require proof that the persons whose names appear in the Bill, as composing the company, are of full age, and in a position to effect the objects

Certain points to be inquired into by committee.

contemplated, and have consented to become incorporated. B. 607.

Voting in committees.

123. 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 decision shall be deemed to be in the negative. B. 606.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Provisions not in notice.

124. It is the duty of the Committee to which any Private Bill has been referred by the Senate, to call the attention of the Senate specially to any provision inserted in such Bill, which does not appear to have been contemplated in the notice for the same as reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders, or the examiner of petitions.

Duty of Law Clerk to report on.

It is the duty of the Law Clerk to report, for the information of the Committee, on any such provision.

Committee must report.

125. The Committee to which a Private Bill has been referred shall 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 and the reasons for the same are to be stated in the Report. B. 614.

126. 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 on which they have arrived at such decision; and no Bill so reported on shall be placed on the Orders of the Day, unless by special order of the Senate. B. 609.

When preamble not proved.

127. 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, to be attached to the Report; and another copy of the Bill, with the amendments written thereon, shall be prepared by the Clerk of the Committee, and filed. B. 608, sq.

Bill reported, how authenticated.

PRIVATE BILLS AFTER REPORT OF COMMITTEE

128. Unless the Senate otherwise orders, a Private Bill reported from a Standing or Special Committee is not committed to a Committee of the Whole. B. 615.

Private Bill not usually committed.

Not read
third time
when
reported.

129. No Private Bill shall be read a third time the same day on which it is reported from a Committee. B. 616.

Notice of
amendments.

130. 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 notice of the same shall have been given on a previous day. B. 618.

COMMONS' AMENDMENTS

Commons
amendments.

131. 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 their second reading, referred to a Committee of the Whole, or to the Select Committee to which such Bill was originally referred. B. 618, 623.

UNPROVIDED CASES

Rules as to
Public Bills
to apply.

132. Except as herein otherwise provided, the rules relating to Public Bills apply to Private Bills.

DIVORCE

133. All petitions for divorce and all matters arising out of petitions for, or bills of divorce, shall be referred to the Standing Committee on Divorce, and no reference to any Committee other than that Committee shall be necessary with respect to such petitions, bills and matters. B. 629, sq.

Petitions,
etc., referred
to Com-
mittee on
Divorce.

Notice of the day, hour and place of every sitting of the Committee shall be given by posting up the same in the lobby of the Senate not later than the afternoon of the day before the time appointed for such sittings. B. 630.

Notice of
meetings of
Committee.

134. The Official Reporters of The Senate, or one of them, when notified by the Clerk of the Committee, shall be in attendance at each sitting of the Committee, and, having first been duly sworn to discharge faithfully such duty, shall take down in shorthand and afterwards extend the evidence of witnesses examined before the Committee, which evidence shall be printed under the supervision of the Clerk of the Committee. B. 630.

Reporting
and printing
of evidence.

Evidence,
how printed.

135. Evidence taken before the Committee shall be printed apart from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Senate, and only in sufficient numbers for the use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons, that is to say, one copy for distribution to each Senator or Member, ten copies for the parties and their counsel, and twenty-five copies to be kept by the Clerk of the Senate for purposes of record and reference. B. 630.

Notice of
application,
how given.

136. Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published once a week for a period of four weeks before the consideration by the Committee on Divorce of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the district in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, or in the county or union of counties in other provinces wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers

cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining district or county or union of counties.

Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the district, but otherwise shall be published in one newspaper in both languages. The notice may be in the subjoined form "A". If a notice given for any session of Parliament is not completed in time to allow the petition to be dealt with during that session, the petition may be presented and dealt with during the next ensuing session, without any further publication of such notice. B. 631.

Provisions
as to notice.

137. A copy of the said notice and a copy of the petition to be presented shall, at the instance of the applicant, and not less than two months before the consideration by the Committee of the petition, be served personally when that can be done, on the person from whom the divorce is sought, who is hereinafter called "the respondent."

Service of
Notice and
Petition on
respondent.

If the residence of the respondent is not known or personal service cannot be effected, then, if it be shown to the satisfaction of

the Committee that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and, if unsuccessful, to bring such notice and petition to the knowledge of the respondent, what has been done may be deemed and taken by the Committee as sufficient service. B. 631, sq.

Petition
when
received.

138. No petition for a Bill of divorce shall be received by the Senate unless filed with the Clerk of the Senate within the first six weeks of the session.

Form and
contents of
Petition.

139. The petition of an applicant for a Bill for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the petitioner, and should briefly set forth marriage, the names in full of the parties thereto, their ages and occupations, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the domicile and residence of each of the parties at the time of the marriage, their matrimonial domicile, residence, and any change thereof, the material facts upon which the petitioner relies as the grounds on which relief is asked, and the nature of the relief prayed for.

The petition should also negative connivance at, or condonation of the wrong com-

plained of and collusion in the application for divorce.

2. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the petitioner, under the *Canada Evidence Act*. B. 633. Allegations,
how verified.

3. The copy of the petition served upon the respondent shall have endorsed thereon, or appended thereto, the following information:— Copy
served, how
endorsed.

(1) The petitioner's residence at the time of service.

(2) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the petitioner may be delivered.

(3) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the petitioner.

(4) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and the address of some agent for him at Ottawa, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(5) That if the respondent desires to oppose the granting of the divorce and to be heard by the Senate Committee on Divorce, the respondent must send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, within

thirty days from the date of service upon the respondent, and must in the notice to the Clerk of the Senate give:—

- (a) The respondent's residence at the time of sending such notice.
- (b) A Post Office address in Canada at which letters and notices for the respondent may be delivered.
- (c) The name and address of the solicitor, if any, acting for the respondent.
- (d) If such solicitor's address is not at Ottawa, the name and address of some agent for him at Ottawa upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

(6) That, if the respondent does not so notify the Clerk of the Senate, the petition may be considered, and a Bill of divorce founded thereon may be passed, without any further notice to the respondent.

(7) When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, that, if the wife shows to the satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce that she has, and is prepared to establish upon oath, a

good defence to the charges made by the petition, and that she has not sufficient money to defend herself, the Committee may make an order that her husband shall provide her with the necessary means to sustain her defence, including the cost of retaining Counsel and the travelling and living expenses of herself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on her behalf. B. 633, sq.

140. No petition for a Bill of divorce shall be considered by the Committee unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars, towards expenses which may be incurred during the proceedings upon the petition and the Bill, and also the sum of ten dollars to pay for translating and printing 600 copies of the Bill in English and 200 copies in French. The translation shall be made by the translators of the Senate, and the said sums shall be subject to the order of the Senate. B. 634.

141. The petition when presented to the Senate shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice as required

Deposit
of fees.

Petition,
etc., referred
to Com-
mittee.

by Rule 136, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition as provided by Rule 137. The petition, notice, and evidence of publication and service, and all papers connected therewith shall thereupon stand as referred, without special order to that effect, to the Standing Committee on Divorce.

Copies of
petition,
etc., fur-
nished to
Committee.

A copy of every petition for a Bill of divorce or relating to any matter arising out of an application for divorce, and of every document and paper accompanying such petition or produced in evidence before the Committee, shall be furnished to the Committee by the person on whose behalf the petition, document or paper is presented or produced. B. 635.

Committee
to examine
papers.

142. The Committee shall examine the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the information endorsed upon or appended to the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service of a copy of the notice and of a copy of the petition, all other papers referred with the petition, and also the notice, if any given by the respondent to the Clerk of the Senate.

2. If any proof is found by the Committee to be defective, it may be supplemented by statutory declaration to be laid before the Committee.

Defective
proof.

3. If the circumstances of the case seem so to require, the Committee, before proceeding to hearing and inquiry as hereinafter required, may make such order as to the Committee seems requisite and just for effecting substitutional service by advertisement, registered letter, or otherwise upon both or either of the parties.

Substi-
tutional
service.

4. If the requirements of these rules, or of any order made thereunder by the Committee, have not been complied with in any material respect, the Committee shall report thereon to the Senate, and shall not, without further order from the Senate, proceed to hear and inquire into the matters set forth in the petition.

Non-com-
pliance with
rules, etc.

5. If the requirements of these rules or of any order made thereunder by the Committee, have been complied with in all material respects, the Committee shall, after reasonable notice to the parties, proceed with all reasonable despatch to hear and to inquire

When rules
complied
with, Com-
mittee to
hear evi-
dence.

into the matters set forth in the petition and shall take evidence upon oath touching the right of the petitioner to the relief prayed for. B. 636.

Report by
Committee.

143. After such hearing and inquiry, the Committee shall report to the Senate, stating whether the requirements of these rules have been complied with in all material respects; and, if it shall have been then found that any such requirement has not been so complied with, stating in what respect there has been default, and also stating the conclusions arrived at and the action recommended by the Committee.

Evidence
reported.

2. The report shall be accompanied by the testimony of the witnesses examined, and by all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

Draft Bill
reported.

3. If the report recommends the granting of relief to the petitioner it shall also be accompanied by a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to effect such relief.

Minority
report.

4. The minority may bring in a report stating the grounds upon which they dissent

from the report of the Committee. B. 637, 641.

144. Upon the adoption of the report of the Committee, the Bill may be presented and read a first time; and thereafter no further reference of the Bill to the Committee shall be necessary, unless so ordered by the Senate.

Introduction
of Bill.

145. If adultery be proved, the party from whom the divorce is sought may nevertheless be admitted to prove connivance at, or condonation of the adultery, collusion in the proceedings for divorce, or adultery on the part of the petitioner.

Connivance,
condonation,
collusion, etc.

Connivance at, or condonation of the adultery, or collusion in the proceedings for divorce, is always a sufficient ground for rejecting a Bill of Divorce, and shall be inquired into by the Committee. And should the Committee have reason to suspect connivance or collusion, and in their opinion it is desirable that fuller inquiry should be made, such opinion and the reasons therefor shall be communicated to the Minister of Justice, that he may intervene and oppose the Bill should the interest of public justice in his opinion call for such intervention. B. 638.

When Min-
ister of Jus-
tice may
intervene.

Parties may
be heard.

146. The petitioner, the respondent and, if the Committee sees fit, any other person affected by the proceedings had, may be heard before the Committee in person or by counsel learned in the law of the bar of any province in Canada. B. 638.

Evidence
taken under
oath.

147. The petitioner and, if the respondent appears, the respondent, and all witnesses produced before the Committee shall be examined upon oath, or upon affirmation in cases where witnesses are allowed by the law of Canada to affirm; and the law of evidence shall, subject to the provisions in these rules, apply to proceedings before the Committee, and shall be observed in all questions of fact.

Declarations.

2. Declarations allowed or required in proof, may be made under the *Canada Evidence Act*. B. 638, sq.

Witnesses,
how sum-
moned.

148. Summonses for the attendance of witnesses and for the production of papers and documents before the Senate or the Standing Committee on Divorce shall be under the hand and seal of the Speaker of the Senate, and may be issued by the Clerk of the Committee, at any time after the date

of the hearing has been appointed, to the party applying therefor.

Such summonses may be served by any literate person, or, if so ordered by the Senate or by the Committee on Divorce, shall be served by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod or by any one authorized by him to make such service.

Summonses,
how served.

The reasonable expenses of making such service and the reasonable expenses of every witness for attending in obedience to such summons shall be taxed by the Chairman of the Committee. B. 639.

Fees, how
taxed.

149. In case any witness upon whom such summons has been served refuses to obey the same, such witness may by order of the Senate be taken into custody of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and shall not be liberated from such custody except by order of the Senate and after payment of the expenses incurred. B. 639, sq.

Witness dis-
obeying sum-
mons.

150. The subjoined forms, varied to suit the circumstances of the case, or forms to the like effect, may be used in proceedings for divorce.

Rules of
Senate to
apply.

151. All rules of the Senate which by reasonable intendment, are applicable to proceedings in divorce, shall, except in so far as altered or modified by these rules, or inconsistent therewith, apply to such proceedings. B. 642.

Unprovided
cases.

152. In cases not provided for by these rules the general principles upon which the Imperial Parliament proceeds in dissolving marriage and the rules, usages and forms of the House of Lords in respect of divorce proceedings may, so far as they are applicable, be applied to divorce proceedings before the Senate and before the Standing Committee on Divorce. B. 640.

A

Divorce Forms

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that (*name of applicant in full*) of the
of _____, in the county (*or district*)
of _____, in the Province of _____
(*or in the Northwest Territories or as the case may be*), (*here state the addition or occupation, if any, of applicant, and the residence of the applicant if it is not in the same place as the domicile of the applicant*), will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the present or next (as the case may be) session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife (*or her husband*), (*here state names in full, residence and addition or occupation, if any, of the person from whom the divorce is sought*), on the ground of (*adultery, adultery and desertion, or as the case may be*).

Dated at _____, } Signature of applicant
Province of _____, } or of solicitor for
day of _____, 19 . } applicant

(*When any particular relief is to be applied for, the nature thereof should be briefly indicated in the notice.*)

B

DECLARATION AS TO SERVICE OF NOTICE, PETITION AND INFORMATION TO RESPONDENT, WHEN MADE PERSONALLY.

Province of	}	I, A. B., of the
County (<i>or district</i>)		of _____, in the
of _____		county (<i>or district</i>) of _____, in the
To wit:	}	Province of _____

(*occupation*) do solemnly declare:—

1. That on the _____ day of _____, A.D. 19____, I served C. D. (*name of person served*) personally with a true copy of the notice hereto attached and marked "A," by giving the said copy to, and leaving it with the said C. D. at (*state place of service, with particularity as to street, number of house, or other detail*).

2. That at the said time and place and in the said manner I also served the said C. D. with a true copy of the petition hereto attached and marked "B," appended to which copy there was then a true copy of _____

the information to the respondent which is hereto also attached and marked "C".

3. That I know the said C. D., and that I believe him (or her) to be the person described in the said notice as the husband (or wife) of E. F., therein named.

(Add any statements made by the person served to the person effecting the service, showing identity.)

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the *Canada Evidence Act*.

Declared before me
at the of in
the county of ,
in the Province of ,
this day of ,
A.D. 19 .

Signature of
declarant.

NOTE.—*Exhibits attached to the declaration should be verified under the hand of the public functionary before whom the declaration is made.*

GENERAL FORM OF PETITION

To the Honourable the Senate of Canada
in Parliament assembled:

The petition of A. B., of the
of _____, in the county of _____
in the Province of _____, and
at present residing at _____, the law-
ful husband (or wife) of C. D., of, etc., (*state
names in full, domicile, actual residence and
occupation*).

Humbly Showeth:

1. That on about the _____ day of _____
A.D. 19____, your petitioner (*if the
wife is the petitioner state with particularity
her maiden name and residence: if she had
been married before the marriage which she
seeks to dissolve, state with particularity the
circumstances and her name*) was lawfully
married to the said C. D. at _____

2. That the said marriage was by licence
duly obtained (*or as the case may be*) and
was celebrated by _____

3. That at the time of the said marriage your petitioner and the said C. D. were domiciled in Canada, and have ever since continued to be and are now domiciled in Canada.

(All facts as to the residence and domicile of the parties at the time of their marriage and as to any change of residence or domicile since their marriage should be stated with particularity.)

4. That after said marriage your petitioner lived and cohabited with said at , and that there are now living issue of the said marriage children, viz.: Mary D., born the day of , A.D. 19 , and Elizabeth D., born the day of , A.D. 19 , (or as the case may be.)

5. That on or about the day of , A.D. 19 , at the in the , the said C. D. committed adultery with one G. H. of and since then on divers occasions has committed adultery with said G. H.

6. That your petitioner ever since discovered that the said had com-

mitted the said adultery has lived separate and apart from _____ and the said C. D. has not since cohabited with your petitioner.

7. That your petitioner has not in any way connived at, or condoned the adultery committed by the said C. D.; and that no collusion exists between your petitioner and the said C. D. to obtain a dissolution of their said marriage.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays:

That your Honourable House will be pleased to pass an Act dissolving the said marriage between your petitioner and the said C. D. and enabling your petitioner to marry again, and granting your petitioner such further and other relief in the premises as to your Honourable House may seem meet.

And as in duty bound your petitioner will ever pray.

Signature of Petitioner.

in this case the said C. D. committed adultery with one G. H. _____ and since then on divers occasions has committed adultery with said G. H. _____ That your petitioner ever since discovered that the said

D

DECLARATION VERIFYING PETITION

Province of
County (or district)
of

I, A. B., of the
of , in the
county of , in
the province of ,
(occupation, if any.)
(In the case of the

To Wit:

wife being the applicant, say "wife of C. D.",
and give names, residence and occupation or
addition of the husband), the petitioner in
the foregoing petition named, do solemnly
declare:—

1. That, to the best of my knowledge and
belief, the allegations contained in the para-
graphs of the foregoing petition, numbered
respectively , are, and each
of them is true.

2. (If any matter is alleged, of which the
petitioner has not personal knowledge, add,
"That, with respect to the matters alleged in
the paragraphs of the foregoing petition, num-
bered respectively , I am credibly
informed and believe them, and each of them,
to be true.")

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the *Canada Evidence Act*.

Declared before me
at the of in the
county of , in the
Province of , this
day of , A.D. 19 .

*Signature of
declarant.*

E

INFORMATION TO BE ENDORSED ON, OR
APPENDED TO THE COPY OF THE PETITION
SERVED UPON THE RESPONDENT.

To (*Respondent's name*)

In accordance with Rule 139 of the
"Standing Orders and Rules of the Senate"
you are hereby informed that:

1. (*Petitioner's name*), the Petitioner, is
now residing at No. Street, in the City
of , in the Province of
or in the State of , U.S.A., (*or as
the case may be.*)

2. Letters and notices for (*Petitioner's name*) may be delivered by sending them to the following address:

(*Post Office Address in Canada to be given.*)

3. The name and address of the solicitor acting for (*Petitioner's name*) are as follows:—

(*Give full particulars.*)

4. All notices and papers to be served upon (*Petitioner's name*) in this matter may be so served by serving them upon (*give full particulars of the name and address of some agent in the City of Ottawa.*)

5. If you desire to oppose the granting of the Divorce prayed for by the petition of which the within written (*or hereto annexed*) document is a true copy, you must within thirty days from the date when this copy is served upon you send a notice to that effect to the Clerk of the Senate of Canada, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Canada, and in that notice you must give the following particulars:—

(a) Your actual residence at the time of sending the notice.

- (b) A post office address in Canada at which letters and notices for you may be delivered.
- (c) The name and address of your solicitor, if any is acting for you.
- (d) If you have a solicitor, but his address is not at Ottawa, Canada, you must give the name and address of an agent at Ottawa, Canada, upon whom all notices and papers may be served.

6. If you do not send such notice to the Clerk of the Senate of Canada and with the above particulars, the Petition now served upon you may be considered by the Senate of Canada and a Bill of Divorce founded thereon may be passed without any further notice to you.

(When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, add the following):

7. If you show, to the satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce, that you have, and that you are prepared to establish upon oath, a good defence to the charges made by the petition of which the within written (or hereto annexed) document is a true copy and that you have not sufficient money to defend

yourself, that Committee may make an order that your husband shall provide you with the necessary means to sustain your defence, including the cost of retaining counsel, and the travelling and living expenses of yourself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on your behalf.

(Signature of Petitioner or of his Solicitor.)

yourself, that Committee may make an order that your husband shall provide you with the necessary means to sustain your defence, including the cost of retaining counsel, and the travelling and living expenses of yourself and of witnesses summoned to Ottawa on your behalf.

(Signature of Petitioner or of his Solicitor.)
 Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____
 at _____ in the Province of _____

6. If you do not add such notice to the Clerk of the Senate of Canada and with the above particulars the Petition now served upon you may be considered by the Senate of Canada and a Bill of Divorce founded thereon may be passed without any further notice to you.

(When the petition is one by a husband for a divorce from his wife, add the following):

7. If you object to the satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Divorce, that you have, and that you are prepared to establish by your evidence the grounds upon which the petition is made, or hereto annexed document is a true copy and that you have not sufficient money to defend





