

PRIVATE BILLS

— IN THE —

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

— OF THE —

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

A manual containing the annotated text of the rules relative to
private bills and petitions

BY

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QUEBEC

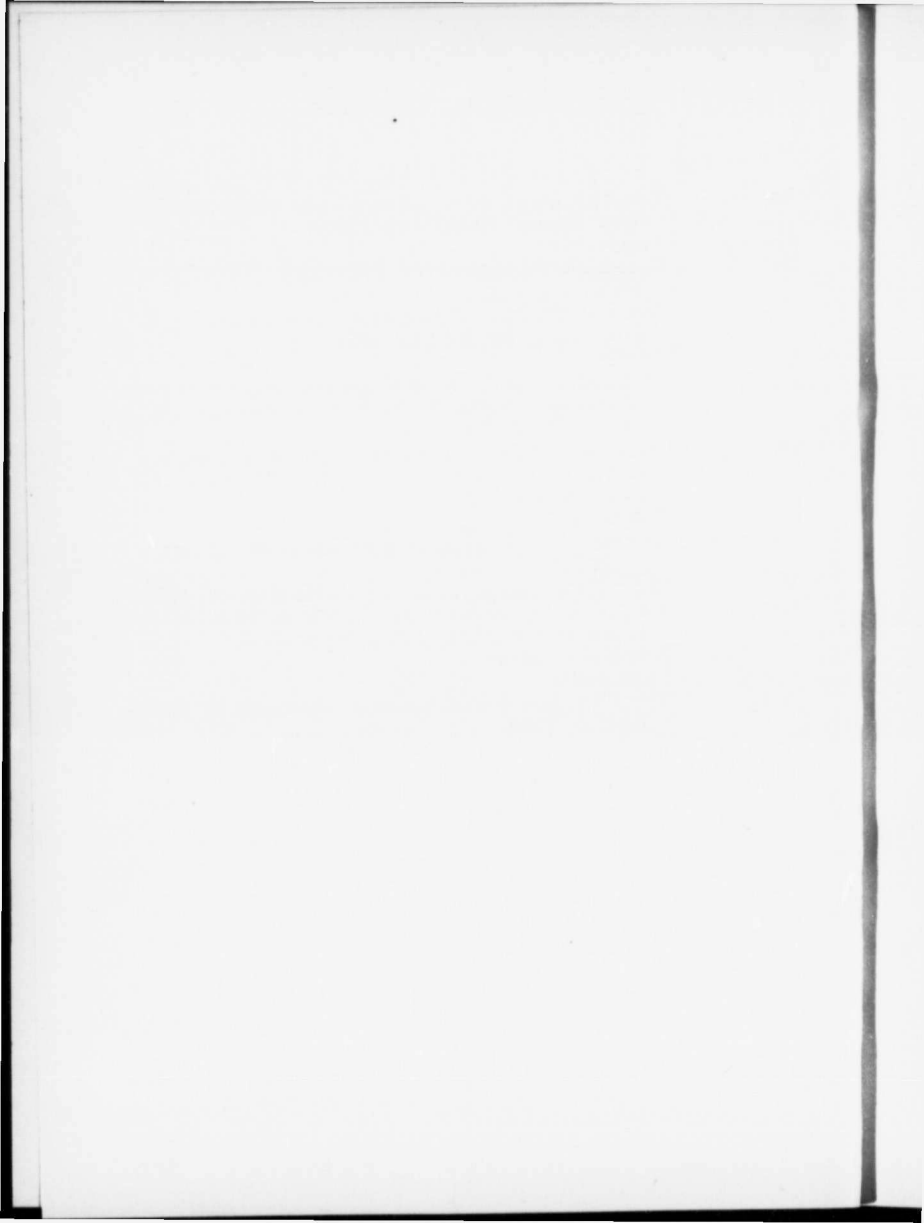
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KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS.

- Ans. The Law and Custom of the Constitution, by Sir Wm. Anson, 4th Edition, 1909.
- Art. Article.
- B. Bourinot's Parliamentary Procedure, 3rd Edition, 1903.
- C. Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, by L. S. Cushing, 9th Edition, 1874.
- Cf. Confer.
- Desj., C. Decisions of the Speakers of the House of Commons of Canada, 1867-1900, by L. G. Desjardins, 1901 (French-English Edition).
- Desj., Q. Decisions of the Speakers of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, 1867-1901, by L. G. Desjardins, 1902.
- Foll. Following.
- J. Leg. Ass. Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec.
- M. May's Parliamentary Practice, 11th Edition, 1906.
- Man. Manual of Procedure in the public business of the House of Commons, 3rd Edition, 1912.
- No., Nos. Number, numbers.
- P., pp. Page, pages.
- Redl. The Procedure of the House of Commons, by Josef Redlich, 1908.
- R. S. Q. Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1909.
- Todd, P. B. A Treatise of the Proceedings to be adopted in conducting or opposing Private Bills, etc., by Alfred Todd, 4th Edition, 1869.



PRIVATE BILLS.

Section I.

DECLARATORY PROVISIONS.

489. Every bill for the purpose of obtaining for any individual, body or locality any exclusive or particular rights or privileges whatever, or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights, privileges or property of other parties, or which relates to any particular locality or class of the community, shall be treated as a private bill.

References:—B., pp., 706, 727, and foll.; M., pp. 672, and foll.; C., nos. 754, 2407; Redl., II, p. 257; Todd, P. B., pp. 7-10; Ans., I, p. 291; Desj., Q., pp. 227, 325, 327.

Notes:—1. The following are treated as private bills:

a. Bills for the purpose of obtaining for any individual, company, body, association, or locality the authorisation to build, erect, establish, or improve any railway, tramway, bridge, turnpike road, telegraph line, telephone line, electric transmission line, steamer or ferry line, canal, harbour, lock, dam, slide, tunnel, subway, archway, viaduct, waterwork, aqueduct, gas work, sewer, cemetery, water-power work, or other like works;

b. Bills from any individual, company, body, or association for the purpose of incorporating a company trade, or calling;

c. Bills from any individuals or locality for the purpose of incorporating a city, town, village, or other municipality;

d. Bills to authorise the levying of any local assessment, the removal of the site of any chief-place or public office, the re-survey of any township or of any township line or concession, the division of any municipality, county, or territory, for purposes other than that of representation in the Legislature (Desj., Q., pp. 67, 109, 145, 147, 227, 259, 399, 467, 495);

e. Bills for the purpose of obtaining for any individual, company, body, association or locality any exclusive or particular rights or privileges, or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or which relates to any particular locality or class of the community;

f. Bills from any individual, company, body, association, or locality for the purpose of amending acts with objects such as those enumerated in the above paragraphs *a, b, c, d* and *e*;

g. Bills to alter a public act in the interest of any individual, company, body, association, or locality (B., p. 734).

2. The following are treated as public bills:

a. Bills to regulate the practice of any profession or calling (Desj., Q., pp. 211, 447);

b. Bills respecting the administration of justice, v. g. to divide judicial districts, to change the chief-place of a judicial district, to give concurrent jurisdiction to the courts of two or more districts, etc. (Desj., Q., pp. 493, 495, 497, 511, 513);

c. Bills respecting the maintenance of public bridges (Desj., Q., p. 499);

d. Bills to change the limits of any electoral division, although they contain provisions dividing or erecting any municipality, or annexing any municipality, or part of a municipality, to another municipality (Desj., Q., pp. 77, 87, 229).

3. A private act may be repealed or amended by a public bill. Desj., Q., pp. 281, 317, 327.

4. When bills that should be introduced as public bills are brought in as private bills, or *vice versa*, the Speaker may rule them out of order. M., pp. 192-193, 673, and foll.; Desj., Q., pp. 109, 145, 147, 225, 235, 447, 467, 475.

5. A bill, begun as a private bill, cannot be proceeded with as a public bill. B., p. 734; M., p. 682; Todd, P. B., p. 11.

6. Private bills which involve any tax, rate, toll, or duty, should be first brought into the Legislative Assembly. Todd., P. B., p. 5.

Section II.

FORM AND CONTENTS OF PRIVATE BILLS.

490. Every private bill shall contain a preamble setting forth facts that shall justify the adoption of the bill.

References:—B., p. 773; C., no. 2100; Redl., II, p. 256.

Notes:—1. The preamble should set forth a full and true statement of the facts upon which the private bill is founded, as these are the whole inducement for the enactment. B., p. 773; C. no. 2100.

2. It would not suffice to state, in the preamble, that it is expedient to amend such or such an act, or to enact such or such provisions.

491. No private bill shall alter or repeal any general law or act.

Reference:—B., p. 734.

Note:—A bill to amend any public act is a public bill. Desj., Q., p. 37.

492. Every private bill to amend any existing act shall specify by their numbers all sections or articles to be repealed, and all sections or articles to be amended shall be inserted in full in the bill, as proposed to be amended, with the amending words printed between brackets.

Reference:—B., p. 761.

Note:—Thus, if art. 20 of a town charter reads as follows: "The general election for mayor and aldermen of the municipality shall be held every two years, on the first juridical day of July", and it is intended to have it enacted that the general election shall be held every three years only, the amendment should be framed as follows:

"Article 20 is replaced by the following:

"20. The general election for mayor and aldermen of the municipality shall be held every [three] years, on the first juridical day of July."

493. Every private bill to incorporate any city or town, or joint-stock, railway, insurance or trust company, shall contain, in addition to special and absolutely necessary clauses, only such provisions as may derogate from general acts.

Note:—Rule 493 applies also to bills to amend the charter or act of incorporation of any city or town, or joint-stock, railway, insurance or trust company.

All sections or articles of any general act to be derogated from shall be specified in the bill by their

numbers, and all sections and articles of any general act to be amended, for the corporation or the company, shall be inserted in full in the bill, as proposed to be so amended, with the amending words printed between brackets.

Note :—Thus, if a town desires to have the general election of mayor and aldermen held *every three years on the first juridical day of July* instead of *every two years on the first juridical day of February*, as provided for by art. 5413 of the Cities and Towns' Act, the clause derogating from art. 5413 should be framed as follows:

"Article 5413 of the Revised Statutes, 1909, is replaced, for the town, by the following:

"5413. The general election of mayor and aldermen of the municipality shall be held every [three] years on the first juridical day of [July]."

494. When any private bill is for the purpose of confirming any letters patent, agreement, deed, or vote passed by any corporate body, a certified copy of such letters' patent, agreement, deed or vote, as the case may be, must be attached to it and deposited with the clerk of the committee on private bills together with the bill itself.

Such copy shall be printed at the end of the bill and form part of same as a schedule.

References:—B., p. 760; M., pp. 792, 801; Todd, P. B., p. 55.

Notes :—1. If a copy of letters patent, etc., has not been attached to the bill, the whole bill is not out of order, but only the clauses relating to the letters patent, etc., to be confirmed. J. Leg. Ass., 1905, p. 319.

2. The omission may be rectified in committee of the whole. B., p. 761.

495. Every private bill to authorise the building of any work, or the establishment of any service, which would be of public utility or might affect the rights or property of other parties, shall clearly specify the particular and exclusive rights and privileges sought for,

and indicate the proposed location of the work to be constructed and of the lines to be established, and mention the names of the localities in which the work is to be constructed or the service established, and also the names of the principal localities through which the lines are to run.

Moreover, a map or plan, showing the district and places where it is intended to construct the proposed work, or to establish the proposed service, and showing also the existing or authorised works or services of a similar character within such district, must be deposited with the clerk of the committee on private bills at the same time as the bill.

No committee shall consider any such bill or the petition for the introduction of any such bill, until a map or plan has been filed as aforesaid.

If the bill is assented to, the clerk of the committee on private bills shall transmit such map or plan to the Department of Public Works and Labour after having written the number of the bill and affixed his signature on it.

Notes:—1. Though rule 495 does not enumerate such works and services as are of public utility, the rule is undoubtedly applicable to bills to establish any of the services mentioned in art. 718 (b) of the R. S. Q., namely: for the conveyance of telegraph or telephone messages, or for the conveyance of travellers or goods over a railway, street railway or tramway, or for the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light or power either directly or indirectly to or for the public. It seems also that the following works are to be considered as of public utility: bridges, roads, steamer or ferry lines, canals, harbours, slides, tunnels, viaducts, archways, subways, waterworks, aqueducts, sewers, if they are destined for public usage.

2. By *principal locality* is not only meant a city or a town. The purpose of rule 495 is that the proposed lines be almost precisely indicated, so that the Legislature may be in a position to pronounce on the utility of the line, and the persons whose interests might be affected be sufficiently informed.

496. When any private bill is for the purpose of authorising the admission of any person to the study or practice of the profession of advocate, notary, physician and surgeon, druggist, chemist, veterinary surgeon, civil engineer, surveyor or architect, it must be stated in the preamble that such bill has been approved by the board or council of the profession concerned.

Moreover, a duly certified copy of the resolution adopted by such board or council must be deposited with the clerk of the committee on private bills at the same time as the bill.

The bill cannot be received, printed, or introduced, nor the petition for the bill be considered by any committee, until a duly certified copy of such resolution has been filed.

Notes:—1. Rule 496 being nearly a reprint of art. 4476 of the R. S. Q., which reads as follows:

“4476. No person shall:

“a. if he is the King's printer, publish in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, a notice that a bill will be presented to either House of the Legislature authorizing the admission to the study or practice of any one of the liberal professions; or

“b. if he is the clerk or clerk of private bills of one of the Houses of the Legislature, receive any such bill or have it printed:

“unless the notice or the bill be accompanied by a certificate establishing that the bill has been approved by the board or council of management of the profession which it concerns.

“This article shall apply to the professions of advocate, of notary, of physician, of dentist, of surveyor, or architect, of civil engineer, of chemist, and of veterinary surgeon”,—the rule cannot be dispensed with by the house. B., p. 308, C., nos. 790-792; Desj., Q., p. 263.

2. The provisions of the bill should correspond with the approval of the board or council of the profession concerned. C., no. 2113.

3. The approval of a local board or council is not sufficient. Desj., Q., p. 355.

*Section III.*DEPOSIT AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF PRIVATE
BILLS.

497. Two copies of the bill in the French or English language, with, endorsed thereon, the name of the member who shall take charge of the bill, shall be deposited with the clerk of the committee on private bills, at least two weeks before the opening day of the session.

Note:—It is not sufficient to forward copies of the bill at least two weeks before the opening day of the session; such copies must be handed to or reach the clerk of the committee before the above-mentioned delay. Thus, if a session is to open on a Tuesday, copies of the bill should be deposited in the office of the Clerk before the second Tuesday preceding the opening day.

There shall also be, at the same time, deposited with the accountant of the Legislative Assembly a sum sufficient to pay for printing five hundred and fifty copies of the bill in French and four hundred copies in English, and also two dollars per page of printed matter for the translation and fifty cents per page for correcting and revising the printing; the translation to be done, in all cases, by the officers of the house, and the printing by the contractor.

Not:—The total amount payable for translation and printing is about \$5.50 per typewritten page of 30 lines on foolscap paper.

498. When any formality prescribed in rule 497 has not been complied with by the time therein specified, the bill cannot be examined, printed or introduced if it is for the purpose of incorporating any city or town, or of consolidating any such act of incorporation; and if for the purpose of amending any charter of a city or town, or of incorporating any railway, public utility,

joint-stock, insurance or trust company or of amending any such act of incorporation, it may be examined, printed or introduced only after payment of a fee of three hundred dollars; and in all other cases, after payment of a fee of one hundred dollars.

Notes:—1. The fee payable under rule 498 is a special and additional fee. The promoters must pay, in addition to such fee, the sums provided for in rule 497, § 2, and also those payable under rule 542.

2. When the promoters of a bill to incorporate any city or town or to consolidate any such act of incorporation have not complied with rule 497, they may have the rule suspended by the house. In such case, they must pay an additional fee of \$300 before introducing the bill. Rules 543 (2), 545, 547.

499. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the committee on private bills to send without delay to the law officers appointed to examine private bills, all copies of bills, together with certificates showing the dates when the deposits and payments required by rules 497 and 498 have been made.

500. It shall be the duty of the law officers appointed to examine private bills to make, on each bill submitted to them, a report in writing stating whether the bill is regular or not, and indicating the provisions of the bill, if any, which are at variance with the general laws and not printed between brackets.

Such report shall be sent immediately to the clerk of the committee on private bills.

501. When any private bill sent to the law officers appointed to examine bills is found by them to be regular, it shall be their duty to see that it be translated and printed without delay.

502. Private bills which are not framed in accordance with the rules and standing orders shall be recast by the promoters and reprinted at their expense, before any committee passes upon the same.

Notes:—1. It is not the duty of the law officers to have private bills recast and framed in accordance with the rules.

2. Reprinting is always at the expense of the promoters of the bill. Rule 546.

3. The cost of reprinting must be paid before the bill can be advanced to a further stage. Rule 547.

Section IV.

PETITIONS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE BILLS.

§ 1.—*Notices of Petitions.*

503. Proceedings on a private bill shall be begun with a petition previously advertised by public notice.

References:—B., p. 745; M., pp. 672, 693; C., nos. 2411, 2423; Redl., II, p. 256; Todd, P. B., pp. 32, 38; Desj., Q., pp. 19, 21, 23.

Note:—Parties having a diverse interest from those by whom a notice has been published cannot avail themselves of such notice to proceed upon their own account. Todd, P. B., p. 52; Desj., Q., p. 277.

504. Such notice shall clearly and distinctly specify the nature and objects of the intended bill.

References:—Todd, P. B., pp. 38, 49; Desj., Q., pp. 340, and foll.

Notes:—1. Care should be taken in preparing notices, for no provision derogating from general acts can be embodied in a private bill, unless covered by a notice given thereof. Todd, P. B., p. 48; Desj., Q., p. 343.

2. Cf., notes under rule 514.

In the case of an intended petition for a private bill for the erection of a toll-bridge, the notice shall also specify the rates intended to be asked, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the piers or abutments, and also whether it

is intended to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the drawbridge, if any is to be erected.

References:—B., p. 752; Todd., P. B., pp. 38-39.

505. Every notice shall be signed by the parties who are to introduce the bill or by their agent.

506. Every notice shall be published in the "Quebec Official Gazette" in the French and English languages, and in a French newspaper in the French, and in an English newspaper in the English language, in the judicial district comprising the locality to be affected or in the judicial district where the majority of the parties interested reside.

If there is no French or English newspaper in the judicial district where a notice is required to be advertised, such notice shall be published in a French or an English newspaper, as the case may be, in the nearest judicial district.

Note:—If there is no newspaper in the judicial district where a notice is required to be advertised, such notice must be published in a French and in an English newspaper in the nearest judicial district or districts.

507. Every notice shall be published at least once a week for a period of four consecutive weeks within the six months immediately preceding the date of presentation of the petition for the intended bill.

508. A copy of every newspaper containing the first and last insertion of the notice shall be sent to the clerk of the committee on private bills.

Each such copy shall be marked so as to show where the notice has been inserted.

§ 2.—*Contents of Petitions.*

509. Every petition for the introduction of any private bill shall clearly and distinctly specify the nature and objects of the intended bill.

References:—B., p. 745; Todd, P. B., p. 32; Desj., Q., pp. 343, and foll.

Notes:—1. The rules governing petitions generally apply also to petitions for the introduction of private bills. B., p. 745. (cf. pp. 35, and foll.)

2. Care should be taken in preparing petitions, for no provision derogatory from general acts can be embodied in a private bill unless contemplated in the conclusions of the petition for the introduction of the bill. Cf. notes under rule 514.

3. As to form of petition, see Appendix A, p. 42.

If the bill is to contain any provision derogatory from general acts governing cities or towns, or joint-stock, railway, insurance or trust companies, special grounds shall also be set forth in the petition for the introduction of such derogatory provision.

§ 3 —*Presentation and Reception of Petitions.*

510. A petition for the introduction of a private bill may be presented only within the first ten days of the session.

Notes:—1. When the delays have expired, no petition for the introduction of a private bill can be presented without leave of the house. Such leave is sought for by petition and not by motion, as the petition is the only means by which individuals outside of the house can approach it properly and lay a request before it. Rule 404, § 1, note 1; B., pp. 747-748; M., p. 722.

2. This preliminary petition must explain the circumstances under which the petitioners have been prevented from complying with rule 510. It is usually allowed to be read and received forthwith, and referred to the committee on standing orders. The house, on report of the committee, will give or refuse leave to present the petition for the bill. If leave is given, the petition is presented and proceeded with in the usual manner. B., p. 748; M., p. 722.

511. A petition for the introduction of a private bill may be received only within the first fifteen days of the session.

Note:—If the delays have expired before a petition is received, rule 511 may be suspended on motion in accordance with the provisions of rules 536 and 537.

512. When a petition for the introduction of a private bill has been received, it shall stand referred to the committee on standing orders.

Reference:—B., p. 745.

§ 4.—*Examination of Petitions by Committee on Standing Orders.*

513. The committee on standing orders shall not consider any petition until the report from the law officers has been placed before the committee.

Note:—Rule 513 is applicable only to petitions for the introduction of private bills.

514. The committee on standing orders shall, in each case, report whether the petition and the notice given thereof are regular and sufficient and whether the bill deposited is regular and in conformity with the notice and the petition.

If any irregularity is found in the notice, in the petition or in the bill, the committee shall, in its report, point out the same to the house and state whether it is expedient or not to suspend the rules.

References:—B., pp. 749, 750, 753; Todd, P. B., pp. 35, 48; Desj., Q., pp. 343, and foll.

Notes:—1. The committee has no power to inquire into the merits of any petition for a private bill. B., p. 753; Todd, P. B., p. 35.

2. The committee compare the terms of the bill with those of the notice and the petition, and any omission in the notice or the petition and any important variance between the bill and the notice or the petition may be fatal either to the bill, or to a particular provision therein. B., p. 753, Todd, P. B., pp. 48-49; Desj., Q., p. 343.

3. If the notice or the petition is too general in its terms, or if no mention is made of certain matters which should be specified therein, the facts must be specially reported by the committee. B., p. 756; Todd, P. B., p. 49; Desj., Q., p. 343.

4. If any provision of the bill is not covered by the notice and the petition, the fact must be specially reported by the committee. Todd, P. B., p. 68; Desj., Q., p. 343.

5. The committee, when they have to decide whether the notice or the petition are sufficient or not, are guided by the circumstances of the case and also by the spirit rather than the letter of the requirement. B., p. 753; M., p. 718; Todd, P. B., p. 42.

6. The committee must ascertain whether the bill, the petition and the notice are framed in accordance with the provisions of rules 490-496, 504 and 509, and whether such papers and plans as are to be deposited have been regularly deposited.

7. If the petition or notice is found to be insufficient, the committee will recommend a suspension of the rules only when it is shown that no interests, except those of the petitioners, will be affected by such non-compliance. B., p. 755; M., p. 718; Desj., Q., p. 347.

8. When the committee have reported unfavourably without recommending a suspension of the rules, the house may refer the petition back to the committee for the purpose of reconsidering it or considering and reporting as to the expediency of suspending the rules. B., p. 757; M., pp. 719-720; Todd, P. B., pp. 47-48, 52-53.

9. When the committee report recommending the suspension of any rule, a motion should be made to adopt the report or suspend the rule. B., p. 758.

10. A member may always call attention to any irregularity in the notice, the petition, on the bill, although the committee have reported favourably. Rule 550; Desj., Q., pp. 345, 459.

11. The house may always refer back any bill to the committee on standing orders for the purpose of considering whether any of its provisions are covered or not by the notice and the petition. Desj., Q., p. 41.

12. It is out of order to propose any amendment in excess of the notice or petition. Desj., Q., p. 139.

13. It is conformable to practice to introduce in private bills such changes as are necessary to protect the public, although the amendments are not covered by the notice or the petition. Desj., Q., p. 65.

Section V.

INTRODUCTION AND READING OF PRIVATE BILLS.

515. When a petition for the introduction of a private bill has been favourably reported on by the committee on standing orders, or, in case of an unfavourable report, when the house has decided that the rules may be suspended, a motion for leave to bring in the bill may be made immediately and without any previous notice.

References:—B., p. 759; Todd, P. B., p. 54.

Notes:—1. Every private bill must be in conformity with the petition for same, and with the permission which has been given to introduce it. Desj., Q., p. 21.

2. If, after the introduction of a private bill, it is desirable to add to it new clauses which should have been covered by the notice for the bill, such clauses must be asked by petition for leave. Todd, P. B., p. 85; Desj., Q., p. 23.

3. If the house has decided to suspend any rule as regards a private bill, it cannot be objected that the bill is not in conformity with this rule. Desj., Q., p. 139.

516. A private bill may be introduced only within the first three weeks of the session.

Notes:—1. When the delays for the introduction of private bills have expired, a suspension of rule 516 may be obtained on motion in conformity with rule 535.

2. When leave is given by the house to introduce any private bill after the third week of the session, the promoters must, before introducing such bill, pay the additional fees provided for in rule 543, that is to say: \$50 if the fourth week of the session has not expired, \$100 if the fourth week has expired and the fifth has not, and \$200 if the fifth week has expired. Rules 545, 547.

517. Every private bill originating in the Legislative Council shall, after its first reading, be referred to the committee on standing orders, unless such committee has already reported on a petition for the introduction of such bill.

References—B., p. 793; Todd, P. B., pp. 35-33.

518 When any private bill from the Legislative Council has been favourably reported on by the committee on standing orders, such bill shall be placed for second reading on the agenda paper for the sitting following the reception of the report.

519. Every private bill, when read a second time, shall be referred to the committee on railways and other means of communication or to the committee on private bills according as it is or is not within the province of the committee on railways and other means of communication or it may be referred to a special committee.

Notes:—The house, in agreeing to the second reading of any private bill, affirms the principle of the bill conditionally, and subject to the proof of the facts alleged in the preamble. Where, irrespective of such facts, the principle is objectionable, the house will not consent to the second reading. M., p. 729.

2. Such private bills as relate to railways, tramways, bridges, highways, archways, tunnels, subways, steamer or ferry lines, canals, slides, telegraph or telephone lines, are referred to the committee on railways and other means of communication.

All petitions for or against the bill shall stand referred to the same committee.

References:—B., p. 749; C., no. 2460; Todd, P. B., pp. 56-57.

Section VI.

EXAMINATION OF PRIVATE BILLS BY SELECT COMMITTEES

520. No standing or special committee to which any private bill may be referred shall consider the same until after a report from the law officers thereon and a certificate showing the payment of all such sums

and fees as are required have been placed before the committee.

Notes:—1. Bills are taken up for consideration in the order of their reference to the committee. Todd, P. B., p. 71.

2. When the committee proceed to the consideration of a private bill, the preamble is first read. The preamble may be postponed. The preamble having been read, the petitions for and against the bill and the report of the law officers are then usually read. B., pp. 773-774; M., pp. 809-814; Todd, P. B., p. 76.

3. The preamble having been adopted, the clauses and the schedules are then taken up one by one. B., p. 775; M., p. 814.

521. No standing or special committee on any private bill originating in this house shall consider the same until after three days' notice of the sitting of such committee has been first affixed in the lobby of the committee rooms; nor, in the case of any private bill originating in the Legislative Council, until after one clear day's like notice.

522. On the day of the posting of any bill under rule 521, the clerk shall without delay cause a notice of such posting to be appended to the agenda paper.

523. No promoter of any private bill shall be allowed to submit any amendments to any standing or special committee, until after a copy of the bill, containing such proposed amendments, has been deposited in the private bills office one clear day before the consideration of the bill by the committee.

Note:—Rule 523 applies to the promoters of private bills only, but not to the members of the committee. J. Leg. Ass., 1905, p. 326.

524. All persons whose interests or property may be affected by any private bill shall, when required so to do, appear before the standing or special committee to give their consent to the bill.

References:—B., p. 773; M., p. 792.

Notes:—1. Interested parties may be heard by counsel or agent. M., p. 810; Todd, P. B., p. 74.

2. Parties whose interests are affected only by particular secondary clauses in the bill, have no right to be heard against the preamble. B., p. 772; M., p. 810; Todd, P. B., p. 78; Desj., Q., p. 277.

3. Common shareholders of a company are not heard against a private bill promoted by such company, unless their interests are distinct from the general interests of the company. B., p. 774; M., p. 778; Todd, P. B., p. 78.

If they send such consent in writing, proof thereof may be demanded by the committee.

525. The standing or special committee to which any bill for incorporating a company is referred, may require proof that the persons whose names appear in the bill as petitioners are of full age, and in a position to effect the objects contemplated, and have consented to become incorporated.

Reference:—B., p. 773.

Note:—The expenses of witnesses are defrayed by the parties in whose interest they have been summoned. Todd, P. B., p. 68.

526. It shall be the duty of the standing or special committee to which any private bill may have been referred to call the attention of the house specially to every provision in such bill that does not appear to be covered by the petition for the introduction thereof or by the notice advertising the same.

References:—B., p. 779; Todd, P. B., p. 90.

Notes:—1. The committee should not admit clauses or amendments which are not within the terms of the notice and petition or which are inconsistent with the standing orders. B., p. 779; M., pp. 715 note 2, 816, 820; C., no. 2488; Todd, P. B., p. 91; Desj., Q., pp. 139, 277, 419.

2. The committee should not introduce in the bill any amendment which may affect private interests, without due notice having been given to the parties concerned. B., p. 779; M., p. 816; Todd, P. B., pp. 91-92.

3. The committee should not introduce in the bill amendments so extensive as to constitute a different bill from that which has been read a second time. B., p. 783.

527. Every standing or special committee to which any private bill may have been referred shall, in every case, report the same.

References:—B., p. 778; M., pp. 824-828; Todd, P. B., p. 94.

528. When any material alteration has been made in the preamble of the bill, such alteration, and the reasons for the same, shall be stated in the report.

References:—B., p. 778; M., p. 820; Todd, P. B., p. 85; Desj., Q., p. 419.

Note:—It is in the power of the committee to make alterations in the preamble, either by striking out or modifying such allegations as may not have been substantiated to their satisfaction, or by expunging such allegations as the promoters may be desirous of withdrawing, or by inserting additional allegations; but no new allegations or provisions should be inserted in the preamble, except such as are covered by the petition and the notice or have been proved. M., p. 820; C., no. 2488; Todd, P. B., pp. 84-85.

529. When the committee report that the preamble of the bill has not been proved to their satisfaction, they must also state the grounds upon which they have arrived at such decision.

References:—B., p. 776; Todd, P. B., p. 81.

Note:—Among the grounds usually stated by the committee, upon which they have arrived at their decision, may be instanced,—That no evidence was offered in favour of the preamble,—Insufficient or contrary evidence,—No proof of the consent of the promoters,—No proof that the majority of the interested parties are in favour of the bill,—That the parties against the bill are as numerous as those in its favour, or are more numerous,—That there is difference of opinion in the locality affected, as to the expediency of the measure,—That legislative interference is neither desirable nor necessary,—That the passing of the bill would affect existing rights or law suits pending,—That the powers sought for would not advance the interests of the locality,—That the additional powers sought for by the company are entirely foreign to the purposes of its original charter,—

That the agreement, deed, or vote which is sought to be confirmed was not made or passed in conformity with the provisions of the law.—That the provisions of the general law afford sufficient facilities to the promoters to obtain the powers asked for, and consequently a special act is unnecessary.—That the bill is not in accordance with the petition.—That it is in the power of the Executive Council to carry into effect the objects contemplated by the bill. B., pp. 776-778; Todd, P. B., pp. 81-83.

530. To every report from any standing or special committee on any private bill, there shall be attached a copy of such bill as amended, which copy is to be prepared and certified by the clerk of the committee.

Reference:—B., p. 776.

531. A report from a standing or special committee upon any private bill may be received only within the first five weeks of the session.

Notes:—1. On recommendation made by the committee on standing orders and by one of the standing committees charged with the consideration of private bills, the delays may be extended by the house. Rule 538; B., p. 758.

2. When the delays expire without having been extended, the powers of standing or special committees charged with the consideration of private bills shall lapse; it is not competent for these committees to recommend an extension of time before a motion to revive the committees has been adopted after notice. B., p. 758.

532. When a standing or special committee to which any private bill may have been referred, report that the preamble of the bill has not been proved to their satisfaction, such bill shall not be placed on the agenda paper, except by special order of the house.

Reference:—J. Leg. Ass., 1910, p. 425.

Section VII.

EXAMINATION OF PRIVATE BILLS BY COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

533. All private bills or many private bills which may be fixed for consideration in committee of the whole

house on the same day, may on one motion be referred together to a committee of the whole house.

In such case, the committee may consider all such bills without the Chairman leaving the chair on each separate bill. On rising, the Chairman shall report separately such bills as have been adopted by the committee, such bills on which progress has been made, and such bills as have not been considered by the committee. If the committee decide to rise before having considered any bills referred to them, such bills may be referred to any other committee of the whole house during the same sitting of the house.

Reference:—Todd, P. B., p. 101.

534. In committee of the whole house, the preamble of any private bill shall be considered previously to all other parts of such bill.

Reference:—Todd, P. B., p. 106.

535. No amendment to a private bill, except as to form, can be moved in committee of the whole house, unless its objects is to strike out the whole of a clause or unless a previous notice has been given thereof by inscription on the agenda paper of the day.

References:—B., p. 787; Todd, P. B., pp. 105-106.

Notes:—1. Such notice is governed by rules 134, 135, 137 and 143.

2. An amendment moved as a sequence to a special instruction does not fall under the purview of rule 535 and require previous notice. Desj., Q., p. 255.

3. It is a daily practice to allow ministers of the crown to move without previous notice such amendments as are necessary to protect the public or safeguard private rights.

At the third reading, a private bill cannot be proposed to be again referred to a committee of the whole with

instructions to amend such bill, unless the object of the intended amendment is to strike out the whole of a clause, nor unless notice has been given thereof by inscription on the agenda paper of the day.

References:—B., pp. 787-788; Todd, P. B., pp. 105-106.

Notc:—Such notice is governed by rules 134, 135, 137 and 143.

The amendments which have been deposited shall be placed on the agenda paper of the next sitting immediately after the order of the day relating to the private bill which they concern.

If an amendment of which notice has been given in conformity with the present rule, is not submitted by the member in whose name it stands on the agenda paper, it may be proposed by any other member.

Reference:—Man., no. 177.

Section VIII.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

536. Except in cases of urgent necessity, no motion for the suspension of any rule upon any private bill or any petition for the introduction thereof, shall be made unless two clear day's notice shall have been given.

References:—B., p. 795; Todd, P. B., p. 110.

537. No motion for the suspension of any rule upon any petition for the introduction of a private bill shall be entertained unless a report either upon such petition or upon such motion has been made by the committee on standing orders.

References:—B., p. 746; Todd, P. B., p. 47.

Notes:—Rule 537 applies only to motions for the suspension of any rule upon petitions. J. Leg. Ass., 1905, p. 354.

538. No motion for the extension of delays prescribed by rules 510, 511, 516 and 531 shall be entertained unless a report recommending such extension has been made by the committee on standing orders and by one of the standing committees charged with the consideration of private bills.

Section IX.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS.

539 No person shall act as parliamentary agent conducting proceedings before the house or any committee thereof, without the express authority of the Speaker.

References:—B., p. 743; M., pp. 709-710; Todd, P. B., p. 30.

Notes:—1. Persons, whether they be lawyers or not, representing before the house and its committees the promoters of or the opponents to any private bill, are parliamentary agents. M., p. 709; C., no. 2412.

2. As the lawyer who has accepted to represent, before the legislative assembly, the promoters of or the opponents to any private bill acts, not as a lawyer, but as a parliamentary agent, he could hardly excuse himself from answering questions in relation to his conduct as agent, on the ground that he cannot be called upon to disclose the secrets of his clients. Cf. C., no. 983.

540. All persons acting as parliamentary agents shall be personally responsible to the house and to the Speaker for the observance of the rules, orders and practice of the Legislative Assembly and rules prescribed by the Speaker, and also for the payment of all fees and charges.

References:—B., p. 743; M., p. 711; C., no. 2412; Todd, P. B., p. 29.

A list of such agents shall be kept by the registrar of private bills.

References:—C., no. 2413; Todd, P. B., pp. 29, 31.

541. Any parliamentary agent who wilfully acts in violation of the rules, orders and practice of the Legislative Assembly, or of any rules prescribed by the Speaker, or who wilfully misconducts himself in prosecuting any proceedings, shall be liable to temporary or absolute prohibition to practise as a parliamentary agent, at the pleasure of the Speaker.

References:—B., p. 744; M., p. 711; C., no. 2413; Todd, P. B., p. 30.

Provided that upon the application of such agent, the Speaker shall state in writing the ground for such prohibition.

References:—B., p. 744; M., p. 711.

Section X.

CHARGES AND SUMS PAYABLE ON PRIVATE BILLS.

542. In addition to the sums and fees payable under rules 497 and 498, the promoters of any private bill shall, immediately after the second reading of such bill, deposit with the accountant of the Legislative Assembly a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the proposed act in the Statutes of the session.

Note:—The cost of printing both versions in the Statutes is as follows:

Bill of 1 page.....	\$ 12.35.
" 2 "	22.59.
" 3 "	32.87.
" 4 "	43.09.
" 5 "	53.46.
" 6 "	63.63.
" 7 "	73.92.
" 8 "	84.12.
" more than 8 pages—	
for the first 8 pages.....	84.12.
for each additional 8 pages	83.12.
for further additional page or pages, according to the above	
tariff, less \$1.00.	

They shall also pay at the same time the following fees, viz.:—

1. In the case of any bill to incorporate a city or to consolidate any such act of incorporation, a fee of two hundred and fifty dollars;

2. In the case of any bill to incorporate a company, a fee to be calculated on the amount of the proposed capital stock and according to the tariff of fees then in force respecting the incorporation of companies by letters patent; (See Tariff, Appendix B, p. 42)

3. In the case of any bill to increase the capital stock of an existing company, a fee to be calculated on the amount of the proposed increase of capital stock and according to the tariff of fees then in force respecting the increasing of the capital stock of companies by letters patent; (See Tariff, Appendix B, p. 42)

4. In the case of any bill to confirm letters patent granted to any company or to amend the act of incorporation of any company, without increasing its capital stock, a fee to be calculated on the capital stock of the company and according to the tariff of fees then in force respecting the issuing of supplementary letters patent to companies; (See Tariff, Appendix B., p. 42)

5. In all other cases, a fee of two hundred dollars.

Provided, that the above fees shall, in no case, be less than two hundred dollars.

Provided also, that they shall apply to private bills originating in the Legislative Council, unless a certificate be produced showing that they have been paid to the clerk of the Legislative Council.

In this rule, the term "capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the charter of the company or in the bill; and where power is given in a charter or taken in a bill to increase at any time the amount of the capital stock, the fees shall be payable on the maximum amount of such authorised or proposed increase.

Notes:—1. Thus, if a bill provides that the capital stock shall be of \$1,000,000 and that it shall be in the power of the company to increase such capital stock to \$5,000,000, the fees payable under rule 542 are to be calculated on \$5,000,000.

2. Thus, if a company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 and the power to increase it to \$5,000,000, asks for amendments to its charter, the fees are to be calculated on \$5,000,000.

543. The following fees shall also be paid in addition to the fees provided for in rule 542, viz:—

1. Whenever the promoters of any private bill avail themselves of the suspension of any rule or of an extension of the delays prescribed by rules 510, 511, 516 and 531, fifty dollars;

Notes:—1. Whenever any promoters obtain the suspension of any rule, they must pay \$50 before their bill can be advanced to the stage aimed at. Rules 545, 547.

2. When the house has extended the delays mentioned in rules 510, 511, 516, or 531, without dispensing with the payment of additional fees provided for in rule 543, promoters must pay \$50 before their bill can be advanced to any of the stages mentioned in rules 510, 511, 516 and 531. Rules 545, 547.

2. When the first paragraph of rule 498 has been suspended on motion made by the promoters of any

private bill to incorporate a city or town or to consolidate such act of incorporation, three hundred dollars;

Note:—The \$300 fee must be paid before the bill can be allowed to be examined by the law officers and printed. Rules 545, 547.

3. When any private bill is introduced in the house after the fourth week of the session and before the end of the fifth week, one hundred dollars;

Note:—The \$100 fee must be paid immediately after the suspension of rule 516 and before the introduction of the bill. Rules 545, 547.

4. When any private bill is introduced in the house after the fifth week of the session, two hundred dollars.

Note:—The \$200 fee must be paid immediately after the suspension of rule 516 and before the introduction of the bill. Rules 545, 547.

544. If any increase in the amount of the capital stock or the proposed capital stock of a company is made at any stage of a private bill to incorporate such company or to amend such act of incorporation, the promoters of the bill shall pay an additional fee calculated according to the provisions of rule 542.

Note:—The additional fee to be paid is equal to the difference between the fee payable on the bill as introduced and the fee which would have been payable had the bill been introduced as since amended.

545. All additional fees must be paid as they become due.

Notes:—1. Until the additional fees are paid, the bill cannot be advanced to any further stage. Rule 547.

2. In certain cases of a special character, the ordinary and even the additional fees which have been paid may be refunded, on motion after notice. The grounds of refund should be stated in the motion. The grounds usually stated are: That the bill has been withdrawn;— That it has been lost or not proceeded with in the Legislative Council.

after having been passed in the Assembly;—That it amends an act of the current session;—That it was rendered necessary in consequence of errors in a bill passed in the previous session;—That it has for its objects the advancement of letters, arts, sciences, or education generally, the extension of any religious worship, or the development of any public and charitable undertaking. B., pp. 768-769; Todd, P. B., pp. 61-62; Desj., Q., p. 795.

3. The refund may be voted in a subsequent session; but, in such a case, the motion must be previously recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor and agreed to in committee of the whole. B., p. 769; Todd, P. B., p. 62; Desj., Q., p. 795.

546. The promoters of a private bill shall be responsible for the payment of, and must pay in advance, all costs and expenses incurred by the Legislative Assembly in connection with such bill.

Note:—Costs of printing and reprinting, and expenses of witnesses are always payable by the promoters and must be paid in advance. Rules 497, 502, 542; Todd, P. B., pp. 4, 68.

547. No private bill shall be considered, nor advanced to a further stage, until its promoters have paid all the fees and sums owed by them to the Legislative Assembly.

Section XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

548. The house cannot proceed on any private bill, if the promoters thereof have declared that they abandon it.

References:—M., pp. 687, 827; C., nos. 758, 2408; Todd, P. B., p. 2; Desj., Q., pp. 253, 303.

Notes:—1. The promoters of a private bill always have the right to abandon or withdraw a part of same. Desj., Q., pp. 253-255.

2. If the promoters of a private bill acquaint any select committee that they desire to withdraw it or to not proceed further with it, the fact is reported to the house by the committee and the bill may be ordered to be withdraw. B., p. 783; C., no. 2493.

3. If the member who has charge of any private bill dies, resigns, or abandons it, another member may, on motion without notice, propose that his name be substituted for that of the member who had charge of the bill. Desj., Q., p. 73; Desj., C., p. 81.

4. Cf. rule 549.

549. Other parties whose rights or interests are similar to the promoters, or whose quality is the same, may be authorised to continue the proceedings, upon a petition containing the grounds which justify their intervention.

References:—Desj., Q., pp. 303, 305.

Notes:—1. If the promoters of a bill to incorporate a company abandon it, other subscribers to the undertaking may intervene and continue the bill. Desj., Q., p. 305.

2. If persons who have petitioned in any official capacity, withdraw from the promotion of a bill, they are not allowed to intervene and continue the bill in their individual capacity. Desj., Q., p. 305.

3. When a corporation abandons a bill, the corporators cannot intervene to continue the bill in their individual capacity. Desj., Q., p. 305.

550. It shall be for the house or its committees, but not for the Speaker and the chairmen of committees, to decide on the insufficiency of petitions, notices, and papers to be filed with private bills.

References:—Desj., Q., p. 339; J. Leg. Ass., 1903, pp. 164, 178,—1909, p. 323,—1910, p. 270.

Notes:—1. The mode of proceeding is to refer the bill to the committee on standing orders for inquiry into the objections raised. Desj., Q., p. 339.

2. It would seem that the Speaker and the Chairmen of committees could declare out of order any proposed amendment which is not within the terms of the notice and the petition. Desj., Q., p. 139.

551. A book to be called the "Private Bill Register" shall be kept, in which book shall be entered by a clerk appointed for that purpose, the name, description and

place of residence of the parties applying for every private bill, and of their agent, the amount of fees paid, and all the proceedings on the bill from the time of the deposit of the bill to the passing thereof; such entries to specify briefly each proceeding in the house or in any committee to which the bill or the petition may be referred, and the day on which the committee is appointed to sit.

Such book shall be open to public inspection during office hours.

References:—B., p. 765; C., no. 2414; Todd, P. B., p. 31.

552. The clerk of the house shall cause lists of all private bills and petitions for private bills to be prepared daily by the clerk of the committee to which such bills or petitions are referred, specifying the time of the meeting and the room where the committee sits.

The clerk of the house shall cause such lists to be hung up in the lobby of the committee rooms.

Reference:—B., p. 771.

553. The clerk shall, during the interval between the summoning and the convening of the Legislature for the dispatch of business, publish in the "Quebec Official Gazette" the days on which the time limited for presenting and receiving petitions for private bills, for depositing and introducing private bills, and for receiving reports from select committees charged with the examining of private bills, will expire.

554. The clerk shall also announce, by notice affixed in the lobbies of the house and of the committees, by the first day of every session, the days on which the time limited for presenting and receiving petitions

for private bills, for introducing private bills, and for receiving reports from select committees charged with the examining of private bills, will expire.

Reference:—B., p. 753.

555. Except as herein otherwise provided, the rules relating to public bills shall apply to private bills.

References:—B., p. 759; M., p. 689; C., no. 2409.

PETITIONS.

RIGHT OF PETITION.

404. All persons and bodies of persons may by petition address themselves to the house.

References:—M., p. 522; C., no. 1079; Redl., II, p. 239.

Notes:—1. Any person outside of the house can only approach it properly by petition. B., p. 358; C., no. 1068; J. Leg. Ass., 1907, p. 189.

2. The right of petition is not subject to the rules which govern in the courts of law as to the capacity of parties: married women, infants, may petition without complying with the requirements of the civil law. C., no., 1079.

3. A petition should only set forth a case in which the house has jurisdiction to interfere. C., no. 1106.

No petition from aliens not residing in the Province of Quebec shall however be received, except in case of applications for a private bill.

References:—B., p. 347; C., no. 1079; Desj., C., pp. 307, 315.

FORM AND CONTENTS OF PETITIONS.

405. Every petition must be fairly written, or typewritten, or printed, or lithographed, without interlineation or erasure.

References:—B., p. 346; M., p. 525; C., no. 1087; Man., no. 49 (ii, iv).

406. Every petition must either be in the French or English language, or be accompanied by a French or an English translation, certified as correct by the member who presents it.

References:—B., p. 346; M., p. 525; C., no. 1085; Man., no. 49 (iii).

407. Every petition must be addressed to the Legislative Assembly.

References:—B., p. 345; C., no. 1088; Man., no 49 (i).

408. Every petition must be worded in the third person.

Reference:—B., p. 345.

Notes:—1. Every petition must contain a designation of the petitioners and state grounds upon which they ask the interference of the Assembly. B., p. 345; M., pp. 524-525; C., nos. 1089, 1090.

2. Each paragraph of the statement should commence with the word "That". B., p. 345.

409. Every petition must conclude with a prayer expressing its object.

References:—B., p. 345; M., p. 525; C., no. 1091; Redl., II, p. 239; Man., no. 49 (v, vi).

Notes:—1. It is not a proper prayer for the petitioner merely to ask the attention of the house to certain facts; the prayer must be for something to be done or omitted by the house. C., no. 1091.

2. The prayer should clearly and tersely express the objects of the petition. B., p. 345.

3. Without a prayer, a document will not be taken as a petition. M., p. 525; C., no. 1091; Desj., C., pp. 301, 317.

4. A petition has no date. C., no. 1098.

410. Every petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto, and by no one else, except in case of physical incapacity.

References:—M., pp. 525-526; C., no. 1092; Man., no. 49 (vi); Desj., C., p. 261.

Note:—If a petitioner is physically incapable of signing, his attorney or agent may sign for him or on his behalf. M., pp. 525-526; C., nos. 1092, 1094.

Persons not knowing how to write must affix their marks in the presence of a witness, who must as such affix his signature.

Reference:—C., no. 1092.

411. It is a breach of the privilege of the house for any person to set the name of any other person to any petition to be presented to this house.

References:—R. S. Q., art. 132, s 7; B., p. 349; M., p. 526; C., no. 1096; Redl., II, p. 240.

412. If there are more than two petitioners, three signatures at least must be subscribed on the sheet containing the prayer of the petition.

Reference:—B., p. 345.

413. Every signature must be written upon the petition itself, and not pasted upon or transferred to it.

References:—B., p. 346; M., p. 526.

Note:—Every petition which is presented should have original signatures or marks, and not copies from the original. M., p. 525.

414. Every petition of a municipal corporation must be signed by the mayor and the secretary or clerk of the municipality, or by some person specially authorised by the council of such corporation.

Reference:—C., no. 1095.

Note:—The petition of a municipal corporation should be drawn up and signed by the legal name of the corporation. C., no. 1095.

415. Every petition of a corporation not being a municipal corporation must be signed by the president and the secretary of the corporation, or by some person specially authorised by the board of such corporation.

Reference:—C., no. 1095.

Note:—The petition of a corporation or company should be drawn up and signed by the legal name of the corporation or company. C., no. 1095.

416. Every petition of a corporation aggregate must be under its common seal, affixed on the sheet containing the prayer thereof.

References:—B., p. 347; M., p. 526; C., no. 1095.

417. Every petition shall be received only as the petition of the parties having regularly signed the same.

References:—B., p. 347; C., nos. 1093, 1094.

Notes:—1. If a petition has genuine and spurious signatures, it may be received as the petition of those by whom it is genuinely signed. C., no. 1093.

2. Where persons sign a petition for themselves as well as for others, the petition may be received as the petition of those by whom it is genuinely signed. C., no. 1094.

418. No paper shall be annexed to any petition, except to a petition for a private bill.

References:—B., p. 346; M., p. 526; C., no. 1099; Man., no 49 (vii).

419. No petition shall refer to a debate or vote in the Legislature, or to any interred measure, bill or motion whose introduction has not been regularly announced.

References:—B., pp. 348, 354; M., pp. 526-528; C., no. 1105; Redl., II, p. 240; Man., no. 49 (viii).

Notes:—1. It is not allowable for petitioners to refer to any thing which may have been said by members in debate in the house, either for the purpose of complaint, contradiction, or comment. M., p. 528; C., no. 1105.

2. It is not allowable for petitioners to refer to the proceedings of a committee. B., p. 348; M., p. 527; C., no. 1105.

3. It is not allowable for petitioners to complain of the mode in which the proceedings of the house or of a committee are conducted. M., pp. 526-528; C., no. 1105.

4. If a petition infringing rule 419 has been received, the order for its reception may be discharged by the house. B., p. 354.

420. Every petition must be respectful, decorous and temperate in its language.

References:—B., pp. 348, 354; M., pp. 526-527; C., nos. 1101-1104; Redl., II, p. 240; Man., no. 49 (ix); J. Leg. Ass., 1909, p. 307.

Notes:—1. It is improper to employ in a petition any language which would not be allowable if spoken in debate. C., no. 1102.

2. Cf., notes under rule 419.

421. No petition shall contain matter in breach of the privileges of the house or of any member thereof.

References:—B., pp. 348, 354; M., pp. 526-528; J. Leg. Ass., 1909, p. 307.

PRESENTING AND RECEIVING PETITIONS.

422. Any petition may be presented at every sitting, except at the opening sitting of a session.

References:—B., p. 341; M., p. 530.

423. No petition shall be presented after the routine business, unless it relates to any order of the day or any motion on the agenda paper, in which case it may be presented when such motion or such order of the day is first called to be considered.

References:—B., p. 330; M., pp. 236-237; Reil., II, p. 240.

424. No petition can be received which prays for any grant of public money or expenditure, or from compounding any debts due to the Crown, or for the remission of any duties, unless it is recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor.

References:—B., pp. 349-352; M., p. 563; C., no. 1143; Man., no. 50; J. Leg. Ass., 1909, p. 307.

425. A petition can be presented to the house only by a member.

References:—M., p. 529; C., no. 1139; Re ll., II, p. 240; Man., no. 51 (1).

426. A member cannot present a petition from himself.

References:—B., p. 344; M., p. 530; C., no. 1131; Man., no. 51 (3).

Note:—Rule 426 is not applicable if a member has signed the petition of a corporation as mayor, president, clerk, secretary, or special attorney. M., p. 530; Man., no. 51 note 4.

427. Every member presenting a petition must take care that it is in conformity with the rules and parliamentary usages.

428. Every member presenting a petition must endorse his name thereupon.

References:—B., p. 342; M., p. 529; C., no. 1157; Re ll., II, p. 240; Man. no. 51 (2).

429. Every member presenting a petition shall be answerable for any impertinent or improper matter contained therein.

430. Every member presenting a petition must confine himself to reading the prayer of such petition and to stating the parties from whom it comes, the number of signatures attached to it and the material allegations it contains; but the petition may be read by the clerk at the table, if required.

431. On the presentation of a petition, no debate on or in relation to the same shall be allowed, unless the petition complains of some present personal grievance requiring an urgent remedy.

432. Every petition presented to the house shall be examined by an officer appointed for that purpose.

If it is found to be according to the rules and practice of the house, it shall be laid upon the table by the clerk at the next sitting following its presentation, and it shall then be deemed to be read and received.

Reference:—B., p. 343.

Notes:—1. In case of opposition to the reception of a petition, the member who has charge of the petition may move its reception, and the house will then decide forthwith or adjourn the debate until a future day. B., p. 344.

2. A petition for the introduction of a private bill cannot be received after the expiration of the delay fixed by the standing orders. Rule 511; Desj., Q., p. 1043.

If not, it shall be sent back to the member by whom it was presented.

Reference:—Man., no. 49 note.

Note:—In case of any irregularity, the Speaker states it to the house and rules that the petition cannot be received. B., p. 343.

APPENDIX A

FORM OF PETITION FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE BILL.

To the Honourable

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of the Province of Quebec,
In Parliament Assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned, (*here mention the surnames, name, domicile and occupation of the petitioner*),

Humbly sheweth:

That (*here state the facts upon which the petitioner asks the interference of the Legislature*).....

Wherefore your petitioner humbly prays that your Honourable House may be pleased to pass an Act (*here mention the objects of the bill in general terms*).

(*Here write the Signature.*)

(*Here affix the seal, if the petitioner is a corporation.*)

APPENDIX B

TARIFF OF FEES FOR THE INCORPORATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BY LETTERS PATENT, ETC. (*Extract.*)

No. 17.—On letters patent incorporating joint stock companies, when the capital is \$20,000, or less than \$20,000, the fee will be \$40.00.

No. 18.—When the capital is more than \$20,000, and less than \$50,000, the fee will be \$75.00.

No. 19.—When the capital is \$50,000 or more, and less than \$100,000, the fee will be \$100.00.

No. 20.—When the capital is \$100,000 or more, and less than \$150,000, the fee will be \$150.00.

No. 21.—When the capital is \$150,000 or more, and less than \$200,000, the fee will be \$200.00.

No. 21-a.—When the capital is \$200,000 or more, and less than \$300,000, the fee will be \$250.00.

No. 21-b.—When the capital is \$300,000 or more, and less than \$400,000, the fee will be \$300.00.

No. 21-c.—When the capital is \$400,000 or more, and less than \$500,000, the fee will be \$350.00.

No. 21-d.—When the capital is \$500,000 or more, and less than \$600,000, the fee will be \$375.00.

No. 21-e.—When the capital is \$600,000 or more, and less than \$700,000, the fee will be \$400.00.

No. 21-f.—When the capital is \$700,000 or more, and less than \$800,000, the fee will be \$425.00.

No. 21-g.—When the capital is \$800,000 or more, and less than \$900,000, the fee will be \$450.00.

No. 21-h.—When the capital is \$900,000 or more, and less than \$1,000,000, the fee will be \$475.00.

No. 21-i.—When the capital is \$1,000,000, the fee will be \$500.00.

No. 21-j.—For every million dollars of additional capital, or fraction thereof, the fee will be \$100.00.

No. 21-k.—When application is made to increase the capital, the fee will be calculated on the actual amount of the increase in question, and the fee payable will be the same as that payable on letters patent for the incorporation of a company whose capital is of the same amount as the said increase.

No. 21-l.—On applications for supplementary letters patent, other than those for the increase of capital, the fee will be 50% of the amount required as the fee for the incorporation.

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All requests for certified copies of bills that have been assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor should be addressed to the Clerk of the Legislative Council, who is also Clerk of the Legislature.

Advertisements received by the King's Printer after twelve o'clock on Thursdays will be published in the *Official Gazette* of the following week only.