

THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

CANADA. PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF  
COMMONS.

Provisional reprint of the Standing  
orders for the first session, 27th  
Parliament, 1966 session.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU PARLEMENT

JL  
164.4  
1966

CANADA. PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DATE DUE

99/08/06.

99/08/06.		

GAYLORD

PRINTED IN U.S.A.



HOUSE OF COMMONS

PROVISIONAL REPRINT

OF THE

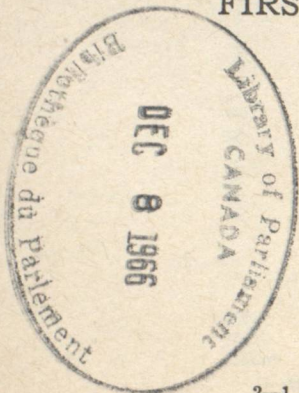
STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION, 27th PARLIAMENT

---

1966 SESSION



1966  
164,4  
TL

## FOREWORD

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

*This Revision is based on the following Resolution adopted Jan. 21, 1966:*

1. That the procedural changes adopted on a temporary basis on April 20, May 7, June 1 and October 9, 1964, and on June 8 and 11, 1965, as varied hereunder, shall apply during the present session.

2. That during the Throne Speech and Budget debates the Speaker shall leave the Chair during the periods formerly provided for luncheon and dinner.

3. That the 20-minute limit on speeches during the debate on the resolution stage of a money bill shall not apply to the Prime Minister or the Leader of the Opposition. (*See Standing Order 61-A(2)*).

4. That a Supply Motion to enter the Main and Supplementary Estimates for 1965-66 may be called on any day following the end of the Throne Speech.

5. That the Main and Supplementary Estimates for 1965-66, except the Final Supplementaries, shall be entered on that one Supply Motion and, when entered, the House may resolve itself into Committee of Supply for the purpose of considering such estimates on any day of the week, and for such purpose Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without question put.

6. That the time used in considering such Main and Supplementary Estimates and Interim Supply for the fiscal year 1965-66 shall not be counted as part of the time provided by the rules in this session for considering the business of supply.

7. That the time allocated for the question period by the rules will be extended to 40 minutes on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

	Page
Foreword .....	ii
Table of Contents .....	iii-xiv
Standing Orders .....	1
Part I—Public Business ..	1
Part II—Private Bills ....	71

Standing Order	—	PAGE
<b>PART I</b>		
<b>PUBLIC BUSINESS</b>		
1	GENERAL RULE— Procedure in unprovided cases.....	1
<b>CHAPTER I</b>		
SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE—		
2(1)	Times and days of sitting.....	1
2(2)	Morning sittings during debate on Address to His Excellency.....	2
2(3)	Lack of quorum at time of meeting.....	2
2(4)	No sittings on certain days.....	2
3	Quorum of the House.....	3
4	Mr. Speaker to take the chair and receive Black Rod.....	3
5	Attendance of members required.....	3
6(1)	Evening adjournments.....	3
6(2)	Extended sittings.....	4
6(3)	Voting deferred in certain cases.....	5
6(4)	Adjournment deferred.....	5
7	Business interrupted at ordinary time of adjournment.....	6
8	Divisions.....	6
9	Five members to demand recorded divi- sion.....	6
10	Speakers' casting vote.....	6
11	Members' personal interest in question before the House.....	7
12	Decorum in the House.....	7
13	Withdrawal of strangers.....	8
14	Conduct of strangers.....	8
<b>CHAPTER II</b>		
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—		
15(1)	Prayers.....	9
15(2)	Daily routine of business.....	9
15(2a)	Statements on Motions.....	9

Standing Order	—	PAGE
	<b>BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—<i>Con.</i></b>	
15(3)	Order of business day-by-day.....	10
15(3)	Government Business day-by-day.....	10
15(3)	Private Members' Business day-by-day.....	10
15(4)	Deferred for Supply Debates.....	12
15(5)	Lapses on certain days.....	12
15A	Business Committee:	
15A(1)	Appointments to.....	12
15A(2)	Motion in order to allocate time.....	13
15A(3)	Specified time for reports of.....	13
15A(4)	Unanimous reports of.....	13
15A(5)	When reports are not unanimous or com- mittee fails to report.....	14
15A(6)	Motions for time allocation made during Routine Proceedings decided before end of sitting.....	14
15A(7)	Motions must provide for certain minimum times.....	15
15A(8)	Cases where Speaker may allot up to 2 more days for an amendment.....	16
15A(9)	Cases where Speaker may extend a sitting up to 4 hours on third reading for certain speeches—Time limit on such speeches and deferment of divisions.....	16
15A(10)	Definition of "allocation of time" includes fixing length of speeches.....	17
16	Private Members' Business suspended for Address, and Supply Debates and on all sitting days except Wednesday on certain money resolutions.....	18
17	Privilege taken into immediate consideration	18
18(1)	Precedence, orders to be taken according to..	18
18(2)	When Government Orders may be taken in any order.....	18
19(1)	Questions and notices of motions by members not taken up when called may stand.....	19
19(2)	Orders not proceeded with may be dropped.	19
19(3)	Orders not disposed of postponed until next sitting.....	19
20(1)	Precedence day-to-day on order paper.....	19
20(2)	Private members' business, consideration of, interrupted or adjourned.....	20

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

v

Standing Order	—	PAGE
	<b>BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—<i>Cont.</i></b>	
21(1)	Government notices of motions.....	20
21(2)	Transferred to government orders.....	21
22(1)	When Senate and House disagree.....	21
22(2)	Conference.....	21
23	Messages to and from the Senate.....	21
24	Motion to read orders of the day.....	22
25	Adjournment motions.....	22
	Intermediate proceeding.....	22
26(1)	Adjournment to discuss matter of urgency....	22
26(3)	Speaker's Ruling not subject to appeal....	23
26(4)	When question put on motion for leave....	24
26(5)	Limitation on motions.....	24
26(6)	Restrictions to motions.....	24
27	Certified copy of Journals for Governor General.....	25
	<b>CHAPTER III</b>	
	<b>RULES OF DEBATE—</b>	
28	Member speaking to rise in his place.....	25
29	Members rising simultaneously.....	25
30	Withdrawal of member if personal conduct in debate.....	26
31	Speeches limited—General Rule.....	26
31(1)	40 Minutes when Speaker in Chair.....	26
31(2)	20 Minutes during Private Members' Hour	26
32	Debatable motions.....	27
33	Closure of debate.....	28
34(1)	Member may explain misquoted parts of speech.....	30
34(2)	Irrelevance or repetition in debate.....	30
35	Disrespectful or offensive language.....	30
36	Reading the question when not printed.....	31
37(1)	No member to speak twice.....	31
37(2)	Reply allowed on substantive motions.....	31
37(3)	Speaker informs House that reply closes debate.....	32

Standing Order	—	PAGE
CHAPTER IV		
ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH—		
38(1)	Order for resuming debate on motion for an Address.....	32
38(2)	Appointed days for debate.....	32
	Precedence for orders of the day.....	32
38(3)	Subamendment disposed of on second day...	32
38(4)	Amendments disposed of on fourth and sixth days.....	33
38(5)	Debate concluded on eighth day.....	33
38(6)	Amendments precluded on or after 7th day..	33
38(7)	Time limits on speeches.....	33
CHAPTER V		
QUESTIONS; RETURNS AND REPORTS—		
39(1)	Questions may be put to ministers and mem- bers.....	34
39(2)	(a) Oral answers—Limit of 3 Starred Questions.....	34
	(b) Answers to unstarred Questions printed in <i>Hansard</i> .....	35
39(3)	Questions to stand as Notices of Motions..	35
39(4)	Questions made Orders for Returns.....	35
39(5)	Oral questions on matters of urgency—	
	Time allowed for questions on matters of urgency.....	36
	When Member not satisfied with answer..	36
	When Mr. Speaker decides question is not urgent.....	36
39A	Oral Questions—Motion on Adjournment debatable up to 30 min.....	37
	Allotment of Days, Time and Length of Speeches.....	37
	Announcements concerning Business of the House.....	38
	Speaker's announcement of matters se- lected.....	38
40(1)	Returns, reports deposited with Clerk.....	39
40(2)	Returns and reports recorded in Votes and Proceedings.....	39



Standing Order	—	PAGE
<b>CHAPTER VI</b>		
NOTICES—		
41	Notice required for motions.....	40
41A	Questions of Privilege.....	40
42	Unanimous consent in cases of urgency.....	41
<b>CHAPTER VII</b>		
MOTIONS; AMENDMENTS; NOTICES OF MOTIONS; THE PREVIOUS QUESTION—		
43(1)	Motions to be in writing and read in official languages.....	41
43(2)	Motions during Routine Proceedings; debate thereon resumed under "Government Orders".....	41
44	Privileged motions.....	42
45	Amendments to motions to go into Supply and Ways and Means, limit on.....	42
46	Amendment precluded on motions to refer bill, etc. to a committee.....	42
47	Motions for the production of papers.....	43
47(1)	Transferred if debate desired.....	43
47(2)	Time Allocation and Length of Speeches....	43
48(1)	Private members' notices of motions dropped when twice called.....	44
48(3)	Private members' notices limited to one at any time.....	44
49	Withdrawal of motion by unanimous consent.	44
50	Unparliamentary motions.....	44
51	The previous question.....	45
<b>CHAPTER VIII</b>		
DEPUTY SPEAKER; COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE; SUPPLY; WAYS AND MEANS—		
52(1)	Election of Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker.....	45
52(2)	Official languages, knowledge of.....	46
52(3)	Term of office of Deputy Speaker.....	46
52(4)	Absence of Deputy Speaker.....	46

Standing Order	—	PAGE
	DEPUTY SPEAKER; COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE; SUPPLY; WAYS AND MEANS— <i>Con.</i>	
52(5)	Deputy Chairman of Committees.....	47
53	Orders for House in committees of the Whole.	47
54(1)	Private bills referred to committee of the Whole.....	47
54(2)	Bills retain precedence, if not considered....	48
55	Appointment of Committees of Supply and Ways and Means.....	48
56	Order for House in Committee of Supply....	48
56(1)	Leaving Chair on certain days without motion put.....	48
56(2)	Six motions on Mondays.....	48
56(3)	Appointed days for debate on supply motions.....	49
56(4)	(a) Debate on supply motions limited to two days.....	49
	(b) Unused time on supply motions....	49
	(c) Debate on supply motion not con- cluded on a Tuesday.....	50
	(d) Question put on amendments to sup- ply motion.....	50
	(e) Second supply motion proposed.....	50
	(f) Question put on supply motion.....	51
56(5)	Departments first taken up.....	52
56(6)	Interim supply and supplementary esti- mates.....	52
57	Estimates referred to standing or special committees.....	52
58(1)	Order for House in committee of Ways and Means.....	53
58(2)	Budget debate not to exceed six sitting days.....	53
58(3)	Order for resumption of Budget debate, precedence to.....	53
58(4)	Question put on subamendment to Budget motion.....	54
58(5)	Question put on amendment to Budget motion.....	54
58(6)	House goes into Committee of Ways and Means.....	54
58(7)	Time limits on Speeches.....	55

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ix

Standing Order	—	PAGE
	<b>DEPUTY SPEAKER; COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE; SUPPLY; WAYS AND MEANS—<i>Con.</i></b>	
59(1)	Standing orders observed in committees of the Whole.....	55
59(2)	Relevancy of debate in committees of the Whole.....	55
59(3)	Speeches limited to 30 minutes in committees of the Whole.....	55
59(4)	Decorum in committees of the Whole.....	56
60	Motion that Chairman leave the Chair.....	56
	Intermediate proceeding in committees of the Whole.....	56
61	Money resolutions referred to committees of the Whole.....	56
61A	Time Allocation, Precedence and Limits on Speeches on Resolution preceding Money Bills.....	57
62	Resolutions of committees of the Whole con- curred in forthwith.....	58
63	Commons alone grant aids and supplies.....	58
64	Pecuniary penalties in Senate bills.....	59
	<b>CHAPTER IX</b>	
	<b>STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES; WITNESSES</b>	
65(1)	Special committee to prepare and report lists of members.....	59
65(1)(a)-(u)	List of standing committees, membership and quorums thereof.....	60
65(2)	Joint committee on Printing.....	62
	Joint committee on Library.....	62
65(3)	Quorum of standing and joint committees...	62
65(4)	Standing committees terms of reference.....	63
65(5)	Any member may attend a standing com- mittee.....	63
66	Motions for printing to be referred to Printing Committee.....	63
67(1)	Special committees, membership thereof....	64
67(2)	Quorum of special committees.....	64
68	Presentation of reports from committees....	64
68A	Chairman's decisions appealed to the com- mittee.....	64

Standing Order	—	PAGE
CHAPTER IX		
STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES: WITNESSES		
<i>—Con.</i>		
69(1)	Certificate filed with Chairman for summons of witnesses.....	65
69(2)	Payment to witnesses.....	65
69(3)	Certificate of expenses of witnesses.....	65
69(4)	Witnesses residing at seat of government not paid.....	66
CHAPTER X		
PETITIONS—		
70(1)	How and when presented.....	66
70(2)	Time for presentation.....	66
70(3)	Debate not allowed on presentation of.....	66
70(4)	Members answerable for matter contained therein.....	66
70(5)	To be endorsed by member presenting.....	66
70(6)	To be written, signatures, prayer.....	66
70(7)	Reception of petition.....	67
70(8)	Immediate discussion of matter complained of therein.....	67
CHAPTER XI		
PROCEEDINGS ON PUBLIC BILLS—		
71(1)	Introduction of.....	68
71(2)	Explanation of provisions thereof.....	68
72	Imperfect bills.....	68
73	Motion for first reading decided forthwith.....	68
74	Printed before second reading.....	68
75	Three readings on different days.....	69
	Urgent cases may be advanced two stages in one sitting.....	69
76	Certificate as to readings.....	69
77	Read twice before committal or amendment.....	69
78(1)	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole House.....	69
78(2)	Amendments reported.....	70
	Third reading.....	70

Standing Order	—	PAGE
	CHAPTER XII	
	OFFER OF MONEY TO MEMBERS; BRIBERY IN ELECTIONS—	
79	High crime.....	70
80	Proceedings in case of bribery.....	70
	CHAPTER XIII	
	INTERNAL ECONOMY COMMISSIONERS—	
81	Report of proceedings laid on the Table.....	71
	CHAPTER XIV	
	EFFECT OF PROROGATION ON ORDERS FOR RETURNS—	
82	Prorogation not to nullify orders for addresses and returns.....	71
	CHAPTER XV	
	OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE—	
83	Clerk to care for records and supervise offi- cials.....	72
84	Clerk to place order of proceedings on Speaker's table.....	72
85(1)	Clerk to make and distribute list of statutory documents.....	72
85(2)	Bill of Rights, Clerk causes delivery of Bills for examination under.....	73
86	Clerk to employ extra writers.....	73
87	Law Clerks, duties of.....	73
88	Sergeant-at-Arms responsible for safe-keeping of Mace, etc.....	74
89	Officers to complete work at end of session..	75
90	Travelling expenses not allowed to employees of the House.....	76
91	Hours of attendance of officers and extra clerks.....	76
92	Vacancies in service of House.....	76

Standing Order	—	PAGE
<b>PART II</b>		
PRIVATE BILLS		
PETITIONS; DEPOSIT OF BILLS AND FEES; ADDITIONAL CHARGES—		
93	Time limit for receiving petitions.....	76
94(1)	Time limited for deposit of bill, printing costs, etc.....	77
94(2)	Fees and charges to be paid after second reading of bill.....	77
94(3)	Additional charges.....	78
94(4)	Capital increased, charges payable on.....	79
94(5)	(a) Borrowing powers increased, charges payable on.....	79
	(b) Increase of capital, charges payable on.....	80
94(6)	Bill stands until charges paid.....	80
94(7)	Interpretation for payment of charges.....	80
94(8)	Charges apply to Senate bills.....	80
94(9)	Collection of fees by chief clerk of private bills.....	81
95	Publication of Standing Orders in <i>Canada Gazette</i> .....	81
96(1)	Publication of notices in <i>Canada Gazette</i> .....	82
96(2)	Additional notice.....	83
	(A) In case of incorporation.....	83
	1. Railway or canal company.....	83
	2. Telegraph or telephone company.....	83
	3. Construction of works.....	83
	Exclusive rights.....	84
	4. Banking company, insurance company, etc.....	84
	(B) In case of amending act.....	84
	1. Extension of railway, canal, etc.....	84
	2. Extension of time for construction of railways, etc.....	85
	3. Continuation of charter.....	85
	(C) Exclusive rights.....	85
96(3)	Duration of notice.....	86
97(1)	Examination of private bills.....	87
97(2)	Model bill.....	87

Standing Order	—	PAGE
	PETITIONS; DEPOSIT OF BILLS AND FEES; ADDI- TIONAL CHARGES— <i>Con.</i>	
97(3)	Amending bill.....	87
97(4)	Repeal of an existing section of an Act.....	88
98	Map or plan to be filed with petition.....	88
99	Scale of map or plan to be filed with bill.....	89
100(1)	Examination of petitions for private bills.....	90
100(2)	Report on petitions.....	90
100(3)	Report on bills from the Senate.....	91
101	Standing committee to report bill when pro- moter not ready to proceed.....	91
102	Suspension of standing orders relating to peti- tions and bills.....	92
103(1)	Introduction of private bills on petition.....	32
	First reading, pro forma.....	93
103(2)	First reading of Senate private bills, pro forma.....	93
104	Bills confirming agreements.....	93
105	Reference of bills and petitions to standing committees.....	94
106(1)	Notice to be given of sitting of committees on bills.....	94
106(2)	Notice of consideration of bills by com- mittees to be appended to <i>Votes</i> .....	95
107	Chairman votes in standing committees on bills.....	95
108	Provision not contained in notice.....	95
109	All bills to be reported by standing com- mittees.....	96
110	Preamble not proven.....	96
111	Chairman to sign bills and to initial amend- ments.....	97
112	Notice of important amendments to be given	97
113	Reprinting of bills when amended.....	98
114	Senate amendments referred back to stand- ing committee.....	98
115	Record of private bills to be kept.....	98
116	Lists of bills referred to be posted in lobbies, etc.....	99
117(1)	Parliamentary agents.....	100
117(3)	Payment of fees.....	101

Standing Order	—	PAGE
118	PETITIONS; DEPOSIT OF BILLS AND FEES; ADDI- TIONAL CHARGES— <i>Con.</i>	101
119	Liability of agents.....	101
	Unprovided cases.....	102



# STANDING ORDERS

## PART I

### PUBLIC BUSINESS

#### GENERAL RULE

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

Procedure  
in unprovided  
cases.

#### CHAPTER I

##### SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

<sup>1</sup>2. (1) The House shall meet on  
Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and  
Thursdays at 2.30 o'clock p.m. and on  
Fridays at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

Times and  
days of  
sittings.

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

Morning  
sittings during  
debate on  
Address to  
His Excellency.

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

Lack of  
quorum.

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

Sittings  
precluded.

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

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

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

(2) Whenever Mr. Speaker adjourns the House for want of a quorum, the time of the adjournment, and the names of the members then present, shall be inserted in the Journal.

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

Mr. Speaker  
to take the  
chair and  
receive  
Black Rod.

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

Attendance  
required.

36. (1) At 6.00 o'clock p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays and at 10.00 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, unless provided otherwise in these Standing Orders, Mr. Speaker shall ad-

Evening  
adjournment.

<sup>3</sup>Prior to June 11, 1965, Standing Order 6 read as follows:

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

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

ourn the House without question put until the next sitting day.

Extended  
sittings.

(2) A motion that the House continue to sit after the hour specified in section (1) may be made at any time without notice. If any member objects to the motion, Mr. Speaker shall request those members who object to rise in their places and if ten or more members then rise, the question shall not be put on the motion. If no member objects or if fewer than ten members rise in their places, the motion shall be deemed to be carried. No debate or formal vote shall be held on such a motion to extend a sitting. During an extended sitting, as provided under the provisions of this section, no Order shall be called for consideration unless such Order was under consideration prior to the normal hour of adjournment. An extended sitting under the provisions of this section, unless a closing time has been specified, shall not be terminated except by the adoption of a motion to adjourn and Mr. Speaker shall not deem that a

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

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

Section (1) of Standing Order 6, as amended on June 11, 1965, is subject to the following paragraph of the Resolution adopted by the House on January 21, 1966 (see p. ii), for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament:

"2. That during the Throne Speech and Budget debates Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair during the periods formerly provided for luncheon and dinner."

motion to adjourn the House has been made by virtue of the operation of any other Standing Order.

(3) If any member objects to the taking of a vote at any time between 1.00 o'clock p.m. and 2.30 o'clock p.m. or between 6.00 o'clock p.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker shall request those members who object to rise in their places and if five or more members rise, the taking of the vote shall be postponed. At 2.30 o'clock p.m. or at 8.00 o'clock p.m., as the case may be, Mr. Speaker shall interrupt the proceedings then before the House and shall put, or shall cause to be put, the question on any postponed vote. The House shall be deemed to have reverted to Private Members' Business for such time as is necessary for the taking of any vote postponed from the time provided for Private Members' Business. Vote deferred.

(4) When it is provided in any Standing Order or in any order of the House that the business under consideration at the ordinary time of adjourn- Adjournment deferred.

ment be forthwith disposed of or concluded, Mr. Speaker shall not adjourn the House until the specified proceedings be completed.

Business interrupted.

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

Divisions.

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

Five Members to demand.

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

Speaker's casting vote.

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

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

<sup>4</sup>12. (1) Mr. Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order. In explaining a point of order or practice, he shall state the Standing Order or authority applicable to the case. No debate shall be permitted on any such decision, nor shall any such decision be subject to an appeal to the House.

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

(3) When a member is speaking, no member shall pass between him and the Chair, nor interrupt him, except to raise a point of order.

(4) No member may pass between the Chair and the Table, nor between the

<sup>4</sup>Section (1) of Standing Order 12 was amended on June 11, 1965. Under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966 (see p. ii), it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament. Prior to June 11, 1965, the section read as follows:

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

Chair and the Mace when the Mace has been taken off the Table by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

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

**Withdrawal of  
strangers.**

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

**Conduct of  
strangers.**

**14.** Any stranger admitted into any part of the House or gallery, who misconducts himself, or does not withdraw when strangers are directed to withdraw, while the House, or any committee of the whole House, is sitting, shall be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no person so taken into custody shall be discharged without the special order of the House.



## CHAPTER II

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

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

<sup>5</sup>(2) The ordinary daily routine of <sup>Routine</sup>~~business.~~  
business in the House shall be as  
follows:

Presenting reports by standing and  
special committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

First readings of Senate public bills.

Government notices of motions.

<sup>6</sup>(2a) On motions, as listed in section <sup>Statements</sup>~~on Motions.~~  
(2) of this Standing Order, a Minister  
of the Crown may make an announce-  
ment or a statement of government  
policy. Any such announcement or state-  
ment should be limited to facts which  
it is deemed necessary to make known  
to the House and should not be designed  
to provoke debate at this stage. A  
spokesman for each of the parties in

<sup>5</sup>No changes were made to sections (1) and (2) of  
Standing Order 15. (See *Annotations* under Standing Order  
43(2) concerning resumed debates on "Motions").

---

<sup>6</sup>Section (2a) of Standing Order 15 was added pro-  
visionally on May 7, 1964, and adopted under paragraph  
1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966,  
(see p. ii) for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament.

opposition to the government may comment briefly, subject to the same limitation.

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

*(Monday)*

Questions.

Oral questions.

Government orders.

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

Notices of motions.

*(Tuesday)*

Oral questions.

Government orders.

Questions.

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

Private bills.

Public bills.

<sup>7</sup>Section (3) of Standing Order 15 was amended provisionally on April 20, 1964; further amended on June 11, 1965; and adopted under the terms of paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament. Prior to May 7, 1964, section (3) of Standing Order 15 read as follows (*See Standing Order 39(5) for "Oral Questions"*):

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

*(Monday)*

Questions.

Government orders.

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

Notices of motions.

*(Tuesday)*

Government orders.

Questions.

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

Private bills.

Public bills.

*(Wednesday)*

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

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

Notices of motions.  
 Public bills.

*(Thursday)*

Oral questions.  
 Government orders.  
 Questions.

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

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

*(Wednesday)*

Questions.  
 Notices of motions for the production of papers.  
 Government orders.  
*(From five to six o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)*  
 Notices of motions.  
 Public bills.

*(Thursday)*

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

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

*(Friday)*

Oral questions.

Government orders.

Questions.

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

Public bills.

Private bills.

Private  
Members'  
Business  
deferred.

<sup>8</sup>(4) When a debate on a motion "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" for the House to go into Committee of Supply is in progress at 6.00 o'clock p.m. on either a Monday or a Tuesday, the order for Private Members' Business on that day shall be suspended.

Private  
Members'  
hour lapses  
on certain  
days.

(5) After the order for Private Members' Business on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays has been reached for a total of forty times in a session, the provisions in section (3) of this Standing Order which provide for such business on those days shall lapse.

Business  
Committee.

<sup>9</sup>15-A. (1) There shall be a Business Committee to which the leader of each

*(Friday)*

Government orders.

Questions.

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

Public bills.

Private bills.

<sup>8</sup>Section (4) of Standing Order 15 was amended on June 11, 1965 (See also Note 10). Under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament. Prior to June 11, 1965, the section read as follows:

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

<sup>9</sup>Standing Order 15-A was added on June 11, 1965. Under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament. (see also *Annotations* relating to Standing Order 56).

party in the House from time to time by written notice to the Speaker may appoint one member.

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

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

(4) If the Chairman of the Business Committee reports that the Committee has unanimously recommended an allocation of time for the item of business or stage thereof, a Minister of the Crown may without notice propose a motion, to be decided without debate or amendment, for concurrence in the report, and, if agreed to, the motion shall have the

same effect as if it were an order of the House.

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

(6) A motion of which a Minister has given notice under section (5) of this Standing Order shall be made during Routine Proceedings. Unless the debate on the motion has been previously concluded, Mr. Speaker shall at fifteen minutes before the expiry of the time provided for Government business in such sitting, interrupt the proceedings and forthwith put every question neces-

sary to dispose of the main motion. A motion requesting allocation of time, if agreed to, shall have the same effect as if it were an order of the House.

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

a total of five hours shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one sitting day.

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

(9) When a debate on third reading of a bill is under a time allocation order, under this Standing Order, Mr. Speaker shall have the authority to extend the sitting of the final day under such allocation order for a period not to exceed four hours, provided he has received written notice, given at least one hour prior to the normal time of adjournment, from any member or members indicating their desire to speak and provided such member or members have



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

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

the fixing of limits for the length of speeches.

Private  
Members'  
hours  
suspended in  
certain cases.

<sup>10</sup>16. The proceedings on Private Members' Business, except as provided in Standing Orders 15(4), 38 and 61-A, shall not be suspended by virtue of the operation of the provisions of Standing Orders relating to the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance or to the allocation of time to certain debates.

Immediate  
consideration.

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

Precedence.

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

Government  
Orders.

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

<sup>10</sup>Standing Order 16 was amended provisionally on October 9, 1964, and adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966 (see para. 2, p. ii). Prior to October 9, 1964, Standing Order 16 read as follows:

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

The Private Members' Hour on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays is also subject to the following paragraph of the Resolution adopted by the House on January 21, 1966:

"2. That during the Throne Speech and Budget debates the Speaker shall leave the Chair during the periods formerly provided for luncheon and dinner."

<sup>11</sup>Section (2) of Standing Order 18 was amended on June 11, 1965, and adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966 (see p. ii). Prior to June 11, 1965, the section read as follows:

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

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

Orders not  
taken up.

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

Dropped  
orders.

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

Orders  
postponed.

<sup>12</sup>20. (1) The day to day precedence on the Order Paper, except as otherwise provided, shall be as follows:

Precedence on  
Order Paper.

(a) Third reading of bills.

(b) Reports received from committees of the whole House.

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

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

Private  
Members'  
Business.

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

Government  
notices of  
motion.

21. (1) Government notices of motions for the House to go into a committee of the whole at the next sitting of the House when put from the Chair shall be decided without debate or amendment.

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

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

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

(3) When the House requests a conference with the Senate, the reasons to be given by this House at the same shall be prepared and agreed to by the House before a message be sent therewith.

**23.** A Clerk of this House may be the bearer of messages from this House to

Transferred  
to Government  
Orders.  
  
When Senate  
and House  
disagree.  
  
Conference.  
  
Messages to  
and from  
the Senate.

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

Motion to  
read orders.

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

Adjournment.

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

Intermediate  
proceeding.

Adjournment  
for special  
purposes.

**26.** (1) Leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the House when made for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance must be asked for after "Questions" on Mondays and Wednesdays and on other days after the ordinary daily routine of business, Standing Order 15(2), has been concluded.

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

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

Speaker's  
Ruling not  
subject to  
appeal.

<sup>13</sup>Section (3) of Standing Order 26 was amended provisionally on October 9, 1964, and adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966 (see p. ii). Prior to October 9, 1964, the section read as follows:

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

When  
question put.

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

Limitation.

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

Restrictions  
to motion.

(6) The right to move the adjournment of the House for the above purposes is subject to the following restrictions:

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



previously given and not withdrawn;

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

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

Certified copy  
of Journals  
for Governor  
General.

### CHAPTER III

#### RULES OF DEBATE

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

Member  
speaking.

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

Members  
rising  
simultaneously.

“do now speak”, which motion shall be forthwith put without debate.

Withdrawal  
of Members.

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

Speeches  
limited to  
40 minutes.

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

Speeches  
limited to  
20 minutes.

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

<sup>14</sup>Section (2) of Standing Order 31 was amended on June 11, 1965. Under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament. Prior to June 11, 1965, the section read as follows:

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

*See also Standing Order 61-A(2).*

**32.** (1) The following motions are <sup>Debatable</sup> debatable: <sub>motions.</sub>

Every motion:

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

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

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

Closure.

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

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

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

Member  
may explain.

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

Irrelevance or  
repetition.

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

Disrespectful  
or offensive  
language  
forbidden.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### CHAPTER IV

##### ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH

Address  
Debate.

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

Appointed  
days.

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

Precedence.

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

Sub-  
amendment  
disposed of.



and forthwith put the question on the said subamendment.

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

Amendments  
disposed of.

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

Debate  
concluded.

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

Amendments  
precluded.

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

Time limits  
on speeches.

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

## CHAPTER V

### QUESTIONS, RETURNS AND REPORTS

Questions put  
to Ministers.

**39.** (1) Questions may be placed on the Order Paper seeking information from Ministers of the Crown relating to public affairs; and from other members, relating to any bill, motion, or other public matter connected with the business of the House, in which such members may be concerned; but in putting any such question or in replying to the same no argument or opinion is to be offered, nor any facts stated, except so far as may be necessary to explain the same; and in answering any such question the matter to which the same refers shall not be debated.

Oral answer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oral  
Questions.

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

Notice of  
Adjournment  
Proceedings.

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

<sup>15</sup>Section (5) of Standing Order 39 was added provisionally, in conjunction with Standing Order 39-A, on April 20, 1964; further amended on June 11, 1965; and adopted under the terms of paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House on January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament. It is also subject to the following paragraph of the Resolution adopted on January 21, 1966:

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

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

<sup>16</sup>39-A. At 10:00 o'clock p.m. on any Adjournment  
Debates. Monday, Tuesday or Thursday, Mr. Speaker may, notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Orders 6(3) and 32(2), deem that a motion to adjourn the House has been made and seconded, whereupon such motion shall be debatable for not more than thirty minutes.

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

<sup>16</sup>Standing Order 39-A was added provisionally, in conjunction with the first version of section (5) of Standing Order 39 on April 20, 1964, and adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966 (see p. ii).

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

Business of  
the House  
Announce-  
ments.

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

Selection of  
Matters for  
Debate on  
Adjournment.

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

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER VI

## NOTICES

Notice  
required for  
motion.

**41.** Forty-eight hours' notice shall be given of a motion for leave to present a bill, resolution or address, for the appointment of any committee, or for placing a question on the Order Paper; but this rule shall not apply to bills after their introduction, or to private bills, or to the times of meeting or adjournment of the House. Such notice shall be laid on the Table before six o'clock p.m., and be printed in the *Votes and Proceedings* of that day.

Questions of  
privilege.

**<sup>17</sup>41-A.** Unless notice of motion has been given under Standing Order 41, any member proposing to raise a question of privilege other than one arising out of proceedings in the Chamber during the course of a sitting shall give to the Speaker a written statement of the question at least one hour prior to raising the question in the House.

<sup>17</sup>Standing Order 41-A was added on June 11, 1965, and, under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament.



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

## CHAPTER VII

### MOTIONS; AMENDMENTS; NOTICES OF MOTIONS; THE PREVIOUS QUESTION

43. (1) All motions shall be in writing, and seconded, before being debated or put from the Chair. When a motion is seconded, it shall be read in English and in French by Mr. Speaker, if he be familiar with both languages; if not, Mr. Speaker shall read the motion in one language and direct the Clerk at the Table to read it in the other, before debate.

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

To be in writing and read in both languages.

Motion transferred to Government Orders.

<sup>18</sup>Section (2) of Standing Order 43 was added on June 11, 1965. Under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament. (See also section (2) of Standing Order 18).

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

Amendments.

<sup>19</sup>44. When a question is under debate no motion is received unless to amend it; to postpone it to a day certain; for the previous question; for reading the Orders of the Day; for proceeding to another order; to adjourn the debate; to extend the sitting of the House; or for the adjournment of the House.

Privileged motions.

Amendment on motion to leave the chair.

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

Amendment precluded.

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

<sup>19</sup>Standing Order 44 was amended on June 11, 1965. Under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament. Prior to June 11, 1965, it read as follows:

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

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

Production  
of papers.

Motions made  
debatable.

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

Allocation  
of Time and  
Limits on  
Speeches.

<sup>20</sup>Section (2) of Standing Order 47 was added provisionally on April 20, 1964, and, under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament.

Private  
Member's  
notice of  
motion.

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

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

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

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

Withdrawal  
of motion.

**49.** A member who has made a motion may withdraw the same only by the unanimous consent of the House.

Unparliamen-  
tary motion.

**50.** Whenever Mr. Speaker is of the opinion that a motion offered to the House is contrary to the rules and privileges of Parliament, he shall apprise the House thereof immediately, before

putting the question thereon, and quote the Standing Order or authority applicable to the case.

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

## CHAPTER VIII

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

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

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

Official  
languages.

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

Term of  
office.

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

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

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

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

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

Bills retain  
precedence.

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

Committees of  
supply, and  
ways and  
means.

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

Order for  
House in  
supply.

<sup>21</sup>56. (1) On Wednesday, Thursdays and Fridays, when the order of the day is called for the House to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without question put, provided that, except by the unanimous consent of the House, the estimates of each department shall be first taken up on a Monday or a Tuesday.

Leaving Chair  
on certain  
days.

Six motions  
on Mondays.

<sup>22</sup>(2) On the first six occasions in any session upon which an order for supply is called for the purpose of moving,

<sup>21</sup>Under the terms of paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) the following Resolution of June 11, 1965, is applicable to the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament:

That, pursuant to resolution adopted June 8, 1965, a Special Committee on Supply Procedures, to consist of 24 Members to be designated later by the House, is hereby appointed and instructed to prepare and submit forthwith such changes in the Standing Orders or procedures of this House as will provide

(a) That detailed examination of estimates, saving always the right of the Committee of Supply, be undertaken by Standing Committees and that not more than 30 days of the time of the House be allocated to the business of supply in each session. For the purpose of this order, the business of supply shall consist of Main Estimates; Interim Supply; and Supplementary or Additional Estimates excepting Supplementary or Additional Estimates introduced after the Main Estimates have been approved, and excepting always the Final Supplementary or Additional Estimates;

(b) That the number of Supply Motions be reduced from six to four; and

(c) Ways and means for giving to the Opposition an opportunity to select the order in which departmental estimates will be discussed.

That the said Committee be empowered to report from time to time, and that the Committee be authorized to sit while the House is sitting; and that in relation thereto the provision of Section (1) of Standing Order 67 be suspended.

<sup>22</sup>In addition to the foregoing, the following paragraphs of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) are also applicable:



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

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

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

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

4. That a Supply Motion to enter the Main and Supplementary Estimates for 1965-66 may be called on any day following the end of the Throne Speech.

5. That the Main and Supplementary Estimates for 1965-66, except the Final Supplementaries, shall be entered on that one Supply Motion and, when entered, the House may resolve itself into Committee of Supply for the purpose of considering such estimates on any day of the week, and for such purpose Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without question put.

6. That the time used in considering such Main and Supplementary Estimates and Interim Supply for the fiscal year 1965-66 shall not be counted as part of the time provided by the rules in this session for considering the business of supply.

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

Debate not  
concluded on  
Tuesday.

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

Questions put  
on amend-  
ments.

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

Second  
motion  
proposed.

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

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

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

Question put  
on main  
motion.

Departments  
first taken up.

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

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

Interim  
supply and  
supplementary  
estimates.

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

Estimates  
referred to  
committees.

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

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

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

Order for  
House in  
ways and  
means.

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

Budget  
debate.

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

First order  
called.

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

Question put  
on sub-  
amendment.

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

Question  
put on  
amendment.

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

House goes  
into ways  
and means.

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

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

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

Time limits  
on speeches.

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

Standing  
Orders of the  
House  
observed.

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

Relevancy.

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

Speeches  
limited to  
30 minutes.

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

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

Order in committees.

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

Motion to leave the Chair.

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

Intermediate proceeding.

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

Money resolution not presently entered upon.

**61.** If any motion be made in the House for any public aid or charge upon the people, the consideration and debate thereof may not be presently entered upon, but shall be adjourned till such further day as the House thinks fit to appoint; and then it shall be referred to a committee of the whole House, before

<sup>24</sup>Section (4) of Standing Order 59 was amended on June 11, 1965. Under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament. Prior to June 11, 1965, it read as follows:

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



any resolution or vote of the House do pass thereupon.

<sup>25</sup>**61-A.** (1) When a resolution preceding a bill involving the expenditure of public money has been referred to the committee of the whole House, the time allowed for consideration thereof in such committee shall not exceed one sitting day. For the purposes of this Standing Order, such a resolution shall be deemed to have been considered for one sitting day, provided the order to go into committee of the whole House is called as the first item under Government Orders on a Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday, and provided it is continued, if necessary, until the normal time of adjournment on any such day. Such an order having been called on any Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday, it shall have precedence over all other business until the time of adjournment on that day, unless it is disposed of earlier. Under any other circumstances, a total of five hours shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one sitting day.

Time  
allocation  
for money  
resolution.

<sup>25</sup>Standing Order 61-A was added provisionally on October 9, 1964, and, under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) it was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament, subject to the following paragraph of the same Resolution:

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

Time limit  
on  
speakers.

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

Resolutions  
concurring in  
forthwith.

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

Commons  
alone grant  
aids and  
supplies.

**63.** All aids and supplies granted to Her Majesty by the Parliament of Canada, are the sole gift of the House of Commons, and all bills for granting such aids and supplies ought to begin with the House, as it is the undoubted right of the House to direct, limit, and appoint in all such bills, the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations and qualifications of such grants, which are not alterable by the Senate.

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

Pecuniary penalties in Senate bills.

## CHAPTER IX

### STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES; WITNESSES

<sup>26</sup>65. (1) At the commencement of each session, a special committee, consisting of seven members, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report, within ten sitting days

Striking Committee.

<sup>26</sup>Section (1) of Standing Order 65 was amended on October 19, 1964, and again on June 11, 1965. The latter was made applicable to the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966 (see p. ii). Prior to October 19, 1964, the Standing Order read as follows:

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

Standing  
Committees

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

ANNOTATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ANNOTATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Special  
Committees.**

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

**Quorum.**

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

**Reports from  
committees.**

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

**Chairman's  
decisions.**

<sup>27</sup>**68-A.** In any standing or special committee of the House questions of order shall be decided by the chairman, subject only to an appeal to the committee.

<sup>27</sup>Standing Order 68-A was added on June 11, 1965, and, under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament.



69. (1). No witness shall be summoned to attend before any committee of the House unless a certificate shall first have been filed with the chairman of such committee, by some member thereof, stating that the evidence to be obtained from such witness is, in his opinion, material and important.

Certificate  
filed for  
summons of  
witnesses.

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

Payment.

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

Certificate.

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

## CHAPTER X

### PETITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) No debate shall be permitted on the report but a petition referred to therein may be read by the Clerk of the House at the Table, if required; or if it complain of some present personal grievance requiring an immediate remedy, the matter contained therein may be brought into immediate discussion.

Reception of  
petitions.

Immediate  
discussion  
when  
permitted.

## CHAPTER XI

## PROCEEDINGS ON PUBLIC BILLS

Introduc-  
tion.

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

Explanation  
of provisions.

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

Imperfect  
bills.

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

Motion for  
first reading.

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

Printed  
before second  
reading.

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

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

Separate readings.

Urgent cases.

76. When a bill is read in the House, the Clerk shall certify upon it the readings and the time thereof. After it has passed, he shall certify the same, with the date, at the foot of the bill.

Certificate as to readings.

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

Readings before committal.

<sup>28</sup>78. (1) In proceedings in committee of the whole House upon bills, the preamble is first postponed, and if the first clause contains only a short title it is also postponed; then every other clause is considered by the committee in its proper order; the first clause (if it contains only a short title), the preamble and the title are to be last considered.

Proceedings in committee.

<sup>28</sup>Section (1) of Standing Order 78 was provisionally amended on October 9, 1964, and, under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament. Prior to October 9, 1964, it read as follows:

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

Proceedings  
reported.

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

Third  
reading.

When a bill is reported without amendment, it is forthwith ordered to be read a third time at such time as may be appointed by the House.

## CHAPTER XII

### OFFER OF MONEY TO MEMBERS; BRIBERY IN ELECTIONS

A high  
crime.

**79.** The offer of any money or other advantage to any member of this House, for the promoting of any matter whatsoever depending or to be transacted in Parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanour, and tends to the subversion of the constitution.

Proceedings  
in case of  
bribery.

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

corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery or other corrupt practices.

### CHAPTER XIII

#### INTERNAL ECONOMY

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

### CHAPTER XIV

#### EFFECT OF PROROGATION ON ORDERS FOR RETURN

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

## CHAPTER XV

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

The Clerk  
to care for  
records and  
supervise  
officials.

**83.** The Clerk of the House is responsible for the safe-keeping of all the papers and records of the House, and has the direction and control over all the officers and clerks employed in the offices, subject to such orders as he may, from time to time, receive from Mr. Speaker or the House.

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

To make  
and distribute  
list of  
documents.

**85.** (1) It is the duty of the Clerk to make and cause to be printed and delivered to each member, at the commencement of every session of Parliament, a list of the reports or other periodical statements which it is the duty of any officer or department of the government, or any bank or other corporate body to make to the House, referring to the Act or resolution, and page of the volume of the laws or



Journals wherein the same may be ordered; and placing under the name of each officer or corporation a list of reports or returns required of him, or it, to be made, and the time when the report or periodical statement may be expected.

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

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

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

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

Sergeant-  
at-Arms.

**38.**(1) The Sergeant-at-Arms is responsible for the safe-keeping of the Mace, and of the furniture and fittings of the House.

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

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

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

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

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

Completion of  
work at close  
of session.

Travelling  
expenses not  
allowed.

**90.** No allowance shall be made to any person in the employ of this House who may not reside at the seat of government, for travelling expenses in coming to attend his duties.

Hours of  
attendance.

**91.** The hours of attendance of the respective officers of this House, and the extra clerks employed during the session, shall be fixed from time to time by Mr. Speaker.

Vacancies.

**92.** Before filling any vacancy in the service of the House by Mr. Speaker, inquiry shall be made touching the necessity for the continuance of such office; and the amount of salary to be attached to the same shall be fixed by Mr. Speaker, subject to the approval of the Board of Internal Economy and of the House.

Salaries.

## PART II

### PRIVATE BILLS

#### PETITIONS; DEPOSIT OF BILLS AND FEES; ADDITIONAL CHARGES

Time  
limited for  
receiving  
petitions.

**93.** Petitions for private bills shall only be received by the House if filed

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

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

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

Time  
limited for  
deposit.

Fee and  
charges.

Additional  
charges.

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

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

(g) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$750,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000 ..... \$400

(h) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$1,000,000 and does not exceed \$1,500,000 ..... \$600

(i) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$1,500,000 and does not exceed \$2,000,000 ..... \$800

(j) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof ..... \$200

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

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

Increase of  
capital.

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

Bill stands  
until charges  
are paid.

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

Interpreta-  
tion.

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

Charges  
apply to  
Senate bills.

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



with this House within the first six

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

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

#### **PUBLICATION OF STANDING ORDERS**

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

**PUBLICATION OF NOTICES**

Publication  
of notices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exclusive  
rights.

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

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

In case of  
amending Act.

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

Extension of  
railway.

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

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

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

(C) When the application is for the <sup>Exclusive</sup> purpose of obtaining for any person or <sub>rights.</sub> existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any

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

Duration  
of notice.

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

**EXAMINER OF PRIVATE BILLS;  
MODEL BILLS**

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

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

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

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

Repeal.

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

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

#### MAP OR PLAN WITH PETITION

Map or  
plan to  
be filed.

**98.** No petition praying for the incorporation of a railway company, or of a canal company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, or for the construction of branches thereto, shall be considered



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

#### MAP OR PLAN WITH BILLS

<sup>29</sup>99. No bill for the incorporation of a railway or canal company, or for authorizing the construction of branch lines or extensions of existing lines of railways or of canals, or for changing the route of the railway or of the canal of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Committee on Transport and Communications, until there has been filed with the committee, at least one week before the consideration of the bill, a map or plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing

Scale of map  
or plan.

<sup>29</sup>Standing Order 99 was amended on June 11, 1965, and, under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament. Prior to June 11, 1965, it read as follows:

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

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

#### EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS

Examiner of  
petitions for  
private bills.

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

Report on  
petitions.

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

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

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

#### **INSTRUCTION TO COMMITTEES**

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

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

#### SUSPENSION OF RULES

Suspension of  
Standing  
Orders.

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

#### PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED ON PETITION

Introduction  
of private  
bills.

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

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

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

#### BILLS CONFIRMING AGREEMENTS

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

**BILLS AND PETITIONS REFERRED**

Stand  
referred to a  
standing  
committee.

<sup>30</sup>**105.** Every private bill, when read a second time, is referred to one of the standing committees as follows: bills relating to banks, insurance, trade and commerce and to trust and loan companies, to the Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs; bills relating to railways, canals, telegraphs, canal and railway bridges, to the Committee on Transport and Communications; the bills not coming under these classes, to the Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, and all petitions for or against the bills are considered as referred to such committee.

**NOTICE OF SITTING OF COMMITTEE**

Sitting of  
committee.

**106.** (1) No committee on any private bill originating in this House is to consider the same until after one week's notice of the sitting of such committee has been first affixed in the lobby; nor, in the case of any such bill originating in the Senate, until after twenty-four hours' like notice.

<sup>30</sup>Standing Order 105 was amended on June 11, 1965, and, under paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the House of January 21, 1966, (see p. ii) was adopted for the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament. Prior to June 11, 1965, it read as follows:

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

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

#### VOTING IN COMMITTEE

107. All questions before committees on private bills are decided by a majority of voices including the voice of the chairman; and whenever the voices are equal, the chairman has a second or casting vote.

#### PROVISION NOT COVERED BY NOTICE

108. It is the duty of the committee to which any private bill may be referred by the House, to call the attention of the House specially to any provision inserted in such bill that does not appear to have been contemplated in the notice or petition for the same, as reported upon by the Examiner of Petitions or by the Committee on Standing Orders; and any private bill so reported shall not be

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

#### **ALL BILLS TO BE REPORTED**

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

#### **PREAMBLE NOT PROVEN**

**110.** When the committee on any private bill report to the House that they have made any material change in the preamble of a bill, the reasons for making such change shall be stated in their report; and if they report that the preamble of a bill has not been proved to their satisfaction, they must also state the grounds upon which they have arrived at such a decision; and no bill, the preamble of which has been reported as not proven shall be placed upon the Orders of the Day unless by special order of the House.

Preamble  
not proven.



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

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

**NOTICE OF AMENDMENTS**

**112.** No important amendment may be proposed to any private bill, in a committee of the whole House, or at the third reading of the bill, unless one day's notice of the same has been given.

**REPRINTING OF BILLS WHEN AMENDED**

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

**AMENDMENTS BY THE SENATE**

Senate  
amendments.

**114.** When any private bill is returned from the Senate with amendments, the same not being merely verbal or unimportant, such amendments are, previous to the second reading, referred to the standing committee to which such bill was originally referred.

**RECORD OF PRIVATE BILLS**

Record of  
private bills.

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

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

#### LIST OF BILLS

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

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

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

#### PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS

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

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

and a copy filed with the Clerk of the House.

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

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

Liability of  
agents.

**UNPROVIDED CASES**

Unprovided cases.

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

**Redi Cover**

**No. GW 1603-B-2**

MacMillan Office Appliances

Company, Limited

309 Athlone Ave., Ottawa

BIBLIOTHEQUE DU PARLEMENT  
LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT



3 2354 00577 394 3