

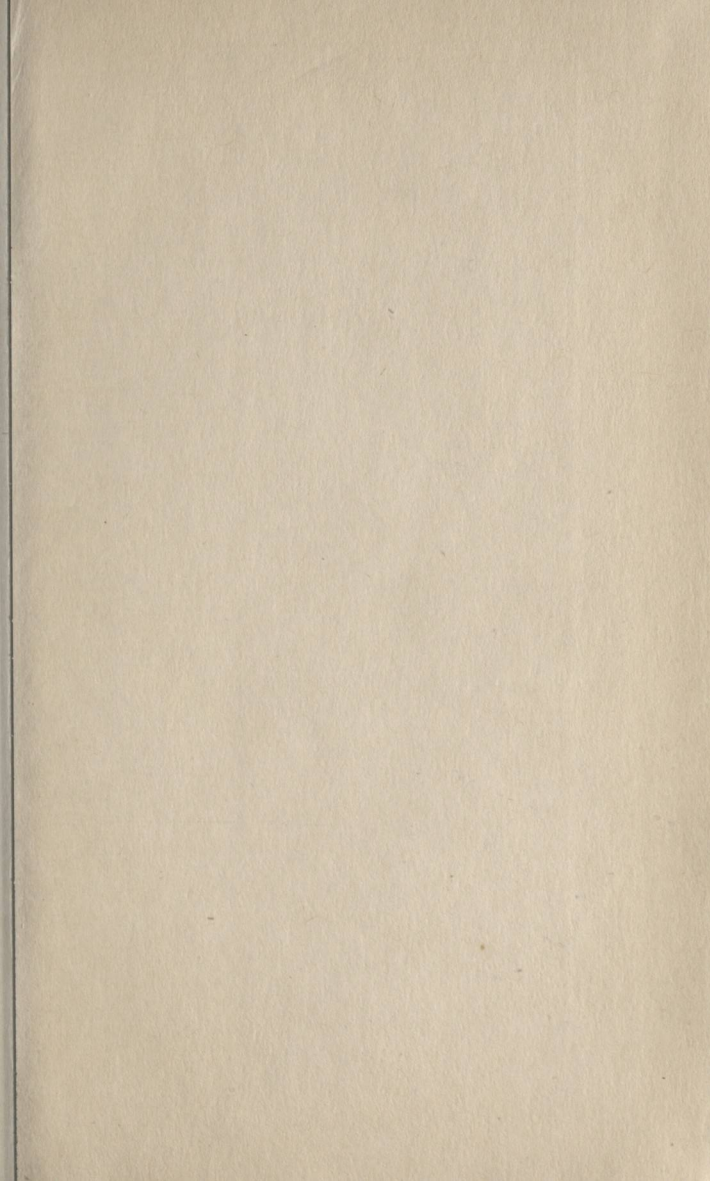


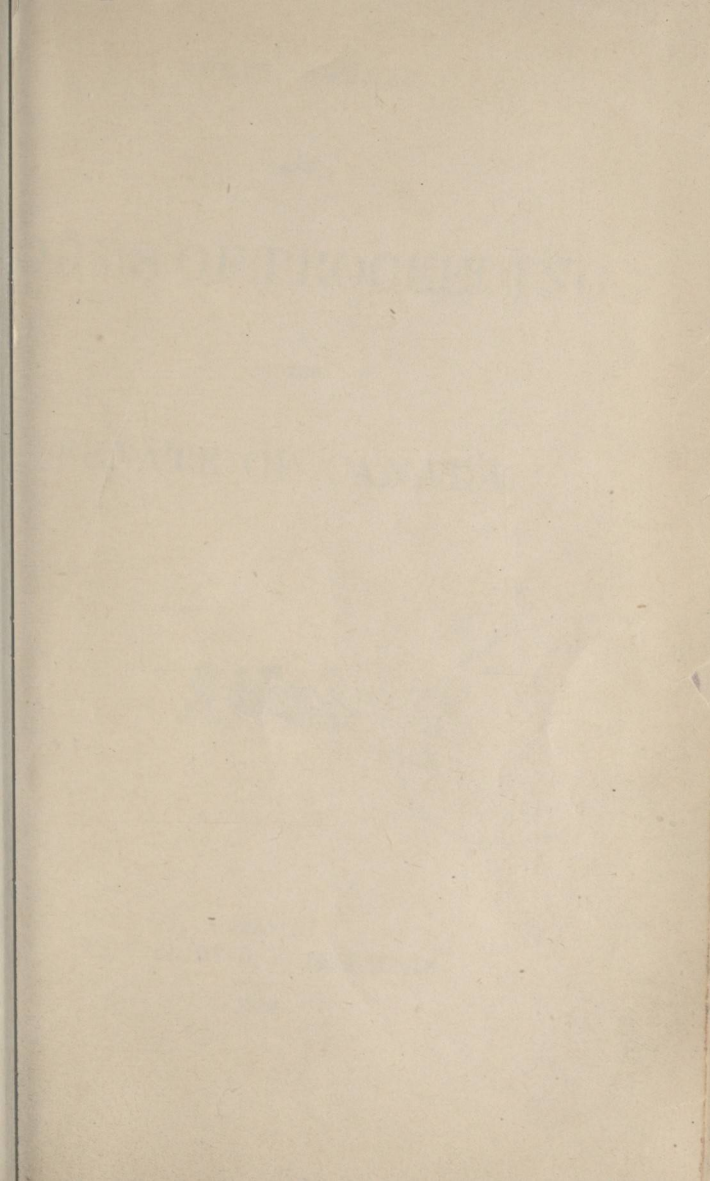
BIBLIOTHEQUE DU PARLEMENT
LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

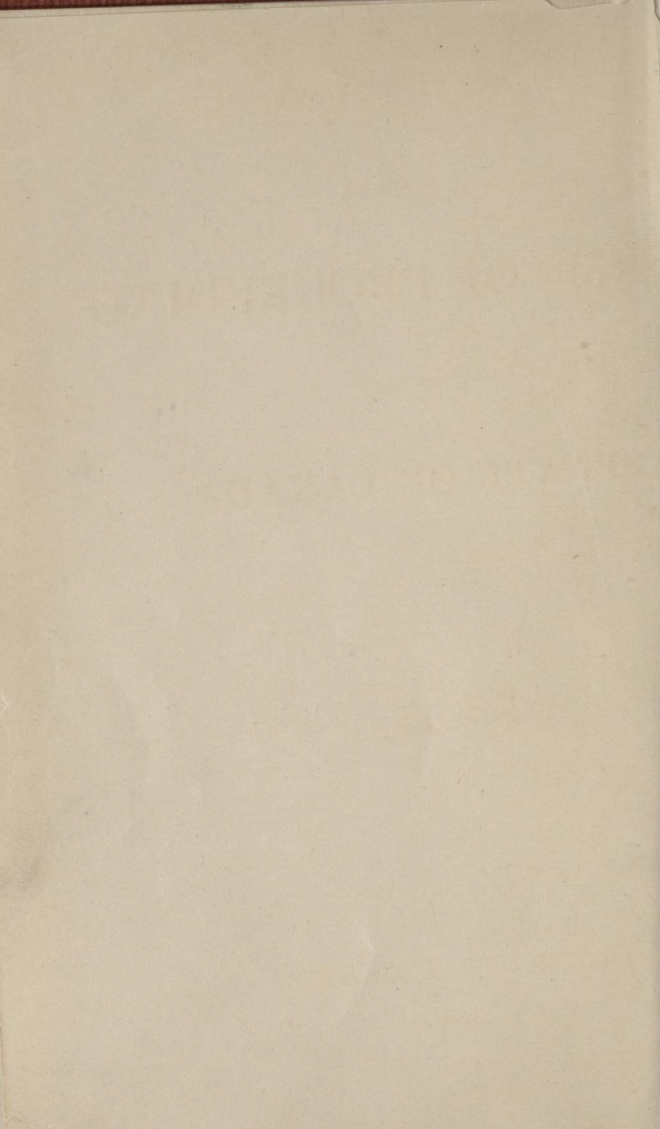


3 2354 00037 071 1

Canada. Parliament. Senate.







RULES, ORDERS,

AND

FORMS OF PROCEEDING

OF THE

SENATE OF CANADA.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY G. E. DESBARATS.

1868.

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. |
|--|-------|
| Opening of Parliament and proceedings at the commencement of a Session | 4 |
| Sitting of the Senate and places of Senators | 6 |
| Rules of Debate | 7 |
| Notices of Motions and Motions | 9 |
| Petitions | 10 |
| Public Bills | 10 |
| Private Bills | 12 |
| Bills of Divorce | 18 |
| Committees of the Whole | 21 |
| Standing and Select Committees | 21 |
| Messages, Conferences, &c., between the two Houses | 23 |
| Journals | 24 |
| Library | 25 |
| Union Act and Royal Instructions | 26 |
| Unprovided Cases | 28 |

APPENDIX.

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Union Act | 27 |
| Royal Instructions | 27 |

APPENDIX

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

APPENDIX

... ..

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| 1. Opening of Parliament and proceedings at the commencement of a Session | 5 |
| 2. Sitting of the Senate and places of Senators..... | 6 |
| 3. Rules of Debate | 7 |
| 4. Notices of Motions and Motions..... | 9 |
| 5. Petitions | 10 |
| 6. Public Bills..... | 10 |
| 7. Private Bills..... | 12 |
| 8. Bills of Divorce..... | 18 |
| 9. Committees of the Whole..... | 21 |
| 10. Standing and Select Committees | 21 |
| 11. Messages, Conferences, &c., between the two Houses | 23 |
| 12. Journals | 24 |
| 13. Library | 25 |
| 14. Union Act and Royal Instructions..... | 26 |
| 15. Unprovided Cases..... | 26 |

APPENDIX.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| 1. The Union Act..... | 27 |
| 2. The Royal Instructions..... | 77 |

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

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

—On the first day of the Meeting of a New Opening
ament, or of any subsequent Session, His Excel- of Session.
having opened the Session by a gracious
ch to both Houses, and Prayers being said, some
s read *pro formâ*; the Speech from The Throne
ported by The Speaker, and a Committee of
leges, consisting of all the Senators present
g the Session, is appointed.

—At the commencement of every Session, The Clerk's ac-
is to lay before The Senate, on the day counts.
ing the appointment of the Committee on
agent Accounts, and as often thereafter as
ay require an advance of money, a detailed
nt of his disbursements, since the last audit,
ouchers in support thereof.

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

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

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

5.—If thirty minutes after the time of meeting fifteen Senators, including The Speaker, are not present, The Speaker takes the Chair and adjourns till the next sitting day; the names of the Senators present being taken down by the Clerk.

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

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

8.—If, at six o'clock, the business be not concluded, The Speaker leaves the Chair until past seven.

9.—When The Senate adjourns on Friday, unless otherwise ordered, it stands adjourned until Monday following.

The Speaker stands unseated when speaking. The Speaker of the Senate, when called upon to sustain a point of Order or Practice, he is to state the matter applicable to the case, and also to decide the question when required, subject to an appeal to the Senate.

When The Senate adjourns, the Senators leaving their places until The Speaker has left the Chamber.

Senators, when entering or crossing The Chamber, bow to the Chair; and if they desire to speak before other Senators are speaking, they go to the Bar, or else The Speaker stops the business under discussion.

Any Senator may, at any time, demand The Chamber to be cleared of Strangers, and The Speaker immediately gives directions to the proper officers to execute the order, without debate.

Every Senator desiring to speak is to rise in his place, and address himself to the seat of the Chair, and not refer to any other Senator by name.

All personal, sharp or biting speeches are forbidden; and any Senator conceiving himself insulted or injured in The Senate, in a Committee, or in any of the Rooms belonging to The Senate, is to appeal to The Senate for redress.

Any Senator having used objectionable language, and not explaining or retracting the same, or making apologies for the same, shall be censured by The Senate.

Section 2. - On the Day of the Opening and Closing
of the Session, the Speaker shall have precedence
of all other members.

Section 3. - The time for the ordinary meeting
shall be at three o'clock, in the afternoon,

Section 4. - If thirty minutes after the time of an
ordinary meeting, including the Speaker, a
quorum of the next sitting day; the names
of the members present being taken down by the
Clerk.

Section 5. - When it appears during the sitting
of the House that any member is absent, and
that he has not been present, the names of the
members present being taken down by the Clerk,
the Speaker may direct the names of the
members present to be taken down by the Clerk.

Section 6. - The names of the members which
are present, shall be taken down by the Clerk,
and the names of the members which are absent,
shall be taken down by the Clerk.

Section 7. - The names of the members which
are present, shall be taken down by the Clerk,
and the names of the members which are absent,
shall be taken down by the Clerk.

Section 8. - The names of the members which
are present, shall be taken down by the Clerk,
and the names of the members which are absent,
shall be taken down by the Clerk.

Section 9. - When the names of the members
are taken down, the names of the members
which are present, shall be taken down by the
Clerk, and the names of the members which
are absent, shall be taken down by the Clerk.

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

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

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

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

III.—RULES OF DEBATE.

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

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

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

Quarrels prevented.

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

Senators speak to question.

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

May not speak twice.

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

Protests.

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

Controlled by Senate.

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

Rules in Committees of the Whole.

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

Places of Senators.

23.—When The Senate is put into Committee every Senator is to sit in his place.

General 17.—The Senate will not receive or entertain
 any motion of any kind, or any amendment, or
 any proposition, or any question, or any
 out of Debate, or any other business, or any
 any Legislative Matter.

Senators 18.—A Senator may speak to any Question
 before The Senate, or upon a Motion, or upon
 Amendment, to be proposed by himself, or upon
 Question of Order arising out of the Debate, or
 not otherwise.

May not 19.—No Senator may speak twice to a Question
 before The Senate, except in explanation, or reply,
 where he has made a substantive motion, or
 Committee of the Whole.

Protest 20.—Any Senator entering his Protest, or
 dissent to any vote of The Senate, with or without
 reasons, must enter and sign the same in the Clerks
 Book, on the next sitting day before the rising
 of The Senate.

Controlled 21.—Every Protest is subject to the control
 of The Senate, and may neither be altered, nor
 withdrawn, without the consent of The Senate; nor
 be taken up, absent when the Question was put,
 or admitted to Protest.

Rules 22.—The Rules of The Senate are observed.
 The Rules of the House, except the Rules limiting
 the time of speaking, and the Rules for the
 suspension, or adjournment, or
 adjournment, and a Senator may at any time, or
 may be admitted to sit, or report,
 or any leave to be taken.

Place of 23.—When The Senate is put into Committee
 of the Whole, it is to sit in the same place.

- 4.—Any Senator may require the Question undiscussed to be read at any time of the Debate, not so as to interrupt any Senator while speaking. Question read.
- 5.—No Senator may speak to any Question after the same has been put by The Speaker, and the votes have been given, in the affirmative and negative thereon. Question put.
- 6.—In voting, the "Contents" first rise in their Votes, and then the "Non-Contents". Voting.
- 7.—Upon a Division in The Senate, the "Contents" and "Non-Contents" are entered upon the Minutes, if two Senators require it, provided The Senate has not passed to other business. Contents and non-Contents.

IV.—NOTICES OF MOTIONS, AND MOTIONS.

- 8.—One intermediate day's Notice, in writing, must be given of all Motions deemed Special. Notices and
- 9.—Any Senator who has made a Motion, may withdraw the same by leave of The Senate, such leave being granted without a negative voice. Withdrawal of motions.
- 10.—No Motion prefaced by a written preamble received by The Senate. Prefaced motions.
- 11.—No Motion for making any Order of The House or a Standing Order can be adopted, unless the majority of the Members in attendance on The Session shall have been previously summoned to consider the same. Making Standing Order.
- 12.—The Clerk is not to enter any Order until The Speaker first demand the assent of The House; and The Clerk is to read every Order first to the Senate before it is entered. Orders read before entered.

Motion for Printing. **33.**—Every Paper intended to be printed is referred, on Motion, to the Joint Standing Committee on Printing for report.

The question under debate. **34.**—When a Question is under Debate, no Motion is received, unless to amend it; to commit it to postpone it to a certain day; for the Previous Question; for reading the Orders of the Day, or for the Adjournment of The Senate.

V.—PETITIONS.

Petitions. **35.**—Every Petition is to be fairly written, printed, and no Petition will be received, unless three of the Petitioners shall have signed on the Sheet containing the Petition.

Corporate Seals required. **36.**—No Petition is received from any Corporation aggregate, unless it be duly authenticated by the Seal of such Corporation.

Petitions signed by Chairman, &c. **37.**—Petitions signed by persons purporting to represent Public Meetings, can only be received if the Petitions of the parties whose names are affixed thereto.

VI.—PUBLIC BILLS.

Bringing in Bills. **38.**—It is the right of every Senator to bring in a Bill.

1st reading. **39.**—The first reading of every Bill takes place immediately after the Bill is presented.

1.—The Principle of a Bill is usually debated Debate on principle
second reading

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

3.—Every Bill is to undergo three separate Readings
 readings, each on a different day. of Bills

4.—Bills of an urgent nature are sometimes passed
 passed to pass, with unusual expedition, through several
 several stages.

5.—A Senator may, at any time, previous to a Bill
 Bill being passed entirely, move for the recommencement
 recommencement of any particular clause already passed

6.—To annex any clause or clauses to a Bill of Supply
 Supply, the matter of which is foreign to the
 different from the matter of the Bill, is unpar-
 unparliamentary.

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

8.—When a Bill, originating in The Senate, has been
 passed through its final stage therein, no other
 Bill on the same object can afterwards be introduced
 introduced in the Senate, during the same Session.

9.—Orders of the Day for the Third Reading of 3rd reading
 Bills have precedence of all others, except Orders
 Orders of the Day for the Third Reading of Bills
 Bills which have previously given precedence

322.—Every Paper presented to the Senate, shall be printed on Monday or Tuesday next following, or on Friday for report.

323.—When a Question is under Debate, it shall not be resumed, unless to amend it, or until it is put to a certain day, by the Speaker, for reading the Orders of the Day, or the adjournment of The Senate.

V.—PETITIONS.

324.—Every Petition is to be fairly written, and no Petition will be received, unless three of the Petitioners shall have signed a sheet containing the Petition.

325.—No Petition is received from any Corporation, unless it be duly authenticated with the Seal of such Corporation.

326.—Petitions signed by persons purporting to represent Public Meetings, can only be received on the day of such meetings, unless otherwise ordered.

327.—It is the Right of every Senator to bring a Bill.

328.—The Act reading of every Bill shall be unanimous, unless otherwise provided.

- 40.—The Principle of a Bill is usually debated Debate on
at its second reading. principle.
- 41.—No arguments are admitted against the Forbidden
principle of a Bill, in a Committee of the Whole. in Com-
mittee.
- 42.—Every Bill is to undergo three separate Readings
readings, each on a different day. of Bills.
- 43.—Bills of an urgent nature are sometimes Unusual
allowed to pass, with unusual expedition, through expedition.
their several stages.
- 44.—A Senator may, at any time, previous to a Reconsid-
Bill being passed entirely, move for the reconsid- eration of a
eration of any particular clause thereof, already passed. clause.
- 45.—To annex any clause or clauses to a Bill of Supply
and or Supply, the matter of which is foreign to Bills;
and different from the matter of the Bill, is unpar-
liamentary.
- 46.—The Senate will not proceed upon a Bill Must be
appropriating public money, that shall not, within recom-
the knowledge of The Senate, have been recom- mended.
mended by the Queen's Representative.
- 47.—When a Bill, originating in The Senate, has Bills once
once passed through its final stage therein, no new passed.
Bill for the same object can afterwards be originated
The Senate, during the same Session.
- 48.—Orders of the Day for the Third Reading of 3rd read-
Orders take precedence of all others, except Orders to ings.
which The Senate may have previously given priority.

VII.—PRIVATE BILLS.

Time for
receiving
Petitions
and Bills.

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

Publication
of Rules.

50.—The Clerk of The Senate shall, during each Recess of Parliament, publish weekly, in the Official Gazette, the following Rules respecting Notices of intended applications for Private Bills and in other newspapers (English and French) the substance thereof; and shall also, immediately after the issue of the Proclamation convening Parliament for the despatch of business, publish in the Official Gazette, and in other newspapers as aforesaid, until the opening of Parliament, the day on which the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire, pursuant to the foregoing Rule; and The Clerk shall also announce, by Notice affixed in the Committee Rooms and Lobbies of the Senate by the first day of every Session, the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, and Private Bills and Reports thereon.

Notices
for Private
Bills.

51.—All applications for Private Bills, proper subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of the British North America Act, 1867, whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam, or Slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of Ferry, the incorporation of any particular Trade or Callings, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company, or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges.

above, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of community; or for making any amendment of the nature of any former Act—shall require a preamble, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, to be published as follows, viz:—

In the Province of Quebec—A Notice inserted in the Official Gazette, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and one newspaper in the French language, in the district affected, or in both languages, if there be but one paper; or if there be no paper published therein, then (in both languages) in the Official Gazette, and in a paper published in an adjoining district.

In any other Province—A Notice inserted in the Official Gazette, and in one newspaper published in the County, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the next nearest County in which a newspaper is published.

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

23.—Before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, is presented to The Senate, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill, shall, in giving the Notice prescribed by the preceding section, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the

whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act—shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, to be published as follows, viz :—

In the Province of Quebec—A Notice inserted in the Official Gazette, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and one newspaper in the French language, in the District affected, or in both languages, if there be but one paper; or if there be no paper published therein, then (in both languages) in the Official Gazette, and in a paper published in an adjoining District.

In any other Province—A Notice inserted in the Official Gazette, and in one newspaper published in the County, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the next nearest County in which a newspaper is published.

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

52.—Before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, is presented to The Senate, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill, shall, upon giving the Notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the Toll Bridge Bills.

arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Consideration of Petitions.

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

Private Bills from the House of Commons.

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

Suspension of Rules.

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

Introduction of P. Bills.

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

Letters Patent.

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

58.—The expenses and costs attending on Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege, or for any other of public or private, corporate, or individual advantage; or for amending, extending, or enlarging any former Acts, in such manner as to confer additional powers, ought not to fall on the public; accordingly the parties seeking to obtain any such Bill shall be required to pay into the Private Bill Office the sum of One hundred dollars, immediately after the Second Reading thereof: and all such Bills shall be prepared in the English and French languages, by the parties applying for the same, to be printed by the Contractor for Printing the Bills of The Senate, and 500 copies thereof in English and 200 in French shall be deposited in a Private Bill Office, before the Second Reading of no such Bill shall be read a Third time, until a certificate from the Queen's Printer shall have been filed with The Clerk, that the cost of printing 500 copies of the Act in English, and 200 in French, of the Government, has been paid to him.

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

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

61.—No Committee on any Private Bill originating in The Senate, of which Notice is required to be given, is to consider the same until after a week's notice of the Sitting of such Committee, has been affixed in the Lobby; nor, in the case of any such Bill originating in the House of Commons, until after twenty-four hours' like notice.

within the interval between the presentation of the bill to the House of Commons and the presentation of the bill to the House of Lords, and the House of Commons may, if they think fit, refer the bill to a select committee of the House of Commons.

Committee 336.—If a bill is introduced in the House of Commons, the bill shall be referred to a select committee of the House of Commons, unless the House shall otherwise determine. The Committee shall have power to examine the bill, and to report thereon to the House, and to propose amendments to the bill, and to report thereon to the House. The Committee shall also have power to examine the bill, and to report thereon to the House, and to propose amendments to the bill, and to report thereon to the House. The Committee shall also have power to examine the bill, and to report thereon to the House, and to propose amendments to the bill, and to report thereon to the House.

Private Bills from the House of Commons 337.—All Private Bills from the House of Commons (not being based on a Petition which has already been reported on by the Committee) shall first be taken into consideration and reported on by the Committee in like manner, after the passing of such Bills, and before their consideration by any other Standing Committee.

Suspension of Bills 338.—No Motion for the suspension of the House, or any Petition or a Private Bill, is entertainable unless the same has been reported upon by a Committee of the House.

Transfer of Bills 339.—All Private Bills are introduced on Petition, and are introduced to the House after the Petition has been favourably reported on by the Committee of the House, unless otherwise provided.

Letters Patent 340.—When any Bill for granting any Letters Patent or Privilege is presented to the House, a copy of such Letters Patent or Privilege must be attached to it.

58.—The expenses and costs attending on Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege, or for any object of profit, or private, corporate, or individual advantage; or for amending, extending, or enlarging any former Acts, in such manner as to confer additional powers, ought not to fall on the public; accordingly the parties seeking to obtain any such Bill, shall be required to pay into the Private Bill Office the sum of One hundred dollars, immediately after the Second Reading thereof: and all such Bills shall be prepared in the English and French languages, by the parties applying for the same, and printed by the Contractor for Printing the Bills of The Senate, and 500 copies thereof in English and 200 in French shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, before the Second Reading; and no such Bill shall be read a Third time, until a Certificate from the Queen's Printer shall have been filed with The Clerk, that the cost of printing 500 copies of the Act in English, and 250 in French, for the Government, has been paid to him.

Fees and costs of preparing.

and printing Private Bills.

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

Fee and cost of printing.

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

Bills and Petitions referred.

60.—No Committee on any Private Bill originating in The Senate, of which Notice is required to be given, is to consider the same until after a week's notice of the Sitting of such Committee, has been first affixed in the Lobby; nor, in the case of any such Bill originating in the House of Commons, until after twenty-four hours' like notice.

Sitting of Committee.

Deposit of
Filled-up
Bill.

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

Consent of
parties in-
terested.

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

Voting in
Commit-
tees.

63.—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.

Extraordi-
nary pro-
visions in
Bills.

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

Report of
Committee.

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

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

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

48.—No important Amendment may be proposed to any Private Bill, in a Committee of the Whole, at the Third Reading of the Bill; unless copy Notice of Amendments of the same shall have been given.

49.—When any Private Bill is returned from the House of Commons with amendments, the same not being merely verbal or unimportant, such amendments are, previous to the Second Reading, referred to a Committee of the Whole, or to the Standing Committee to which such Bill was originally referred.

50.—Except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, no Motion may be made to dispense with Standing Order relative to Private Bills, without notice thereof.

51.—A Book to be called the "Private Bill Register" shall be kept in a room to be called the "Private Bill Office," in which Book shall be entered by the Clerk appointed for the purpose of the office, the name, description and place of residence

Section 21 - A bill or resolution introduced in the House shall be referred to the Standing Committee on the subject thereof, and the committee shall report thereon at the next meeting of the House.

Section 22 - All papers which shall be introduced in the House shall be referred to the Standing Committee on the subject thereof, or to any other committee, and the committee shall report thereon at the next meeting of the House. And in every case the Committee upon any bill or resolution shall report the names of all persons whose names appear in the bill or resolution of the Company, and of full age, and in a position to which the interests contemplated, or have consented to become incorporated.

Section 23 - All questions before Committees on Private Bills shall be decided by a majority of voices, including the voice of the Chairman; and when the vote is equal, the Chairman has a second or casting vote.

Section 24 - It is the duty of the Select Committee on the subject of Private Bills to refer by The Speaker to the House any bill which is referred to the Committee, and which does not appear to have been introduced in the House for the first time, or to have been introduced by the Committee on Standing Orders.

Section 25 - The Committee on which a Private Bill has been referred shall report thereon to The Speaker in every case, and shall not recommend any alteration in the provisions of the bill, such alterations, however, as may be proposed by the bill, are to be referred to the House.

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

Preamble
when not
proved.

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

Chairman
to sign Bill
and amend-
ments.

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

Notice of
Amend-
ments.

69.—When any Private Bill is returned from the House of Commons with amendments, the same not being merely verbal or unimportant, such amendments are, previous to the Second Reading, referred to a Committee of the Whole, or to the Standing Committee to which such Bill was originally referred.

Bills
amended
by the
Commons.

70.—Except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, no Motion may be made to dispense with any Standing Order relative to Private Bills, without due notice thereof.

Dispensing
with Stand-
ing Orders.

71.—A Book, to be called the "Private Bill Register," shall be kept in a room to be called the "Private Bill Office," in which Book shall be entered, by the Clerk appointed for the business of that office, the name, description and place of resi-

Private Bill
Register.

dence of the parties applying for the Bill, or of their agent, and all the proceedings thereon, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill; such entry to specify briefly each proceeding in The Senate or in any Committee to which the Bill or Petition may be referred, and the day on which the Committee is appointed to sit. Such book to be open to public inspection, daily, during Office hours.

Private Bill Committees. **72.**—The Clerk of the Private Bill Office shall prepare, daily, lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for such Bills upon which any Committee is appointed to sit, specifying the time of meeting, and the room where the Committee shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the Lobby.

VIII.—BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Divorce notices published. **73.**—Every Applicant for a Bill of Divorce is required to give Notice of his intended application, and to specify from whom and for what cause, by advertisement during six months, in the Official Gazette, and in two newspapers published in the District, in Quebec, or County, or Union of Counties in the other provinces, where such Applicant usually resided, at the time of the separation, or if the requisite numbers of papers cannot be found therein, then in the adjoining District, or County or union of Counties.

The Notice, for the Province of Quebec, is to be published in the English and French languages.

And served on adverse party. **74.**—A copy of the Notice, in writing, is to be served, at the instance of the Applicant, upon the person from whom the Divorce is sought, if the residence of such person can be ascertained; and proof on Oath of such Service, or of the attempts made to

bet it, to the satisfaction of The Senate is to be reduced before The Senate on the reading of the Bill.

24.—When Proceedings in any Court of the State are taken prior to the Petition, an Explanation of such Proceedings to final judgment, submitted, is to be presented to The Senate, on the reading of the Petition.

25.—In cases where Damages have been awarded the Applicant, proof on Oath must be adduced to the satisfaction of The Senate, that such Damages have been levied and retained, or explanation given to The Senate for the neglect or inability to levy the same, under a writ of execution, as they may deem sufficient excuse for such omission.

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

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

29.—After the Second Reading, Witnesses are to be examined at the Bar of The Senate on Oath, the preliminary evidence being that of the dissolution of the marriage between the parties, by the

of the day on which the bill is introduced, and all the proceedings thereon, shall be printed in the papers of the day on which the bill is introduced, and the bill or bills may be printed and the day on which the Committee reported thereon, shall be open to public inspection, they being the bills.

Section 72. — The Clerk of the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons shall, after the day on which the bill is introduced, cause to be printed and the day on which the Committee reported thereon, shall be open to public inspection, they being the bills.

THE BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Section 73. — Every Applicant for a Bill of Divorce is obliged to give Notice of his intended application, in writing, to the Clerk of the House of Commons, and to the newspapers published in the District of London, or County, or Union of Counties in which he resides, or where such Applicant usually resides at the time of his separation, or if the residence of the Applicant cannot be found thereon, to the adjoining District, or County or Union of Counties.

The Notice, for the District of Quebec, is to be published in the English, and French languages.

Section 74. — A copy of the Notice, in writing, is to be given to the Clerk of the House of Commons, and to the newspapers published in the District of London, or County, or Union of Counties in which he resides, or where such Applicant usually resides at the time of his separation, or if the residence of the Applicant cannot be found thereon, to the adjoining District, or County or Union of Counties.

effect it, to the satisfaction of The Senate, is to be adduced before The Senate on the reading of the Petition.

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

76.—In cases where damages have been awarded to the Applicant, proof on Oath must be adduced, to the satisfaction of The Senate, that such damages have been levied and retained, or explanation given to The Senate for the neglect or inability to levy the same, under a writ of execution, as they may deem a sufficient excuse for such omission. Damages levied.

77.—The Second Reading of the Bill is not to take place until fourteen days after the first reading, and Notice of such second reading is to be affixed upon the Doors of The Senate during that period, and a copy thereof, and of the Bill duly served upon the party from whom the Divorce is sought; and proof, on Oath, of such Service, adduced at the Bar of The Senate, before proceeding to the second reading, or sufficient proof adduced of the impossibility of complying with this regulation. Formalities before 2nd reading.

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

79.—After the Second Reading, Witnesses are to be heard, at the Bar of The Senate on Oath; the preliminary evidence being that of the due celebration of the marriage between the parties, by legiti- Evidence of celebration of marriage.

mate testimony, either by witnesses present at the time of the marriage, or by complete and satisfactory proof of the certificate of the officiating minister or authority.

Counsel heard.

80.—The Counsel for the Applicant, as well as the party from whom the Divorce is sought, may be heard at the Bar of The Senate, as well on the evidence adduced, as on the provisions for the future support of the wife, if deemed necessary.

Witnesses, how summoned.

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

When refusing to attend.

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

Bill prepared and printed by petitioner.

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

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

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

IX.—COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE.

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

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

X.—STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

88.—Select Committees usually meet in one of the Committee Rooms, at the option of the Senators, to choose their Chairmen, and the majority of the Senators appointed on each Committee constitute a Standing Committee. Meeting of Committees.

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

with testimony, either by witnesses present at the time of the marriage, or by credible and unimpeached testimony given at the instance of the officiating minister or authority.

Clause 80.—The Counsel for the Applicant, as well as the party from whom the Divorce is sought, may be called at the Bar of The Senate, as well as one or more of them, if indeed, as on the provisions for the maintenance of the wife, if deemed necessary.

Clause 81.—The Witnesses are notified to attend by summons, to issue under the hand and seal of The Speaker, to the parties applying for the same, and set at the expense of the said parties, by the Clerk of The Senate, or his authorized Deputy; and no Witness is allowed his reasonable expenses, incurred by The Senate or any Officer thereof, pointed for that purpose.

Clause 82.—Witnesses refusing to obey the Summons, by Order of The Senate, taken into the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod, and not liberated therefrom, except by Order of The Senate, and the payment of the expenses incurred.

Clause 83.—Every Bill of Divorce is to be prepared in the English and French languages by the petitioner applying for the same, and printed by the Printer for the Parliament Printer of The Senate at the expense of the party; and five hundred copies thereof, in English, and two hundred copies in French, shall be deposited in the office of The Clerk of The Senate, and no such Bill is to be read a third time until a certificate from the Queen's Printer shall have been filed with the Clerk, that the cost of printing 500 copies of the Act in English, and 200 copies in French for Government, has been paid to him.

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

85.—In all unprovided cases, reference should be Unprovid- had to the Rules and Decisions of the House of ed cases. Lords.

IX.—COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE.

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

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

X.—STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

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

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

Senators admitted. **90.**—Senators, though not of the Committee, are not excluded from coming in and speaking, but they must not vote ; they sit behind those that are of the Committee.

Others, only when ordered. **91.**—No other persons, unless they are commanded to attend, are to enter at any Committee of The Senate, or at a Conference.

Mover to be one of the Committee. **92.**—Every Senator on whose Motion any Bill, Petition or Question shall have been referred to a Select Committee, shall, if he so desire, be one of the Committee.

Reports presented. **93.**—On all Reports made from Committees of amendments to Bills, the Senator presenting the report is to explain to The Senate the effect of each amendment.

Senators stand up. **94.**—When the Chairman of a Select Committee presents the Report to The Senate, the other Senators of the Committee stand up.

List of Committees. **95.**—It is the duty of The Clerk to cause to be affixed in some conspicuous part of The Senate, a List of the several Standing and Select Committees appointed during the Session.

96.—MESSAGES, CONFERENCE, &c. BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES.

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

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

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

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

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

101.—When the attendance of a Senator, or of any of the Officers, Clerks, or Servants of The Senate is desired, to be examined by the Commons, or to appear before any Committee thereof, a Message is sent by the Commons, to request that The Senate will give

Bearer of Messages

By whom received

When brought by Messengers of the Commons

Who may speak at a Conference

Seats for Members of Commons

Messages to Senators, Officers, Clerks, &c.

Senators admitted. 80.—Senators, though not of the Committee, are not admitted from morning to noon, nor during the day, but they must not vote; they sit behind those that are of the Committee.

Others. 81.—No other persons, unless they are commanded by the Senate, are to enter at any Committee of The Senate, or of a Conference.

Member to be called to the Committee. 82.—Every Senator on whose Motion any Bill, Petition or Question shall have been referred to a Select Committee, shall, if he so desire, be one of the Committee.

Reports presented. 83.—On all Reports made from Committees of selectness to Bills, the Senator presenting the report is to explain to The Senate the effect of each amendment.

Senator stand up. 84.—When the Chairman of a Select Committee presents his Report to The Senate, the other Senators of the Committee stand up.

List of Committees. 85.—It is the duty of The Clerk to cause to be affixed in some conspicuous part of The Senate, a List of the several Standing and Select Committees appointed during the Session.

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

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

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

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

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

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

101.—When the attendance of a Senator, or of any of the Officers, Clerks, or Servants of The Senate is desired, to be examined by the Commons, or to appear before any Committee thereof, a Message is sent by the Commons, to request that The Senate will give Messages for Senators, Officers, Clerks, &c.

leave to such Senator, Officer, Clerk or Servant to attend; and if The Senate doth grant leave to such Senator, he may go, if he think fit; but it is not optional for such Officer, Clerk or Servant to refuse. And without such leave, no Senator, Officer, Clerk or Servant of The Senate shall, on any account, either go down to the House of Commons, or send his answer in writing, or appear by Counsel to answer any accusation there, upon penalty of being committed to the Black Rod, or to Prison, during the pleasure of The Senate.

XII.—JOURNALS.

- Sent to Governor.** **102.**—A copy of the Journals, or Minutes of Proceedings, certified by The Clerk, is to be transmitted daily to the Governor General.
- Bound annually.** **103.**—The Journals are to be bound in annual volumes, as soon as may be after each Session, with a full Index.
- To whom transmitted.** **104.**—The Clerk is to transmit, annually, through the Librarian, copies of the Journals to the Colonial Office, to the Houses of Lords and Commons, and to the Legislatures of the various British Colonies.
- Laws exchanged.** **105.**—The Clerk is to make arrangements for exchanging the Laws of Canada, for those of the Imperial Parliament and of the Colonial Legislatures.
- Reports, &c., for General Exchange.** **106.**—The Clerk is to furnish the Librarian with sufficient copies of the Journals and of all Reports from Heads of Public Departments, or concerning any Public Institution, for general exchange.
- Journals searched.** **107.**—The Journals of The Senate, according to Parliamentary usage, may be searched by the House of Commons, as the Journals of that House, may be searched by The Senate.

XIII.—LIBRARY.

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

Catalogue of Books kept.

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

Admission to Library.

110.—During a Session of Parliament, no Books belonging to the Library may be taken out of the building, except by the authority of The Speaker, or on receipts given by a Member of either House.

Taking out Books.

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

Library, during recess.

XIII.—LIBRARY.

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

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

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

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

XIV.—UNION ACT AND ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Printing of
Union Act
and Royal
Instruc-
tions. **112.**—The Union Act as well as the Royal Instruc-
tions to the Governor General of Canada respecting
the passing of Bills by Parliament, which may be com-
municated to The Senate, are to be printed with the
Rules and Standing Orders thereof.

XV.—UNPROVIDED CASES.

Unprovided
cases. **113.**—In all unprovided cases, the Rules, Usages
and Forms of Proceeding of the House of Lords are
to be followed.



ANNO TRICESIMO ET TRICESIMO PRIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. III.

An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and
New Brunswick, and the Government thereof;
and for Purposes connected therewith.

[20th March, 1867.]

WHEREAS the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia,
and New Brunswick have expressed their De-
sire to be federally united into One Dominion under
the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle
to that of the United Kingdom:

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the
Welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests
of the British Empire:

And whereas on the Establishment of the Union
by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only
that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in
the Dominion be provided for, but also that the
Nature of the Executive Government therein be
declared:

And whereas it is expedient that Provision be
made for the eventual Admission into the Union of
other Parts of British North America:

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Printing of United Act and Royal Instructions. 112.—The Rules, Orders, and the Royal Instructions to the Governor-General of Canada respecting the printing of the Rules, Orders, and Instructions, which may be communicated to the House, are to be printed with the Rules and Orders thereof.

UNAPPROVED CASES.

Unapproved cases. 113.—In all unapproved cases, the Rules, Usage, and Forms of Proceedings of the House of Lords are to be followed.

Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof.

(1791, c. 13.)

113.—The Rules, Orders, and the Royal Instructions to the Governor-General of Canada respecting the printing of the Rules, Orders, and Instructions, which may be communicated to the House, are to be printed with the Rules and Orders thereof.

114.—In all unapproved cases, the Rules, Usage, and Forms of Proceedings of the House of Lords are to be followed.



ANNO TRICESIMO ET TRICESIMO PRIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. III.

An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and for Purposes connected therewith.

[29th March, 1867.]

WHEREAS the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom :

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests of the British Empire :

And whereas on the Establishment of the Union by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the Nature of the Executive Government therein be declared :

And whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual Admission into the Union of other Parts of British North America :

Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short Title. 1. This Act may be cited as The British North America Act, 1867.

Provisions referring to the Queen. 2. The Provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty the Queen extend also to the Heirs and Successors of Her Majesty, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

II.—UNION.

Declaration of Union. 3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a Day therein appointed, not being more than Six Months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada; and on and after that Day those three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under that Name accordingly.

Construction of subsequent Provisions of Act. 4. The subsequent Provisions of this Act shall, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, commence and have effect on and after the Union, that is to say, on and after the Day appointed for the Union taking effect in the Queen's Proclamation; and in the same Provisions, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, the Name Canada shall be taken to mean Canada as constituted under this Act.

Four Provinces. 5. Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

6. The parts of the Province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this Act) which formerly constituted respectively the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form Two separate Provinces. The part which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada shall constitute the Province of Ontario; and the part which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada shall constitute the Province of Quebec.

Provinces
of Ontario
and Que-
bec.

7. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same Limits as at the passing of this Act.

Of N. Scot-
ia and N.
Brunswick

8. In the general Census of the Population of Canada which is hereby required to be taken in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in every Tenth Year thereafter, the respective Populations of the Four Provinces shall be distinguished.

Decennial
Census.

III. Executive Powers.

9. The Executive Government and Authority of Great Britain over Canada is hereby declared to continue, and is vested in the Queen.

Executive
Power in
the Queen.

10. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General extend and apply to the Governor General for the Time being of Canada, or other the best Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being, carrying on the Government of Canada in behalf and in the Name of the Queen, by whatever Title he is designated.

Provisions
relating to
Governor
General.

11. There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the Persons who shall be Members of that Council shall be from Time to Time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Counsellors, and members thereof may be from Time to Time removed by the Governor General.

Council
of Privy
Counsellors.

Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I.—PREAMBLE.

Short Title. 1. This Act may be cited as The British North

Parliament. 2. The provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty shall also extend to the Heirs and Successors of the Queen, His or Her Majesty, King and Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

II.—CLAUSE.

Declaration of Union. 3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than Six Months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of the United Kingdom, and on and after that day there shall be One Dominion under that Name accordingly.

Construction of subsequent Provisions of Act. 4. The subsequent Provisions of this Act shall unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, commence and have effect as and when the Union shall be so declared and after the day appointed for the Union taking effect in the Queen's Proclamations, and in Her same Proclamations, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, the same shall be taken to mean Canada as constituted under this Act.

Four Provinces. 5. Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

6. The parts of the Province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this Act) which formerly constituted respectively the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form Two separate Provinces. The part which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada shall constitute the Province of Ontario; and the Part which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada shall constitute the Province of Quebec.

Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

7. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same Limits as at the passing of this Act.

Of N. Scotia and N. Brunswick

8. In the general Census of the Population of Canada which is hereby required to be taken in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in every Tenth Year thereafter, the respective Populations of the Four Provinces shall be distinguished.

Decennial Census.

III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

9. The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

Executive Power in the Queen.

10. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General extend and apply to the Governor General for the Time being of Canada, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being, carrying on the Government of Canada on behalf and in the Name of the Queen, by whatever Title he is designated.

Provisions referring to Governor General.

11. There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the Persons who are to be Members of that Council shall be from Time to Time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Councillors, and Members thereof may be from Time to Time removed by the Governor General.

Constitution of Privy Council.

Powers exercised by Governor General.

12. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, are, at the Union, vested in or exerciseable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent, of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the Union, in relation to the Government of Canada, be vested in and exerciseable by the Governor General, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent of, or in conjunction with the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, or any Members thereof, or by the Governor General individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

Provisions referring to Governor in Council.

13. The provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor General acting by and with the Advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Her Majesty may authorize Governor General to appoint Deputies.

14. It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty thinks fit, to authorize the Governor General from Time to Time to appoint any person or any Persons jointly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any Part or Parts of Canada, and in that Capacity to exercise, during the Pleasure of the Governor General, such of the Powers, Authorities, and Functions of the Governor General as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any Limitations or

Directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the Appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the Exercise by the Governor General himself of any Power, Authority, or Function.

15. The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

Command
of Forces
vested in
the Queen.

16. Until the Queen otherwise directs the Seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

Seat of Go-
vernment.

IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

17. There shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

Constitu-
tion of Par-
liament.

18. The Privileges, Immunities, and Powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons and by the Members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from Time to Time granted by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those, as the meaning of this Act, held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the Members thereof.

Privileges,
Immunities,
and Powers
of House of
Commons.

19. The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union.

First Ses-
sion.

20. There shall be a Session of the Parliament of Canada once, at least, in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament, in one Session, and its first sitting in the next Session.

Yearly
Session.

The Senate.

21. The Senate shall, subject to the Provisions of Number of this Act, consist of Seventy-two Members, who shall be styled Senators.

Seventy-two
Senators.

Powers
exercised
by Govern-
ment
not Govern-
ment.

12. All Powers, Authorities and Functions which under the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom or Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, or of the Union, vested in or exercised by the respective Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent, of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant-Governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the Union, in relation to the Government of Canada, be continued and exercised by the Governor-General with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent of, or in conjunction with the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, or any Members thereof, or by the Governor-General individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless to consent with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

Provisions
relating to
Governor
in Council.

13. The provisions of this Act referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting by and with the Advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

How Max-
imally any
Governor
General to
appoint
Deputies.

14. It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty thinks fit, to authorize the Governor-General from Time to Time to appoint any person, or any Persons singly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any Part or Parts of Canada, and in that Capacity to exercise, during the Pleasure of the Governor-General, such of the Powers, Authorities and Functions of the Governor-General as the Governor-General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any Limitations

Directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the Appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the Exercise by the Governor General himself of any Power, Authority, or Function.

15. The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen. Command of Forces vested in the Queen.

16. Until the Queen otherwise directs the Seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa. Seat of Government.

IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

17. There shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons. Constitution of Parliament.

18. The Privileges, Immunities, and Powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons and by the Members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from Time to Time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those, at the passing of this Act, held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the Members thereof. Privileges, &c. of Houses.

19. The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union. First Session.

20. There shall be a Session of the Parliament of Canada once, at least, in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament, in one Session, and its first Sitting in the next Session. Yearly Session.

The Senate.

21. The Senate shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of Seventy-two Members, who shall be styled Senators. Number of Senators.

Representa-
tion of
Provinces
in Senate.

22. In relation to the Constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of Three Divisions—

1. Ontario ;
2. Quebec ;
3. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ; which Three Divisions shall (subject to the Provisions of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate, as follows : Ontario by Twenty-four Senators ; Quebec by Twenty-four Senators ; and the Maritime Provinces by Twenty-four Senators, Twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and Twelve thereof representing New Brunswick.

In the case of Quebec, each of the Twenty-four Senators representing that Province shall be appointed for One of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada, specified in Schedule A. to Chapter One of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

Qualifica-
tion of Se-
nator.

23. The Qualification of a Senator shall be as follows :—

- (1.) He shall be of the full Age of Thirty Years ;
- (2.) He shall be either a Natural-born Subject of the Queen, or a Subject of the Queen naturalized by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of One of the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, before the Union, or of the Parliament of Canada, after the Union :
- (3.) He shall be legally or equitably seised, as of Freehold for his own Use and Benefit, of Lands or Tenements held in free and common Socage, or seised or possessed, for his own Use and Benefit, of Lands or Tenements held in Franc alleu, or in Roture, within the Province for which he is appointed, of the Value of Four thousand Dollars, over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Charges,

and Incumbents due to
 the same.

(4) The Real and Personal Property shall be
 together with their respective
 and also the Debts and Liabilities

(5) The said Property shall be divided
 as is appointed.

(6) In the case of a Debtor who shall have
 in his hands or in possession
 of any real or personal property
 he shall be liable to the same

(7) The said Property shall be divided
 among the Queen's Provinces, by and among
 the said Provinces, in the same

(8) The said Property shall be divided
 among the Queen's Provinces, by and among
 the said Provinces, in the same

(9) The said Property shall be divided
 among the Queen's Provinces, by and among
 the said Provinces, in the same

(10) The said Property shall be divided
 among the Queen's Provinces, by and among
 the said Provinces, in the same

(11) The said Property shall be divided
 among the Queen's Provinces, by and among
 the said Provinces, in the same

(12) The said Property shall be divided
 among the Queen's Provinces, by and among
 the said Provinces, in the same

(13) The said Property shall be divided
 among the Queen's Provinces, by and among
 the said Provinces, in the same

(14) In case of any difficulty, being as aforesaid
 the Governor General shall not appoint any member
 of the Senate, except on a further Act thereunto

(15) The number of Senators shall not exceed
 twenty-five Senators and not more

(16) The number of Senators shall not exceed
 twenty-five Senators and not more

(17) A Senator shall, subject to the provisions
 of this Act, hold his Office in the Senate for Life

Supreme Court of Canada shall be divided in number as follows:—

1. Ontario;

2. Quebec;

3. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, which three Divisions shall consist in the following:—

The Senate, as follows:— Ontario by Twenty-four Senators; Quebec by Twenty-four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by Twenty-four Senators, Twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and Twelve thereof representing New Brunswick.

In the case of Quebec, each of the Twenty-four Senators representing that Province shall be appointed for one of its Fourteen four-Elected Divisions of Lower Canada, specified in Schedule A, in Chapter One of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

23. The Qualification of a Senator shall be as follows:—

(1.) He shall be of the full Age of Thirty Years;

(2.) He shall be either a Natural-born Subject of the Queen, or a Subject of the Queen naturally, as defined by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of one of the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, before the Union, or of the Parliament of Canada, after the Union;

(3.) He shall be legally or equitably seized, or of Freehold for his own Use and Benefit, of Lands or Tenements held in free and common Socage, or seized or possessed, for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Francalieu, or in Roture, within the Province for which he is appointed, of the Value of Four thousand Dollars, over and above all Rents, Dues, Taxes, Charges,

Mortgages, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same :

(4) His Real and Personal Property shall be together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above his Debts and Liabilities ;

(5) He shall be resident in the Province for which he is appointed :

(6.) In the Case of Quebec he shall have his Real Property Qualification in the Electoral Division for which he is appointed, or shall be resident in that Division :

24. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, **Summons of Senators.** in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon qualified Persons to the Senate ; and subject to the Provisions of this Act, every Person so summoned shall become and be a Member of the Senate and a Senator.

25. Such Persons shall be first summoned to the **First Senators.** Senate as the Queen by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual thinks fit to approve, and their Names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union.

26. If at any Time on the Recommendation of the **Addition of Senators** Governor General the Queen thinks fit to direct that Three or Six Members be added to the Senate, the Governor General may by Summons to Three or Six qualified Persons (as the case may be), representing equally the Three Divisions of Canada, add to the Senate accordingly.

27. In case of such Addition being at any time **Normal** made, the Governor General shall not summon any **number.** Person to the Senate, except on a further like Direction by the Queen on the like Recommendation, until each of the Three Divisions of Canada is represented by Twenty-four Senators and no more.

28. The Number of Senators shall not at any Time **Maximum** exceed Seventy-eight. **number.**

29. A Senator shall, subject to the Provisions of **Tenure of** this Act, hold his Place in the Senate for Life, **place,**

Resignation of Senators.

30. A Senator may by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General resign his Place in the Senate, and thereupon the same shall be vacant.

Disqualification of Senators.

31. The Place of a Senator shall become vacant in any of the following Cases:—

- (1.) If for Two consecutive Sessions of the Parliament he fails to give his Attendance in the Senate;
- (2.) If he takes an Oath or makes a Declaration or Acknowledgment of Allegiance, Obedience, or Adherence to a Foreign Power, or does an Act whereby he becomes a Subject to Citizen, or entitled to the Rights or Privileges of a Subject or Citizen, of a Foreign Power;
- (3.) If he is adjudged Bankrupt or Insolvent, or applies for the Benefit of any Law relating to Insolvent Debtors or becomes a public Defaulter;
- (4.) If he is attainted of Treason or convicted of Felony or of any infamous Crime;
- (5.) If he ceases to be qualified in respect of Property or of Residence; provided, that a Senator shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of Residence by reason only of his residing at the Seat of the Government of Canada while holding an Office under that Government requiring his Presence there.

Vacancy in Senate.

32. When a Vacancy happens in the Senate by Resignation, Death, or otherwise, the Governor General shall by Summons to a fit and qualified Person fill the Vacancy.

Qualifications and Vacancies.

33. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Senator or a Vacancy in the Senate the same shall be heard and determined by the Senate.

Speaker of Senate.

34. The Governor General may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, appoint a Senator to be Speaker of the Senate, and may remove him and appoint another in his Stead.

35. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Fifteen Senators, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the Senate for the Exercise of its Powers. Quorum of Senate.

36. Questions arising in the Senate shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all Cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the Negative. Voting in Senate.

The House of Commons.

37. The House of Commons shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of One hundred and eighty-one Members, of whom Eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, Sixty-five for Quebec, Nineteen for Nova Scotia, and Fifteen for New Brunswick. Composition of House of Commons.

38. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons. Summoning of Commons.

39. A Senator shall not be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons. Senators not to sit in Commons.

40. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall, for the Purposes of the Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into Electoral Districts as follows: Electoral districts of the four Provinces.

1.—ONTARIO.

Ontario shall be divided into the Counties, Ridings of Counties, Cities, Parts of Cities, and Towns enumerated in the First Schedule to this Act, each whereof shall be an Electoral District, each such District as numbered in that Schedule being entitled to return One Member.

Resignation of Senators.
Disqualification of Senators.

30. A Senator may by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General resign his Place in the Senate, and thereon the same shall be vacant.

31. The Place of a Senator shall become vacant in any of the following Cases:

(1.) If he be expelled from the Senate of the Parliament of Great Britain for Want of Attendance in the House.

(2.) If he shall at any Time make a Declaration of Alliance with any Foreign Power, or do any Act whereby he becomes a Subject of any Foreign Power, or the Rights or Privileges of a British Subject, or the Rights of a Free Subject.

(3.) If he is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, applies for the Benefit of any Law relating to Insolvent Debtors or becomes a joint Debtor.

(4.) If he is attainted of Treason or convicted of Felony or of any infamous Crime.

(5.) If he ceases to be qualified in respect of his Property and Residence; provided, that a Court shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of Residence by reason of his residing at the Seat of Government of Canada while holding any Office that Government requires to be filled by a British Subject.

Vacancies in Senate.

32. If any Vacancy happens in the Senate, the Governor General may, if otherwise the Governor General may, in his Discretion, appoint a fit and qualified Person to fill the Vacancy.

Qualifications and Vacancies.

33. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Senator or a Vacancy in the Senate, the same shall be heard and determined by the Senate.

Speaker of Senate.

34. The Governor General may from Time to Time by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada appoint a Senator to be Speaker of the Senate; and may remove him and appoint another in his Stead.

35. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Fifteen Senators, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the Senate for the Exercise of its Powers. Quorum of Senate.

36. Questions arising in the Senate shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all Cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the Negative. Voting in Senate.

The House of Commons.

37. The House of Commons shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of One hundred and eighty-one Members, of whom Eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, Sixty-five for Quebec, Nineteen for Nova Scotia, and Fifteen for New Brunswick. Constitution of House of Commons.

38. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons. Summoning of Commons.

39. A Senator shall not be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons. Senators not to sit in Commons.

40. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall, for the Purposes of the Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into Electoral Districts as follows: Electoral districts of the four Provinces.

1.—ONTARIO.

Ontario shall be divided into the Counties, Ridings of Counties, Cities, Parts of Cities, and Towns enumerated in the First Schedule to this Act, each whereof shall be an Electoral District, each such District as numbered in that Schedule being entitled to return One Member.

2.—*QUEBEC.*

Quebec shall be divided into Sixty-five Electoral Districts, composed of the Sixty-five Electoral Divisions into which Lower Canada is at the passing of this Act divided under Chapter Two of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter Seventy-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and the Act of the Province of Canada of the Twenty-third Year of the Queen, Chapter One, or any other Act amending the same in force at the Union, so that each such Electoral Division shall be for the Purposes of this Act an Electoral District entitled to return One Member.

3.—*NOVA SCOTIA.*

Each of the Eighteen Counties of Nova Scotia shall be an Electoral District. The County of Halifax shall be entitled to return Two Members, and each of the other Counties One Member.

4.—*NEW BRUNSWICK.*

Each of the Fourteen Counties into which New Brunswick is divided, including the City and County of St. John, shall be an Electoral District. The City of St. John shall also be a separate Electoral District. Each of those Fifteen Electoral Districts shall be entitled to return One Member.

Conti-
nuance of
existing
Election
Laws.

41. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Laws in force in the several Provinces at the Union relative to the following Matters or any of them, namely,—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly in the several Provinces, the Voters at Elections of such Members, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods

During which Elections may be continued, the Trial of controverted Elections, and Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of Seats of Members, and the Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution, shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the same several Provinces.

Provided that, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, no Person shall be qualified by the law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

42. For the First Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons the Governor General shall first cause Writs to be issued by such Person, in such form, and addressed to such Returning Officers as he thinks fit.

The Person issuing Writs under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the issuing of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick; and the Returning Officers to whom Writs are directed under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the returning of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the same respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly.

43. In case a Vacancy in the Representation in the House of Commons of any Electoral District occurs, and appears before the Meeting of the Parliament, or before the Meeting of the Parliament, before Provision made by the Parliament in this behalf, the Provisions of the last foregoing Section of this Act shall extend and apply to the issuing and returning of a Writ in respect of such vacant District.

44. The House of Commons on its first assembling Election of

2—QUEBEC.

Quebec shall be divided into Sixty-five Electoral Districts, composed of the Sixty-five Electoral Divisions into which Lower Canada is at the passing of this Act divided under Chapter Two of the Constitution Act of Canada, Chapter One of the Act to amend the Statutes for Lower Canada, and the Act of the Province of Canada of the Twenty-third Year of the Queen, Chapter One, or any other Act in force at the time of the passing of this Act, so that each of the Sixty-five Divisions shall be for the Purpose of this Act an Electoral District entitled to return One Member.

3—NOVA SCOTIA.

Each of the Eighteen Counties of Nova Scotia shall be an Electoral District. The County of Halifax shall be entitled to return Two Members, and each of the other Counties One Member.

4—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Each of the Fourteen Counties into which New Brunswick is divided, including the City and County of St. John, shall be an Electoral District. The City of St. John shall also be a separate Electoral District. Each of those Fifteen Electoral Districts shall be entitled to return One Member.

Cons-
titution
of
existing
Electoral
Districts.

4. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Laws in force in the several Provinces at the Union relative to the following Matters, to-wit:—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit as Members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly in the several Provinces, the Validity of Elections of such Members, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Return of Votes, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Period

during which Elections may be continued, the Trial of controverted Elections, and Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of Seats of Members, and the Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution,—shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the same several Provinces.

Provided that, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, in addition to Persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

42. For the First Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons the Governor General shall cause Writs to be issued by such Person, in such Form, and addressed to such Returning Officers as he thinks fit. Writs for first election.

The Person issuing Writs under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the issuing of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick; and the Returning Officers to whom Writs are directed under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the returning of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the same respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly.

43. In case a Vacancy in the Representation in the House of Commons of any Electoral District happens before the Meeting of the Parliament, or after the Meeting of the Parliament, before Provision is made by the Parliament in this Behalf, the Provisions of the last foregoing Section of this Act shall extend and apply to the issuing and returning of a Writ in respect of such vacant District. Casual Vacancies.

44. The House of Commons on its first assembling Election of

Speaker of Commons. after a General Election shall proceed with all practicable Speed to elect One of its Members to be Speaker.

Vacancy in Office of Speaker. 45. In case of a Vacancy happening in the Office of Speaker by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, the House of Commons shall with all practicable Speed proceed to elect another of its Members to be Speaker.

Speaker to preside. 46. The speaker shall preside at all Meetings of the House of Commons.

Absence of Speaker. 47. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, in case of the Absence for any Reason of the Speaker from the Chair of the House of Commons for a Period of Forty-eight consecutive Hours, the House may elect another of its Members to act as Speaker, and the Member so elected shall, during the Continuance of such Absence of the Speaker, have and execute all the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of Speaker.

Quorum of House of Commons. 48. The Presence of at least Twenty Members of the House of Commons shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the House for the Exercise of its Powers ; and for that Purpose the Speaker shall be reckoned as a Member.

Voting in House of Commons. 49. Questions arising in the House of Commons shall be decided by a Majority of Voices other than that of the Speaker, and when the Voices are equal, but not otherwise, the Speaker shall have a Vote.

Duration of House of Commons. 50. Every House of Commons shall continue for Five Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for chosing the House (subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor General), and no longer.

Readjustment of Representation. 51. On the Completion of the Census in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of each subsequent decennial Census, the Representation of the Four Provinces shall be readjusted by such Authority, in such Manner, and from such Time, as the Parliament of Canada from Time to Time provides, subject and according to the following Rules :—

- (1). Quebec shall have the fixed Number of sixty-five Members;
- (2). There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a Number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at each Census) as the Number sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained);
- (3). In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province, a fractional Part not exceeding One Half of the whole Number requisite for entitling the Province to a Member, shall be disregarded; but a fractional Part exceeding One Half of that Number shall be equivalent to the whole Number;
- (4). On any such Readjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the Proportion which the number of the Population of the Province bears to the Number of the aggregate Population of Canada at the then last preceding Readjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards;
- (5). Such Readjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament;
- (6). The Number of Members of the House of Commons may be from Time to Time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportional representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed.

Money Votes; Royal Assent.

- (7). Bills for appropriating any Part of the Public Revenue, or for imposing any Tax or Impost, shall not be introduced into the House of Commons.

Increase of
members of
Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons after a General Election shall proceed with all possible Speed to elect One of its Members to Speaker.

Vacancy in Office of Speaker. 46. In case of a Vacancy happening in the Office of Speaker by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, the House of Commons shall with all practicable Speed proceed to elect another of its Members to be Speaker.

Speaker to preside. 47. The speaker shall preside at all Meetings of the House of Commons.

Absence of Speaker. 48. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, in case of the Absence for any Reason of the Speaker from the Chair of the House of Commons for a Period of Forty-eight consecutive Hours the House may elect another of its Members to be Speaker, and the Member so elected shall, during the Continuance of such Absence of the Speaker, have and execute all the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of Speaker.

Quorum of House of Commons. 49. The Presence of at least Twenty Members of the House of Commons shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the House for the Exercise of Powers; and for that Purpose the Speaker shall be reckoned as a Member.

Voting in House of Commons. 50. Questions arising in the House of Commons shall be decided by a Majority of Voices; other than that of the Speaker, and when the Voices are equal, the Speaker shall have a Vote.

Duration of House of Commons. 51. Every House of Commons shall continue Five Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs, unless the House be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General, and no longer.

Reduction of Representatives. 52. On the Completion of the Census in the Year thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of each subsequent decennial Census, the Representation of the Base Territories shall be reduced to such Authority, in such Manner, and from Time to Time, as the Parliament of Canada from Time to Time provides, subject and according to the following Rules:—

- (1). Quebec shall have the fixed Number of Sixty-five Members :
 - (2). There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a Number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at such Census) as the Number Sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained) :
 - (3). In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province, a fractional Part not exceeding One Half of the whole Number requisite for entitling the Province to a Member, shall be disregarded ; but a fractional Part exceeding One Half of that Number shall be equivalent to the whole Number :
 - (4). On any such Re-adjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the Proportion which the number of the Population of the Province bore to the Number of the aggregate Population of Canada at the then last preceding Readjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards :
 - (5). Such Readjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament.
52. The Number of Members of the House of Commons may be from Time to time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate Representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed.
- Increase of
members of
Commons.

Money Votes; Royal Assent.

53. Bills for appropriating any Part of the Public Revenue, or for imposing any Tax or Impost, shall originate in the House of Commons.
- Appropriation and
tax Bills.

Recom-
mendation
of money
votes.

54. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill for the Appropriation of any Part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost, to any Purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by Message of the Governor General in the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill is proposed.

Royal As-
sent to
Bills, &c.

55. Where a Bill passed by the Houses of the Parliament is presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, he shall declare, according to his Discretion, but subject to the Provisions of this Act and to Her Majesty's Instructions, either that he assents thereto in the Queen's Name, or that he withholds the Queen's Assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure.

Disallow-
ance of
Acts assen-
ted to by
Governor
General.

56. Where the Governor General assents to a Bill in the Queen's Name, he shall by the first convenient Opportunity send an authentic Copy of the Act to One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and if the Queen in Council within two Years after Receipt thereof by the Secretary of State thinks fit to disallow the Act, such Disallowance (with a certificate of the Secretary of State of the Day on which the Act was received by him) being signified by the Governor General, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, shall annul the Act from and after the Day of such Signification.

Reserved
Bills.

57. A Bill reserved for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure shall not have any Force unless and until within Two Years from the Day on which it was presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, the Governor General signifies, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, that it has received the Assent of the Queen in Council.

An Entry of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation shall be made in the Journal of each House, and a Duplicate thereof duly attested shall

be delivered to the proper Officer to be kept among the Records of Canada.

V.—PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

Executive Power.

48. For each Province there shall be an officer, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, approved by the Governor-General in Council by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

49. A Lieutenant Governor shall hold office during the Pleasure of the Governor-General; but any Lieutenant Governor appointed after the commencement of the First Session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removable within Five Years from his appointment, except for Cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in Writing within One Month after the Order for his Removal is made, and shall be communicated by Message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within One Week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not then sitting within One Week after the commencement of the next session of the Parliament.

50. The Salaries of the Lieutenant Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

51. Every Lieutenant Governor shall, before assuming the Duties of his Office, make and subscribe before the Governor-General or some Person authorized by him, Oaths of Allegiance and Office similar to those taken by the Governor-General.

52. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant Governor extend and apply to the Lieutenant Governor for the Time being of each Province or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being carrying on the Government of the Province, by whatever Title he is designated.

53. The Executive Council of Ontario and of Quebec shall be composed of such Persons as the Officers for

Recon-
sideration
of money
votes.

24. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to vote any money, or to pass any Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill for the Appropriation of any part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended in a Message in writing of the Governor General in Council, in which such Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill is proposed.

How a Bill
shall be
passed.

25. A Bill passed by the Houses of the Legislature, or presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, he shall declare, according to the Direction, but subject to the Provisions of this Act, of His Majesty's Instructions, either that he assents thereto in the Queen's Name, or that he reserves the Queen's Assent, or that he withholds his assent for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure.

How a Bill
shall be
passed
to be
General.

26. Where the Governor General reserves to himself the Queen's Name, he shall, by the next opportunity send an authentic Copy of the Act, One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and if the Queen in Council within two Years, a Receipt thereof by the Secretary of State, think it desirable so to do, or if the Secretary of State or the Governor General, by Speech or Message to the House of the Parliament, or by Proclamation, shall annul the Act from and after the Day of such annulment.

Reserved
Bills.

27. A Bill reserved by the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure shall not have any Force, and shall not be taken into Consideration, until it was presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, and the Governor General, by Speech or Message to either of the Houses of Parliament, or by Proclamation, that it has received the Assent of the Queen in Council.

An Entry of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation shall be made in the Journal of the House, and a Copy thereof duly attested

be delivered to the proper Officer to be kept among the Records of Canada.

V.—PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

Executive Power.

58. For each Province there shall be an officer, Lieutenant styled the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada. Lieutenant Governors.

59. A Lieutenant Governor shall hold office during the Pleasure of the Governor General; but any Lieutenant Governor appointed after the commencement of the First Session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removeable within Five Years from his Appointment, except for Cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in Writing within One Month after the Order for his Removal is made, and shall be communicated by Message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within One Week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within One Week after the commencement of the next session of the Parliament. Tenure of office.

60. The Salaries of the Lieutenant Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada. Salaries.

61. Every Lieutenant Governor shall, before assuming the Duties of his Office, make and subscribe before the Governor General or some Person authorized by him, Oaths of Allegiance and Office similar to those taken by the Governor General. Oaths, &c.

62. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant Governor extend and apply to the Lieutenant Governor for the Time being of each Province or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being carrying on the Government of the Province, by whatever Title he is designated. Administrators.

63. The Executive Council of Ontario and of Quebec shall be composed of such Persons as the Executive Officers for

Ontario
and
Quebec.

Lieutenant Governor from Time to Time thinks fit, and in the first instance of the following Officers, namely,—the Attorney General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, with in Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Solicitor General.

Governments of N. Scotia and N. Brunswick.

64. The Constitution of the Executive Authority in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act.

Powers of Lieutenant Governor of Ontario or Quebec.

65. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, were or are before or at the Union vested in or exerciseable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually, shall, as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Ontario and Quebec respectively, be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Quebec respectively, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the respective Executive Councils or any Members thereof, or by the Lieutenant Governor individually, as the case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,) to be abolished or altered by the respective Legislatures on Ontario and Quebec.

Provisions

66. The Provisions of this Act referring to the

Lieutenant Governor in Council shall be construed referring to
referring to the Lieutenant Governor of the Pro- Lt. Gov. in
the acting by and with the Advice of the Execu- Council.
Council thereof.

7. The Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint an Administrator to execute the

Office and Functions of Lieutenant Governor during his Absence, Illness, or other Inability.

8. Unless and until the Executive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to the Seats of Government of the Provinces shall be as follows, namely,—of Ontario, the City of Toronto; of Quebec, the City of Quebec; of Nova Scotia, the City of Halifax; and of New Brunswick, the City of Fredericton.

Legislative Power.

1.—ONTARIO.

9. There shall be a Legislature for Ontario consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of Querebec, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

10. The Legislative Assembly of Ontario shall be composed of Eighty-two Members, to be elected to represent the Eighty-two Electoral Districts set forth in the First Schedule to this Act.

2.—QUEBEC.

11. There shall be a Legislature for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of Two Querebec, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

12. The Legislative Council of Quebec shall be composed of Twenty-four Members, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, one being appointed to represent each of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada in this Act.

Lieutenant Governor in Council shall be construed referring to
 as referring to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province acting by and with the Advice of the Executive Council thereof. Lt. Gov. in Council.

67. The Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint an Administrator to execute the Office and Functions of Lieutenant Governor during his Absence, Illness, or other Inability. Administrator.

68. Unless and until the Executive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province, the Seats of Government of the Provinces shall be as follows, namely,—of Ontario, the City of Toronto; of Quebec, the City of Quebec; of Nova Scotia, the City of Halifax; and of new Brunswick, the City of Fredericton. Seats of Govern-ments.

Legislative Power.

1.—ONTARIO.

69. There shall be a Legislature for Ontario consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of One House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Legislature for Ontario.

70. The Legislative Assembly of Ontario shall be composed of Eighty-two Members, to be elected to represent the Eighty-two Electoral Districts set forth in the First Schedule to this Act. Electoral districts.

2.—QUEBEC.

71. There shall be a Legislature for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of Two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec. Legislature for Quebec.

72. The Legislative Council of Quebec shall be composed of Twenty-four Members, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, one being appointed to represent each of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada in this Act. Legislative Council.

referred to, and each holding Office for the Term of his Life, unless the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides under the Provisions of this Act.

Qualification of Leg. Councillors 73. The Qualifications of the Legislative Councilors of Quebec shall be the same as those of the Senators for Quebec.

Resignation, Disqualification, &c. 74. The Place of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec shall become vacant in the Cases, *mutatis mutandis*, in which the Place of Senator becomes vacant.

Vacancies. 75. When a Vacancy happens in the Legislative Council of Quebec by Resignation, Death, or otherwise, the Lieutenant Governor, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, shall appoint a fit and qualified Person to fill the Vacancy.

Questions as to Vacancies, &c. 76. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec, or a Vacancy in the Legislative Council of Quebec, the same shall be heard and determined by the Legislative Council.

Speaker of Legislative Council. 77. The Lieutenant Governor may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, appoint a Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec to be Speaker thereof, and may remove him and appoint another in his Stead.

Quorum of Legislative Council. 78. Until the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Ten Members of the Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting for the Exercise of its Powers.

Voting in Legislative Council. 79. Questions arising in the Legislative Council of Quebec shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.

Legislative Assembly of Quebec. 80. The Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall be composed of Sixty-five Members, to be elected to represent the Sixty-five Electoral Divisions or Districts of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, subject to Alteration thereof by the Legislature of Quebec: Provided that it shall not be lawful to pre-

sent to the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec for Assent any Bill for altering the Limits of any of the Electoral Divisions or Districts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, unless the Second and Third Readings of such Bill have been passed in the Legislative Assembly with the Concurrence of the Majority of the Members representing all those Electoral Divisions or Districts, and the Assent shall not be given to such Bill unless an Address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant Governor stating that it has been so passed.

3. — *ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.*

81. The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union.

First-Session of Legislatures.

82. The Lieutenant Governor of Canada and of Quebec shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of the Province, summons and call together the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

Summons of the Assembly.

83. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec shall so provide, a Person accepting or holding in Ontario or in Quebec any Office, Commission, or Employment permanent or temporary, of the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor, to which an annual Salary, or any Fee, Allowance, Emolument, Profit of any kind or Amount whatever from the Province is attached, shall not be eligible as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the respective Province, nor shall he sit or vote as such; but nothing in this Section shall make ineligible any Person being a Member of the Executive Council of the respective Province, or holding any of the following Offices, that is to say, the Offices of Attorney General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province, Treasurer of the Province, Comptroller of Crown Lands, and Commissioners of Agriculture and Public Works, and in Quebec Solicitor General, or shall disqualify

Restriction on election of holders of offices.

referred to, and such a writing shall be the Form of the same, which the Legislators of Quebec officers providing under the Provisions of this Act.

Quebec Council, Art. 11. The Council members of the Legislative Council of Quebec shall be the same as those of the Council of the Province.

Resignation, Disqualification, &c. 12. The Place of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec shall become vacant in the same manner as the Place of Senator becomes vacant in the Senate of Canada.

Vacancies. 13. If any Vacancy happens in the Legislative Council of Quebec, the Governor, in the Queen's Name, may fill such Vacancy with the Great Seal of Quebec, the Signatures of and qualified Person to fill the Vacancy.

Questions as to Vacancies, &c. 14. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec, or Vacancy in the Legislative Council of Quebec, it shall be heard and determined by the Legislative Council.

Speaker of the Council. 15. The Lieutenant Governor may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, appoint a Member of the Legislative Council, qualified to be Speaker thereof, and may require it to sit and act as such in his stead.

Quorum of Legislative Council. 16. Until the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Ten Members of the Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting for the Exercise of its Powers.

Voting in Legislative Council. 17. Questions arising in the Legislative Council shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall not vote, and his Vote shall be deemed to be in the negative.

Provision for Assembly of Quebec. 18. The Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall be composed of 24 to 30 Members to be elected respectively by 3 equal Electoral Divisions or Districts of equal Extent or the most nearly equal, subject to Alteration thereof by the Legislature of Quebec; Provided that it shall not be lawful to

sent to the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec for Assent any Bill for altering the Limits of any of the Electoral Divisions or Districts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, unless the Second and Third Readings of such Bill have been passed in the Legislative Assembly with the Concurrence of the Majority of the Members representing all those Electoral Divisions or Districts, and the Assent shall not be given to such Bill unless an Address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant Governor stating that it has been so passed.

3.—ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

81. The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union. First Session of Legislatures.

82. The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and of Quebec shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of the Province, summon and call together the Legislative Assembly of the Province. Summoning of Assemblies

83. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, a Person accepting or holding in Ontario or in Quebec any Office, Commission, or Employment permanent or temporary, at the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor, to which an annual Salary, or any Fee, Allowance, Emolument, or Profit of any kind or Amount whatever from the Province is attached, shall not be eligible as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the respective Province, nor shall he sit or vote as such; but nothing in this Section shall make ineligible any Person being a Member of the Executive Council of the respective Province, or holding any of the following Offices, that is to say, the Offices of Attorney General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province, Treasurer of the Province, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in Quebec Solicitor General, or shall disqualify Restriction on election of holders of offices.

him to sit or vote in the House for which he is elected, provided he is elected while holding such Office.

Continuance of existing election Laws

84. Until the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively otherwise provide, all Laws which at the Union are in force in those Provinces respectively, relative to the following Matters, or any of them, namely,—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the Assembly of Canada, the Qualifications or Disqualifications of Voters, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which such Elections, may be continued, and the Trial of controverted Elections and the Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of the Seats of Members and the issuing and Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution, shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the respective Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec.

Algonia.

Provided that until the Legislature of Ontario otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for the District of Algonia, in addition to persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

Duration of Legislative Assemblies.

85. Every Legislative Assembly of Ontario and every Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall continue for Four Years from the day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province), and no longer.

Yearly Session of Legislature.

86. There shall be a session of the Legislature of Ontario and of that of Quebec once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Legislature in each

Province in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.

87. The following Provisions of this Act relative to a Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada shall extend and Queen's Privilege apply to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario and it is hereby enacted that it is hereby enacted that the Provisions relating to the Election of a Speaker originally and on Vacancies, the Duties of the Speaker, the Absence of the Speaker, the Quorum, and the Mode of voting, as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to each such Legislative Assembly.

3.—NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

88. The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act, and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passing of this Act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue by the Force of this Act until the 1st of March 1871.

3.—ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND NOVA SCOTIA.

89. Each of the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall cause Writs to be issued for the First Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly thereof in such Form and by such Person as he thinks fit, and at such Time and at such Place as such Returning Officer as the Governor General directs, and so that the First Election of Member of Assembly for any Electoral District or any Subdivision thereof shall be held at the same Time and at the same Place as the Election for a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for that Electoral District.

Qualifications of Members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario

shall be read as if in the Statute in which he is contained, provided he is not a person holding such Office as is mentioned in the Legislative Act of Ontario and Quebec respectively or having exercised such Office at the time he is elected or appointed as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or Quebec respectively relative to the following matters or any of them, namely:—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or appointed as Members of the Assembly of Ontario, the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Period during which such Elections may be continued, and the Time of continuing Elections and the Proceedings in respect thereof, the vacating of the Seats of Members and the issuing and Execution of new Writs in case of cases specified otherwise than by this Act, shall respectively apply to Elections of Members in any of the several Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec.

Provision

Provided that until the Legislature of Ontario otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for the District of Algoma, in addition to persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

Duration of Legislative Assembly

In Every Legislative Assembly of Ontario and Quebec shall continue for Four Years from the day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the same, notwithstanding in either the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province in which it sits.

Yearly Session of Legislative Assembly

There shall be a session of the Legislature of Ontario and Quebec once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the next sitting of the Legislature in each

Pro
next
87
the
a
Que
the
the
Spe
this
app
4
8
the
sh
as i
the
New
sh
rid
5
8
Que
gro
lati
Per
dre
Gen
Me
any
Tim
Me
and

Province in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.

87. The following Provisions of this Act respecting Speaker, the House of Commons of Canada shall extend and Quorum apply to the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and &c., Quebec, that is to say,—the Provisions relating to the Election of a Speaker originally and on Vacancies, the Duties of the Speaker, the absence of the Speaker, the Quorum, and the Mode of voting, as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to each such Legislative Assembly.

4.—NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

88. The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act; and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passing of this Act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the Period for which it was elected.

5.—ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND NOVA SCOTIA.

89. Each of the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia shall cause Writs to be issued for the First Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly thereof in such Form and by such Person as he thinks fit, and at such Time and addressed to such Returning Officer as the Governor General directs, and so that the First Election of Member of Assembly for any Electoral District or any Subdivision thereof shall be held at the same Time and at the same Places as the Election for a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for that Electoral District.

6.—THE FOUR PROVINCES.

Application to Legislatures of provisions respecting money votes, &c.

90. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the Parliament of Canada, namely,—the Provisions relating to Appropriation and Tax Bills, the Recommendation of money Votes, the Assent to Bills, the Disallowance of Acts, and the Signification of Pleasure on Bills reserved,—shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several Provinces as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to the respective Provinces and the Legislatures thereof, with the Substitution of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province for the Governor General, of the Governor General for the Queen and for a Secretary of State, of One Year for Two Years, and of the Province for Canada.

VI.—DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Powers of the Parliament.

Legislative Authority of Parliament of Canada.

91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater Certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing Terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say:—

1. The Public Debt and Property.
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
3. The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation.
4. The borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.

5. Postal Service.
 6. The Census and Statistics.
 7. Militia, Military, and Naval Service, and the
Land.
 8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries
and Allowances of Civil and other Officers
of the Government of Canada.
 9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses, and Fables,
and.
 10. Navigation and Shipping.
 11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Main-
tenance of Marine Hospitals.
 12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
 13. Ferries between a Province and any Port or
Place of Foreign Country, or between Two Pro-
vinces.
 14. Currency and Coinage.
 15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the
Issue of Paper Money.
 16. Savings Banks.
 17. Weights and Measures.
 18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
 19. Interest.
 20. Legal Tender.
 21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
 22. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
 23. Copyrights.
 24. Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians.
 25. Naturalization and Aliens.
 26. Marriage and Divorce.
 27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution
of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but includ-
ing the Procedure in Criminal Matters.
 28. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Man-
agement of Penitentiaries.
 29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly
excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes
of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively
to the Legislatures of the Provinces.
- And any Matter coming within any of the Classes

SECTION 100. — THE PROVINCES.

Application to the
Provinces of the
Provisions of the
Constitution Act
relating to the
Legislative Power
of the Parliament
of Canada, namely,—the Provisions
relating to the Composition and Taxation, the Repre-
sentation, the Powers, and the Assent to Bills, the
Maintenance of Peace, and the Signification of Plea-
sure on Bills, shall extend and apply
to the Legislatures of the several Provinces as if the
Provisions were made to extend and made applica-
ble to the Legislatures of the Provinces and the Leg-
islative Council, with the Substitution of the Leg-
islative Council of the Province for the Govern-
ment Council of the Province for the Governor
General, or the Secretary of State of One Year for Two Years,
and of the Province for Canada.

VI. — DISCRETIONARY OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Power of the Parliament.

Legislative
Authority
of Parlia-
ment of
Canada.

101. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with
the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of
Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and
good Government of Canada, in relation to all Mat-
ters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by
this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of
the Provinces: and for greater Certainty, but not so
as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing Terms
of this section, it is hereby declared that (notwith-
standing anything in this Act) the exclusive Legisla-
tive Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends
to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects
mentioned in this section, that is to say:—

(1) The Trade and Intercourse;

(2) The Currency of Money and Commerce;

(3) The Coinage of Money, any Mode or System
of Taxation;

4. The Borrowing of Money on the Public Cre-

5. Postal Service.
 6. The Census and Statistics.
 7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence.
 8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada.
 9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses, and Sable Island.
 10. Navigation and Shipping.
 11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals.
 12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
 13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign Country, or between Two Provinces.
 14. Currency and Coinage.
 15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money.
 16. Savings Banks.
 17. Weights and Measures.
 18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes.
 19. Interest.
 20. Legal Tender.
 21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
 22. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
 23. Copyrights.
 24. Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians.
 25. Naturalization and Aliens.
 26. Marriage and Divorce.
 27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters.
 28. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Penitentiaries.
 29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.
- And any Matter coming within any of the Classes

of subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of local or private Nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures.

Subjects of exclusive Provincial Legislation. 92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say,—

1. The Amendment from Time to Time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant Governor.
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes.
3. The borrowing of Money on the sole Credit of the Province.
4. The establishment and Tenure of provincial Offices and the Appointment and Payment of Provincial Officers.
5. The management and Sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province and of the Timber and Wood thereon.
6. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Public and Reformatory Prisons in and for the Province.
7. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Province, other than Marine Hospitals.
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province.
9. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licenses in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal Purposes.
10. Local Works and Undertakings other than

such as any of the following Classes,—

- a. Lines of Steam, or other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other Works and Undertakings connecting the Provinces with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the Limits of the Province;

- b. Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any British or Foreign Country;

Such Works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their Execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general Advantages of Canada or for the Advantage of Two or more of the Provinces.

1. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects.

2. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province.

3. Property and Civil Rights in the Province.

4. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedure in Civil Matters in those Courts.

5. The Imposition of Punishment by Fine, Penalty, or Imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section.

6. Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province.

Education.

In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, respecting

Education.

of subjects enumerated in this section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters hereinafter specially enumerated in the Exercise of the Powers of Sovereignty by this Act assigned respectively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

Exercise of Powers of Provincial Legislatures.

1. In each Province the Legislature may exercise such powers in relation to Matters connected with the Government of the Province as may be conferred on it by or under this Act.

2. The Government from Time to Time is authorized anything in the Act of Constitution of the Province, except in regard to the Office of Lieutenant Governor.
3. Direct Taxation within the Province in or to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes.
4. The borrowing of Money on the sole Credit of the Province.
5. The establishment and Tenure of provincial Offices and the Appointment and Pay of Provincial Officers.
6. The management and sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province and of Timber and Wood thereof.
7. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Public and Reformatory Prisons.
8. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and other Public Institutions in and out of the Province, and Marine Hospitals, and other Institutions in the Province.
9. The appointment of Deputes, Auctioneers, and other officers in or to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal Purposes.
10. Loans, Bonds, and Undertakings other

such as are of the following Classes,—

- a. Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other Works and Undertakings connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the Limits of the Province :
 - b. Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any British or Foreign Country :
 - c. Such Works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their Execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general Advantage of Canada or for the advantage of Two or more of the Provinces.
11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects.
 12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province.
 13. Property and Civil Rights in the Province.
 14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedure in Civil Matters in those Courts.
 15. The Imposition of Punishment by Fine, Penalty, or Imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of subjects enumerated in this Section.
 16. Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province.

Education.

93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, respecting subject and according to the following Provisions :— Education,

- (1). Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any Class of Persons have by Law in the Province at the Union :
- (2). All the Powers, Privileges, and Duties at the Union by Law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic Subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the Dissident Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic Subjects in Quebec :
- (3). Where in any Province a System of Separate or Dissident Schools exists by Law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an Appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or Decision of any Provincial Authority affecting any Right or Privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Minority of the Queen's Subjects in relation to Education :
- (4). In case any such Provincial Law as from Time to Time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section is not made, or in case any Decision of the Governor General in Council on any Appeal under this Section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that Behalf, then and in every such Case, and as far only as the Circumstances of each Case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section and of any Decision of the Governor General in Council under this Section.

Uniformity of Law in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

14. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Legislature of Canada may make Provision for the Uniformity of all or any of the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the Procedure of all or any of the Courts in those Three Provinces, and from and after the passing of any Act in that behalf the Law of the Parliament of Canada to make laws in relation to any Matter comprised in any such Act shall, notwithstanding anything in this Act, be enacted; but any Act of the Parliament of Canada making Provision for such Uniformity shall not have effect in any Province unless and until it is adopted and enacted as a Law by the Legislature thereof.

Legislature
of Canada
may make
Provision
for the
Uniformity
of the
Laws in
Ontario,
Nova Scotia,
and New
Brunswick.

Agriculture and Immigration.

15. In each Province the Legislature may make Laws in relation to Agriculture in the Province, and Immigration into the Province; and it is hereby enacted that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make Laws in relation to Agriculture all or any of the Provinces, and to Immigration to all or any of the Provinces; and any Law of a Legislature of a Province relative to Agriculture or Immigration shall have effect in and for the Province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada.

Legislature
of each
Province
may make
Laws in
relation
to
Agriculture
and
Immigration
into the
Province.

VII.—JUDICIARY.

16. The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts in each Province except those of the Courts of Appeal in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

17. Until the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, are made

(11) No Law or such Law shall prejudicially affect any Rights or Privileges with respect to Dissentient Schools which may or which may hereafter have by Law in the Province.

(12) All the Powers, Privileges, and Duties at Law or by Law conferred and imposed upon Clergymen by the Statute in Relation to the Queen's High Courts of Justice shall be and the same shall be extended to the Dissentient Schools of the Roman Protestant and Roman Catholic Clergymen.

(13) Where in any Province a System of Separate Dissentient Schools exists by Law or Custom or is hereafter established by Legislation of the Province an Appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council by any Act or Decision of any Provincial Authority affecting any Right or Privilege of Protestant or Roman Catholic Minorities the Queen's Subjects in relation to Education.

(14) It shall not be necessary for any Provincial Law as given to the Executive Council to be referred to the Executive Council if the Executive Council is not in session and any Decision of the Governor General in Council on any Appeal under this Section shall be not only executed by the Executive Council in that Province but also by every such Council and also by the Executive Council of each Province in the Dominion of Canada and shall be a final Decision for the time being of the Executive Council in Council and of the Governor General in Council in relation to the same.

Uniformity of Laws in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

94. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Parliament of Canada may make Provision for the Uniformity of all or any of the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the Procedure of all or any of the Courts in those Three Provinces, and from and after the passing of any Act in that behalf the Power of the Parliament of Canada to make laws in relation to any Matter comprised in any such Act shall, notwithstanding anything in this Act, be unrestricted; but any Act of the Parliament of Canada making Provision for such Uniformity shall not have effect in any Province unless and until it is adopted and enacted as Law by the Legislature thereof.

Legislation for uniformity of Laws in three Provinces.

Agriculture and Immigration.

95. In each Province the Legislature may make Laws in relation to Agriculture in the Province, and to Immigration into the Province; and it is hereby declared that the Parliament of Canada may from Time to Time make Laws in relation to Agriculture in all or any of the Provinces, and to Immigration into all or any of the Provinces; and any Law of the Legislature of a Province relative to Agriculture or to Immigration shall have effect in and for the Province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada.

Concurrent powers of Legislation respecting Agriculture, &c.

VII.—JUDICATURE.

96. The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Appointment and

97. Until the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick,

Selection of Judges

in Ontario, and the Procedure of the Courts in those Provinces, &c. are made uniform, the Judges of the Courts of those Provinces appointed by the Governor General shall be selected from the respective Bars of those Provinces.

In Quebec. 98. The Judges of the Courts of Quebec, shall be selected from the Bar of that Province.

Their Tenure of office. 99. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold office during good Behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on Address of the Senate and House of Commons.

Salaries, &c. 100. The Salaries, Allowances, and Pensions of the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts (except the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,) and of the Admiralty Courts in Cases where the Judges thereof are for the Time being paid by Salary, shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

General Court of Appeal, &c. 101. The Parliament of Canada may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, from Time to Time, provide for the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of a General Court of Appeal for Canada, and for the Establishment of any additional Courts for the better Administration of the Laws of Canada.

VIII.—REVENUES ; DEBTS, ASSETS ; TAXATION.

Creation of Consolidated revenue fund. 102. All Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick before and at the Union had and have Power of Appropriation, except such Portions thereof as are by this Act reserved to the respective Legislatures of the Provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special Powers conferred on them by this Act, shall form One Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the Public Service of Canada in the Manner and subject to the Charges in this Act provided.

Expenses 103. The Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada,

11. He be permanently charged with the Costs, Fees, and Expenses incident to the Collection, Management, and Receipt thereof, and the same shall form the First Charge thereon, subject to be reviewed and audited in such Manner as shall be ordered by the Governor General in Council until Parliament otherwise provides.
104. The annual interest of the Public Debts of several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the Union shall form the Second Charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.
105. Unless altered by the Parliament of Canada, the Salary of the Governor General shall be Ten thousand Pounds Sterling Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and the same shall form the Third Charge thereon.
106. Subject to the several Payments by this Act charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, the same shall be appropriated by the Parliament of Canada for the Public Service.
107. All Stocks, Cash, Banker's Balances, and Credits for Money belonging to each Province at the time of the Union, except as in this Act provided, shall be the Property of Canada, and shall be taken in Reduction of the amount of the respective Debts of the Provinces at the Union.
108. The Public Works and Property of each Province, enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Act, shall be the Property of Canada.
109. All Lands, Mines, Minerals, and Royalties belonging to the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union, and all Claims then due or payable for such Lands, Mines, Minerals, or Royalties, shall belong to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in which the same are situate or arise, subject to any Trusts existing in respect thereof, and

of collection,
tion, &c.Interest of
Provincial
public
debts.Salary of
Governor
General.Appropriation
of the
Fund for
Public Service.The stock of
stocks, &c.Trusts of
Property.Property in
Lands,
Mines,
&c.

in Ontario, and the Provisions of the Courts in those Provinces are made uniform, the Judges of the Courts of the Provinces appointed by the Governor General shall be selected from the respective Bars of those Provinces.

98. The Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall be selected from the Bar of that Province.

99. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall in office during good behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on Address of the Senate and House of Commons.

100. The salaries, allowances, and Pensions of Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts (except the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) and of the Admiralty Courts, Cases where the Judges thereof are for the Time being paid by Salary, shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

101. The Parliament of Canada may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, from Time to Time provide for the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of a Federal Court of Appeal for Canada; and for the Establishment of any additional Courts for the better Administration of the Laws of Canada.

VIII.—REVENUE; DEBTS, ASSETS; TAXATION.

102. All Customs and Revenues over which the Government of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, before and at the Union had a Right, and all other Revenues, except such Parts thereof as were reserved to the respective Legislatures, or are raised by the Institutions, or are the result of Powers conferred thereon by this Act, shall form One Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the Public Service of Canada by the Minister and subject to the Charges in this Act specified.

103. The Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada

shall be permanently charged with the Costs, Charges, and Expenses incident to the Collection, Management, and Receipt thereof, and the same shall form the First Charge thereon, subject to be reviewed and audited in such Manner as shall be ordered by the Governor General in Council until the Parliament otherwise provides.

of collection, &c.

104. The annual interest of the Public Debts of the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the Union shall form the Second Charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Interest of Provincial public debts.

105. Unless altered by the Parliament of Canada, the Salary of the Governor General shall be Ten thousand Pounds Sterling Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and the same shall form the Third Charge thereon.

Salary of Governor General

106. Subject to the several Payments by this Act charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, the same shall be appropriated by the Parliament of Canada for the Public Service.

Appropriation from time to time.

107. All Stocks, Cash, Banker's Balances, and Securities for Money belonging to each Province at the Time of the Union, except as in this Act mentioned, shall be the Property of Canada, and shall be taken in Reduction of the amount of the respective Debts of the Provinces at the Union.

Transfer of stocks, &c.

108. The Public Works and Property of each Province, enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Act, shall be the Property of Canada.

Transfer of property.

109. All Lands, Mines, Minerals, and Royalties belonging to the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union, and all Sums then due or payable for such Lands, Mines, Minerals, or Royalties, shall belong to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in which the same are situate or arise, subject to any Trusts existing in respect thereof, and

Property in Lands, Mines, &c.

to any Interest other than that of the Province in the same.

Assets. 110. All Assets connected with such Portions of the Public Debt of each Province as are assumed by that Province shall belong to that Province.

Liabilities of Canada. 111. Canada shall be liable for the debts and Liabilities of each Province existing at the Union.

Debts of Ontario and Quebec. 112. Ontario and Quebec conjointly shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which the Debt of the Province of Canada exceeds at the Union Sixty-two million five hundred thousand Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon.

Assets of Ontario and Quebec. 113. The Assets enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Act belonging at the Union to the Province of Canada shall be the Property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly.

Debt of Nova Scotia. 114. Nova Scotia shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt exceeds at the Union Eight million Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon.

Debt of New Brunswick. 115. New Brunswick shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt exceeds at the Union Seven million Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of five per centum per Annum thereon.

Payment of interest to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 116. In case the Public Debts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not at the Union amount to Eight million and Seven million Dollars respectively, they shall respectively receive by half-yearly Payments in advance from the Government of Canada Interest at Five per Centum per Annum on the Difference between the actual Amounts of their respective Debts and such stipulated Amounts.

Provincial public property. 117. The several Provinces shall retain all their respective Public Property not otherwise disposed of in this Act, subject to the Right of Canada to assume any Lands or Public Property required for

Provisions for the Defence of the Country.

18. The following sums shall be paid yearly by the Government of Canada to the several Provinces for the Support of their Legislatures:

| Province | Dollars |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Ontario | Eighty thousand. |
| Quebec | Seventy thousand. |
| New Scotia | Sixty thousand. |
| New Brunswick | Fifty thousand. |

Two hundred and sixty thousand, an annual Grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to Eighty Cents per Head of the Population as ascertained by the Census of One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, but in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to each Provincial Decennial Census until the Population of each of those two Provinces amounts to four hundred thousand souls, in which case such Grants shall be in full discharge of all Grants of Canada, and shall be paid half yearly in advance to each Province by the Government of Canada, and shall not be a charge against any Province, all Summons made or Interest on the Public Debt of that Province in excess of the several Amounts specified in this Act.

19. New Brunswick shall receive in half yearly payments in advance from Canada for the Period of ten years from the Union an additional Allowance of Sixty three thousand Dollars per Annum; but if at any time the Public Debt of that Province exceeds the sum of Seven hundred Dollars, a Deduction equal to the Interest at Five per centum per Annum on such Excess shall be made from that Allowance of six thousand three hundred Dollars.

20. All provisions to be made under this Act, or Form of Exchange of Securities created under any Act of the Legislature of Canada, Nova Scotia and New

- to any interest which may be due to the Public Debt.
- Article 112. All debts contracted with such Parties as the Public Debt of each Province may assume, that Province shall satisfy in that Province.
- Article 113. The Province shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of such Provinces existing at the Union.
- Article 114. The Province and Quebec conjointly shall pay to the Government the Amount (\$2,000,000) by the 1st day of January 1840 of Canada, exclusive of Taxes, seven million five hundred thousand Dollars, a total to be charged with Interest at Six per Cent per Annum thereon.
- Article 115. The Assets enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Act belonging to the Crown in the Province of Canada shall be the Property of Ontario, Quebec respectively.
- Article 116. Nova Scotia shall be liable to Canada the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt, as at the Union, eight million Dollars, and is charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Cent per Annum thereon.
- Article 117. New Brunswick shall be liable to Canada the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt, as at the Union, seven million Dollars, and is charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Cent per Annum thereon.
- Article 118. The Public Debt of each Province as at the Union, as set out at the Union, being a total of seven million Dollars, shall be paid to the Government by half-yearly Payments on each day being the Government's day, commencing on the 1st day of January 1840, the interest to be paid on the several Payments of respective Debts as is such stipulated Amounts.
- Article 119. The several Provinces shall retain all respective Public Property not otherwise disposed in this Act, subject to the Right of Canada, and any Lands or Public Property require

Fortifications or for the Defence of the Country.

118. The following Sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to the several Provinces for the Support of their Governments and Legislatures ;

Grants to Provinces.

Dollars.

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| Ontario | - | - | - | - | Eighty thousand. |
| Quebec | - | - | - | - | Seventy thousand. |
| Nova Scotia | - | - | - | - | Sixty thousand. |
| New Brunswick | - | - | - | - | Fifty thousand. |

Two hundred and sixty thousand ; and an annual Grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to Eighty Cents per Head of the Population as ascertained by the Census of One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the Case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by each subsequent Decennial Census until the Population of each of those two Provinces amounts to Four hundred thousand Souls, at which Rate such Grant shall thereafter remain. Such Grants shall be in full settlement of all future Demands on Canada, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each Province ; but the Government of Canada shall deduct from such Grants, as against any Province, all Sums chargeable as Interest on the Public Debt of that Province in excess of the several Amounts stipulated in this Act.

119. New Brunswick shall receive by half-yearly Payments in advance from Canada for the Period of Ten years from the Union an additional Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars per Annum ; but as long as the Public Debt of that Province remains under Seven million Dollars, a Deduction equal to the Interest at Five per Centum per Annum on such Deficiency shall be made from that Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars.

Further grant to New Brunswick

120. All payments to be made under this Act, or in discharge of Liabilities created under any Act of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New

Form of payments.

Brunswick respectively, and assumed by Canada, shall, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise directs, be made in such Form and Manner as may from Time to Time be ordered by the Governor General in Council.

Canadian
manufac-
turers, &c.

121. All Articles of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any one of the Provinces shall, from and after the Union, be admitted free into each of the other Provinces.

Customs
and excise
Laws.

122. The Customs and Excise Laws of each Province shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered by the Parliament of Canada.

Exporta-
tion and
Importa-
tion as
between
two Pro-
vinces.

123. Where Customs Duties are, at the Union, leviable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises in any Two Provinces, those Goods, Wares and Merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported from one of those Provinces into the other of them on Proof of Payment of the Customs Duty leviable thereon in the Province of Exportation, and on Payment of such further Amount (if any) of Customs Duty as is leviable thereon in the Province of Importation.

Lumber
Dues in
New
Brunswick

124. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Right of New Brunswick to levy the Lumber Dues provided in Chapter Fifteen of Title Three of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, or in any Act amending that Act before or after the Union, and not increasing the Amount of such Dues; but the Lumber of any of the Provinces other than New Brunswick shall not be subject to such Dues.

Exemption
of Public
Lands, &c.

125. No Lands or Property belonging to Canada or any Province shall be liable to Taxation.

Provincial
Consolida-
ted revenue
fund.

126. Such Portions of the Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick had before the Union Power of Appropriation as are by this Act reserved to the respective Governments or Legislatures of the Provinces, and all Duties and Revenues raised by them in accordance with the special

owers conferred upon them by this Act, shall in each Province form One Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the Public Service of the Province.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

General.

127. If any Person being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, in whom a place in the Senate is offered, does not within Thirty Days hereafter, by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor-General of the Province of Canada or to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick (as the case may be), accept the same, he shall be deemed to have declined the same; and any Person who, being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, accepts a place in the Senate shall thereby vacate his Seat in such Legislative Council.

John Lubbock
Editor
of Fraser
and Bennett's
Magazine

128. Every Member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada shall before taking his Seat thereon take and subscribe before the Governor-General or some Person authorized by him and every Member of a Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of any Province shall before taking his Seat thereon take and subscribe before the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province or some Person authorized by him, the Oath of Allegiance contained in the Fifth Schedule to this Act; and every Member of the Senate of Canada and every Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec shall, also, before taking his Seat thereon, take and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some Person authorized by him, the Declaration of Qualification contained in the same Schedule.

129. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, all existing laws in force in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick

Brunswick respectively, and assumed by Canada shall, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise directs, be made in such Form and Manner as is from Time to Time by Order by the Governor General allowed.

121. All Articles of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any one of the Provinces shall, by and with the Consent be admitted free into each of the other Provinces.

122. The Customs and Excise Laws of each Province shall, until the Provisions of this Act are made, be the same as those adopted by the Parliament of Canada.

123. Where Customs Duties are at the Union leviable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises in any Two Provinces, those Goods, Wares and Merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported from one of those Provinces into the other thereon, Proof of Payment of the Customs Duty leviable thereon in the Province of Importation, or on Payment of such further Amount (if any) of Customs Duty as is leviable thereon in the Province of Importation.

124. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Rights Now Exercised by the Lumber Taxes provided in Chapter Fifteen of Title Three of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, or in any Act amending that Act before or after the Union, and not increasing the Amount of such Taxes, but the Lumber Tax of the Province other than New Brunswick shall be levied at the same Rate.

125. All Lands or Property belonging to Canada or any Province shall be held in Fee Simple.

126. All Rights and Claims of the Empire and Government which the respective Legislatures of Canada, New South Wales, and New Brunswick had before the Union under Appropriation or were by this Act reserved to the respective Governments or Legislatures of the Provinces, and all Duties and Revenues paid by them in accordance with the special

Powers conferred upon them by this Act, shall in each Province form One Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the Public Service of the Province.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

General.

127. If any Person being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, to whom a place in the Senate is offered, does not within Thirty Days thereafter, by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General of the Province of Canada or to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick (as the case may be), accept the same, he shall be deemed to have declined the same; and any Person who, being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, accepts a place in the Senate shall thereby vacate his Seat in such Legislative Council.

As to Legislative Councillors of Provinces becoming senators.

128. Every Member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada shall before taking his Seat therein take and subscribe before the Governor General or some person authorized by him, and every Member of a Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of any Province shall before taking his Seat therein take and subscribe before the Lieutenant Governor of the Province or some Person authorized by him, the Oath of Allegiance contained in the Fifth Schedule to this Act; and every Member of the Senate of Canada and every Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec shall also, before taking his Seat therein, take and subscribe before the Governor General, or some Person authorized by him, the Declaration of Qualification contained in the same Schedule.

Oath of Allegiance, &c.

129. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, all Laws in force in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, shall continue in force until the expiration of the term for which they were made.

Continuance of

existing
Laws,
Courts, Of-
ficers, &c.

wick at the Union, and all courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all legal Commissions, Powers, and Authorities, and all Officers, Judicial, Administrative, and Ministerial, existing therein at the Union, shall continue in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, as if the Union had not been made; subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as are enacted by or exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,) to be repealed, abolished, or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the respective Province, according to the Authority of the Parliament or of that Legislature under this Act.

Transfer of
officers to
Canada.

130. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Officers of the several Provinces having Duties to discharge in relation to Matters other than those coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces shall be Officers of Canada, and shall continue to discharge the Duties of their respective Offices under the same Liabilities, Responsibilities, and Penalties as if the Union had not been made.

Appoint-
ment of
new offi-
cers.

131. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint such officers as the Governor General in Council deems necessary or proper for the effectual Execution of this Act.

Treaty
obligations.

132. The Parliament and Government of Canada shall have all Powers necessary or proper for performing the Obligations of Canada or of any Province thereof, as Part of the British Empire, towards Foreign Countries, arising under Treaties between the Empire and such Foreign Countries.

Use of En-
glish and
French
Lan-
guages.

133. Either the English or the French Language may be used by any Person in the Debates of the Houses of the Parliament of Canada and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebec; and both those Languages shall be used in the respective Records

Journals of these Houses; and either of these Journals may be used by any Person or in any Writing or Process in or issuing from any Court of Law established under this Act, and in or from any of the Courts of Quebec.

The Acts of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published both those Languages.

Ontario and Quebec.

134. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Quebec may each appoint under the Great Seal of the Province the following Officers, to hold Office during Pleasure, that is to say: the Attorney General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province; the Treasurer of the Province; the Commissioner of Crown Lands; and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works; and in the Province of Quebec the Solicitor General; and may by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers, and of the several Departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof, and may also appoint other and additional Officers to hold Office during Pleasure, and may from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers, and of the several Departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof.

135. Until the Legislature of Ontario or Quebec otherwise provides; all Rights, Powers, Duties, Functions, Responsibilities, or Authorities at the passing of this Act vested in or imposed on the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Canada, Minister of Justice, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Agriculture

- existing
Laws,
Courts, Of-
fices, &c.
127. All the Laws, Courts, Offices, and all legal Commission Powers, and Authorities, and all Officers, Judges, Administrators, and Magistrates, existing therein, the Union shall continue in Ontario, Quebec, New Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, as if the Union had not been made, subject nevertheless (except where altered or such as are enacted by or exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, Great Britain, or Canada) to be repealed, abolished, or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by a Legislature of the respective Province, according to the Authority of the Parliament or of that Legislature under this Act.
- Transfer of
officers to
Canada.
128. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Officers of the several Provinces heretofore to discharge or relating to matters other than those coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of a Province shall be Officers of Canada, and shall continue to discharge the Duties of their respective Offices under the same Liabilities, Responsibilities and Penalties as if the Union had not been made.
- Appoint-
ment of
new off-
cers.
129. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint such officers as the Governor General in Council deems necessary or proper for the effectual Execution of this Act.
- Treaty
obligations.
130. The Parliament and Government of Canada shall bear all the Expenses necessary or proper for performing the Obligations of Canada or of any Province thereof, as Part of the British Empire, toward Foreign Countries, arising under Treaties between the Empire and such Foreign Countries.
- Use of En-
glish and
French
Lan-
guages.
131. Either the English or the French Language may be used by any Person in the Debates of either House of the Parliament of Canada, and of either House of the Legislature of the Provinces, and both the English and French Languages shall be used in the respective Heur-

and Journals of those Houses; and either of those Languages may be used by any Person or in any Pleading or Process in or issuing from any Court of Canada established under this Act, and in or from all or any of the Courts of Quebec.

The Acts of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both those Languages.

Ontario and Quebec.

134. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario and Quebec may each appoint under the Great Seal of the Province the following Officers, to hold Office during Pleasure, that is to say,—the Attorney General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in the Case of Quebec the Solicitor General; and may, by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers and of the several Departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof; and may also appoint other and additional Officers to hold Office during Pleasure, and may from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers, and of the several Departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof.

Appoint-
ment of
executive
officers for
Ontario
and Que-
bec.

135. Until the Legislature of Ontario or Quebec otherwise provides, all Rights, Powers, Duties, Functions, Responsibilities, or Authorities at the passing of this Act vested in or imposed on the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Canada, Minister of Finance, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Agriculture

Powers,
duties, &c.
of Execu-
tive offi-
cers.

and Receiver General, by any Law, Statute or Ordinance of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, and not repugnant to this Act, shall be vested in or imposed on any Officer to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for the Discharge of the same or any of them; and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works shall perform the Duties and Functions of the Office of Minister of Agriculture at the passing of this Act imposed by the Law of the Province of Canada, as well as those of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Great
Seals.

136. Until altered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Great Seals of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be the same, or of the same Design, as those used in the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively before their Union as the Province of Canada.

Construc-
tion of tem-
porary
Acts.

137. The Words "and from thence to the End of the then next ensuing Session of the Legislature," or Words to the same Effect, used in any temporary Act of the Province of Canada, not expired before the Union, shall be construed to extend and apply to the next Session of the Parliament of Canada, if the subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same, as defined by this Act, or to the next Sessions of the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively, if the Subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same as defined by this Act.

Errors in
names.

138. From and after the Union the Use of the Words "Upper Canada" instead of "Ontario" or "Lower Canada" instead of "Quebec," in any Deed, Writ, Process, Pleading, Document, Matter, or Thing, shall not invalidate the same.

Procla-
mations
before
Union, to
commence
after Union.

139. Any Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada issued before the Union to take effect at a Time which is subsequent to the Union, whether relating to that Province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and the several Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be and

Force and Effect as if the Union had not been made.

40. Any Proclamation which is authorized by any Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to be issued under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada, whether relating to the Province of Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and which was not issued before the Union, may be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario or of Quebec as the Subject Matter requires, under the Great Seal of the Province of Ontario or of Quebec, as the case may be; and from and after the Issue of such Proclamation the same and the several Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of like Force and Effect in Ontario or Quebec as if the Union had not been made.

41. The Penitentiary of the Province of Lower Canada, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, be and continue the Penitentiary of the Province of Quebec.

42. The Division and Adjustment of the Public Lands and Lower Canada shall be referred to the Arbitrament of Three Arbitrators, two chosen by the Government of Ontario, One by the Government of Quebec, and one by the Government of Canada; and the Selection of the Arbitrators shall not be made until the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec have met; and the Arbitrator chosen by the Government of Canada shall not be a Resident either in Ontario or in Quebec.

43. The Governor General in Council may from time to time order that such and so many of the Records, Books and Documents of the Province of Ontario as he thinks fit shall be appropriate, and may be removed either to Ontario or to Quebec, and that the same shall thenceforth be the Property of that Province; and any Copy thereof or Extract thereof, as certified by the Officer having charge of the original thereof, shall be admitted as Evidence

and Receiver General, by any Law, Statute or Ordinance of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada not extending to this Act, shall be vested instead of any Officer to be appointed by the several Governors by the Discharge of Duty or any of them; and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works shall perform the Duties Functions of the Officer of Minister of Agriculture that are imposed by the Law of Canada and by this Act, as well as those of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Great Seal.

130. The Great Seal of the Lieutenant Governor General, the several Courts of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be the same, or of the same Description as those used in the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada respectively before their Union as Provinces of Canada.

Continuation of laws in force.

131. The Words "and from thence to the End of the then next ensuing Session of the Legislature or Words to the same Effect, used in any former Act of the Province of Canada, not expired by the Union, shall be construed to extend and apply to the next Session of the Parliament of Canada if the subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same, as defined by this Act, or to the Session of the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively, if the Subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same as defined by this Act.

Errors in names.

132. From and after the Union the Use of Words "Upper Canada" instead of "Ontario" "Lower Canada" instead of "Quebec" in any Deed, Will, Process, Pleading, Document, Matter or Thing, shall not invalidate the same.

Proclamations before Union, to commence after Union.

133. Any Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada issued before the Union shall take effect at a Time which is subsequent to the Union, whether relating to that Province, or Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and the same Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be

continue of like Force and Effect as if the Union had not been made.

140. Any Proclamation which is authorized by any Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada to be issued under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada, whether relating to that Province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and which is not issued before the Union, may be issued by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario or of Quebec, as its Subject Matter requires, under the Great Seal thereof; and from and after the Issue of such Proclamation the same and the several Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of the like Force and Effect in Ontario or Quebec as if the Union had not been made.

Proclamations
alter
Union.

141. The Penitentiary of the Province of Canada shall, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, be and continue the Penitentiary of Ontario and of Quebec.

Peniten-
tiary.

142. The Division and Adjustment of the Debts, Credits, Liabilities, Properties, and Assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be referred to the Arbitrament of Three Arbitrators, One chosen by the Government of Ontario, One by the Government of Quebec, and one by the Government of Canada; and the Selection of the Arbitrators shall not be made until the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec have met; and the Arbitrator chosen by the Government of Canada shall not be a Resident either in Ontario or in Quebec.

Arbitration
respecting
debts, &c.

143. The Governor General in Council may from Time to Time order that such and so many of the Records, Books and Documents of the Province of Canada as he thinks fit shall be appropriated and delivered either to Ontario or to Quebec, and the same shall thenceforth be the Property of that Province; and any Copy thereof or Extract therefrom, duly certified by the Officer having charge of the Original thereof, shall be admitted as Evidence.

Division of
records.

Constitu-
tion of
townships
in Quebec.

144. The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec may from Time to Time, by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province, to take effect from a day to be appointed therein, constitute Townships in Those Parts of the Province of Quebec, in which Townships are not then already constituted and fix the Metes and Bounds thereof.

X.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Intercolo-
nial Rail-
way.

145. Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have joined in a Declaration that the Construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the Consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the Assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that Provision should be made for its immediate Construction by the Government of Canada: Therefore, in order to give effect to that Agreement, it shall be the Duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the Commencement within Six Months after the Union, of a Railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the Construction thereof without Intermission, and the Completion thereof with all practicable Speed.

XI.—ADMISSION OF OTHER COLONIES.

Admission
of New-
foundland,
&c. into
the Union.

146. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Houses of the respective Legislatures of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, to admit those Colonies or Provinces, or any of them, into the Union; and on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the Union, on such Terms and

conditions in each Case as are in the Addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the Provisions of this Act; and the Provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf, shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

147. In case of the Admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a Representation in the Senate of Canada of Four Members; and (notwithstanding anything in this Act,) in case of the Admission of Newfoundland, the normal Number of Senators shall be Seventy-six and their maximum Number shall be Eighty-two; but Prince Edward Island when admitted, shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the Three Divisions into which Canada is, in relation to the Constitution of the Senate, divided by this Act, and accordingly, after the Admission of Prince Edward Island, whether Newfoundland is admitted or not, the Representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the Senate shall, as Vacancies occur, be reduced from Twelve to Ten Members respectively, and the Representation of each of those Provinces shall not be increased at any Time beyond ten, except under the Provisions of this Act, for the Appointment of Three or Six additional Senators, under the Direction of the Queen.

As to Representation of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in Senate.

Constitu-
tion of
Townships
in Quebec.

141. The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec may from Time to Time, by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province, to take effect from any day to be appointed therein, constitute Townships in those Parts of the Province of Quebec, in which Townships are not then already constituted and in the Name and Style thereof.

X.—INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY.

Admission
of New-
foundland
into
the Union.

142. The Governor in the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have, on the 12th of December 1871, signed the following Declaration, which they have subsequently agreed that Provision should be made for its immediate Construction by the Government of Canada:—Therefore, in order to give effect to that Agreement, it shall be the Duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada, to provide for the Commencement within Six Months after the Union of a Railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the Construction thereof without Interruption, and the Completion thereof with all practical Speed.

XI.—ADMISSION OF OTHER COLONIES.

Admission
of New-
foundland,
&c. into
the Union.

143. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Houses of the respective Legislatures of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia to admit those Colonies or Provinces, or any of them, into the Union; and on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the Union, on such Terms and

Conditions in each Case as are in the Addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the Provisions of this Act; and the Provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf, shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

147. In case of the Admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a Representation in the Senate of Canada of Four Members, and (notwithstanding anything in this Act,) in case of the Admission of Newfoundland, the normal Number of Senators shall be Seventy-six and their maximum Number shall be Eighty-two: but Prince Edward Island when admitted, shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the Three Divisions into which Canada is, in relation to the Constitution of the Senate, divided by this Act, and accordingly, after the Admission of Prince Edward Island, whether Newfoundland is admitted or not, the Representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the Senate shall, as Vacancies occur, be reduced from Twelve to Ten Members respectively, and the Representation of each of those Provinces shall not be increased at any Time beyond Ten, except under the Provisions of this Act, for the Appointment of Three or Six additional Senators, under the Direction of the Queen.

As to Representation of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in Senate.

SCHEDULES.

The FIRST SCHEDULE.

Electoral Districts of Ontario.

A

EXISTING ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

COUNTIES.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Prescott. | 6. Carleton. |
| 2. Glengarry. | 7. Prince Edward. |
| 3. Stormont. | 8. Halton. |
| 4. Dundas. | 9. Essex. |
| 5. Russell. | |

RIDINGS OF COUNTIES.

10. North Riding of Lanark.
11. South Riding of Lanark.
12. North Riding of Leeds and North Riding of Grenville.
13. South Riding of Leeds.
14. South Riding of Grenville.
15. East Riding of Northumberland.
16. West Riding of Northumberland (excepting therefrom the Township of South Monaghan.)
17. East Riding of Durham.
18. West Riding of Durham.
19. North Riding of Ontario.
20. South Riding of Ontario.

21. East Riding of York.
22. West Riding of York.
23. North Riding of York.
24. North Riding of Wentworth.
25. South Riding of Wentworth.
26. East Riding of Elgin.
27. West Riding of Elgin.
28. North Riding of Waterloo.
29. South Riding of Waterloo.
30. North Riding of Brant.
31. South Riding of Brant.
32. North Riding of Oxford.
33. South Riding of Oxford.
34. East Riding of Middlesex.

CITIES, PARTS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

35. West Toronto.
36. East Toronto.
37. Hamilton.
38. Ottawa.
39. Kingston.
40. London.
41. Town of Beeksville, with the Township of Elizabethtown thereto attached.
42. Town of Niagara, with the Township of Niagara, thereto attached.
43. Town of Cornwall, with the Township of Cornwall thereto attached.

B.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

44. The Provisional Judicial District of Annapolis. The County of Annapolis, divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings:—
45. The North Riding of Annapolis, consisting of the Townships of Bury, Lindsay, Easton,

THE BRITISH NORTH
AMERICA
SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Electoral Districts of Ontario.

A.

Eastern Electoral Divisions.

COUNTIES.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Prescott. | 6. Carleton. |
| 2. Glengarry. | 7. Prince Edward. |
| 3. Stormont. | 8. Halton. |
| 4. Dundas. | 9. Essex. |
| 5. Russell. | |

RIPOIDS OF COUNTIES.

10. North Riding of Lanark.
11. South Riding of Lanark.
12. North Riding of Leeds and North Riding of Grenville.
13. South Riding of Leeds.
14. South Riding of Grenville.
15. East Riding of Northumberland.
16. West Riding of Northumberland (excluding the Township of South Monmouth).
17. East Riding of Durham.
18. West Riding of Durham.
19. North Riding of Ontario.
20. South Riding of Ontario.

21. East Riding of York.
22. West Riding of York.
23. North Riding of York.
24. North Riding of Wentworth.
25. South Riding of Wentworth.
26. East Riding of Elgin.
27. West Riding of Elgin.
28. North Riding of Waterloo.
29. South Riding of Waterloo.
30. North Riding of Brant.
31. South Riding of Brant.
32. North Riding of Oxford.
33. South Riding of Oxford.
34. East Riding of Middlesex.

CITIES, PARTS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

35. West Toronto.
36. East Toronto.
37. Hamilton.
38. Ottawa.
39. Kingston.
40. London.
41. Town of Brockville, with the township of Elizabethtown thereto attached.
42. Town of Niagara, with the Township of Niagara, thereto attached.
43. Town of Cornwall, with the Township of Cornwall thereto attached.

B

NEW ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.



44. The Provisional Judicial District of ALGOMA. The County of BRUCE, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings:—

45. The North Riding of Bruce to consist of the Townships of Bury, Lindsay, Eastnor,

Albemarle, Amabel, Arran, Bruce, Elderlie, and Saugeen, and the Village of Southampton.

46. The South Riding of Bruce to consist of the Townships of Kincardine (including the Village of Kincardine), Greenock, Brant, Huron, Kinloss, Culross, and Carrick.

The County of HURON, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings:

47. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Ashfield, Wawanosh, Turnberry, Howick, Morris, Grey, Colborne, Hullett, including the village of Clinton, and McKillop.

48. The South Riding to consist of the Town of Goderich and the Township of Goderich, Tuckersmith, Stanley, Hay, Osborne, and Stephen.

The County of MIDDLESEX, divided into three Ridings, to be called respectively the North, West, and East Ridings:—

49. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph (taken from the County of Huron), and Williams East, Williams West, Adelaide, and Lobo.

50. The West Riding to consist of the Townships of Delaware, Carradoc, Metcalfe, Mosa and Ekfrid, and the Village of Strathroy.

The East Riding to consist of the Townships now embraced therein, and be bounded as it is at present.

51. The County of LAMBTON to consist of the Townships of Bosanquet, Warwick, Plympton, Sarnia, Moore, Enniskillen, and Broke, and the Town of Sarnia.

52. The County of KENT to consist of the Township of Chatham, Dover, East Tilbury, Romney, Raleigh, and Harwich, and the Town of Chatham.

53. The County of Bathwell to consist of the Townships of Sombra, Dawn, and Euphrasia (taken from the County of Leinster,) and the Townships of Zone, Canden with the Gore thereof, Orford, and Howard (taken from the County of Kent).

The County of Guay divided into two Ridings to be called respectively the South and North Ridings —

54. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Bentinck, Glensig, Antaresa, Ogrey, Normanby, Egremont, Proton, and Melanation.

55. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Collingwood, Euphrasia, Holland, Saint-Vincent, Sydenham, Sullivan, Derby, and Keppel, Sarawak and Brocke, and the Town of Open Sound.

The County of Peern divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings —

56. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Wallace, Elms, Logan, Elbow, Mornington, and North Easthope, and the Town of Stratford.

57. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Blanchard, Downie, South, Easthope, Fullerton, Hibbert, and the Villages of Mitchell and St. Marys.

The County of Willmexon divided into Three Ridings to be called respectively the North, South and Centre Ridings —

58. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Amersmith, Arthur, Luther, Minie, Maryborough, Peel, and the Village of Mount Forest.

59. The Centre Riding to consist of the Townships of Garatona, Erin, Ermona, Nichol, and Pilkington, and the Villages of Fergus, and Flora.

Albion, Amabel, Arran, Bruce, Elderslie, and Saddlers, and the Village of Southampton.

43. The South Riding of Bruce to consist of the Townships of Kincaidline (including the Village of Kincaidline), Greenock, Brant, Harta, Kinross, Ontrass, and Carriek.

The County of Fife, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings:

44. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Ashfield, Wawanosh, Turnberry, Housay, Morris, Gray, Colpoens, Halls— including the village of Clifton, and Mc Killop.

45. The South Riding to consist of the Town of Goderich and the Township of Goderich, Tuckersmith, Stanley, Hay, Osborne, and Stephen.

The County of Munster, divided into three Ridings, to be called respectively the North, West, and East Ridings:—

46. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of McGillivray and Bantock (taken from the County of Huron), and Williams East, Williams West, Adelaide, and Lobo.

47. The West Riding to consist of the Townships of Delaware, Carradoc, Metairie, Moss and Ekford, and the Village of Stratroy.

The East Riding to consist of the Townships now embraced therein, and be bounded as it is at present.

48. The County of Lennox to consist of the Townships of Inverness, Warwick, Flying Fox, Scotia, Morris, Camiskillen, and Broke, and the Town of Sarnia.

49. The County of Kent to consist of the Township of Clitham, Dover, East Tilbury, Hornby, Raleigh, and Harwich, and the Town of Clitham.

53. The County of BOTHWELL to consist of the Townships of Sombra, Dawn, and Euphemia (taken from the County of Lambton,) and the Townships of Zone, Camden with the Gore thereof, Orford, and Howard (taken from the County of Kent).

The County of GREY divided into two Ridings to be called respectively the South and North Ridings :—

54. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Bentinck, Glenelg, Artemesia, Osprey, Normanby, Egremont, Proton, and Melancthon.
55. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Collingwood, Euphrasia, Holland, Saint-Vincent, Sydenham, Sullivan, Derby, and Keppel, Sarawak and Brooke, and the Town of Owen Sound.

The County of PERTH divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings :—

56. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Wallace, Elma, Logan, Ellice, Mornington, and North Easthope, and the Town of Stratford.
57. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Blanchard, Downie, South Easthope, Fullarton, Hibbert, and the Villages of Mitchell and St. Marys.

The County of WELLINGTON divided into Three Ridings to be called respectively the North, South and Centre Ridings :—

58. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Amaranth, Arthur, Luther, Minto, Maryborough, Peel, and the Village of Mount Forest.
59. The Centre Riding to consist of the Townships of Garafraxa, Erin, Eramosa, Nichol, and Pilkington, and the Villages of Fergus and Elora.

60. The South Riding to consist of the Town of Guelph, and the Townships of Guelph and Puslinch.

The County of NORFOLK, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

61. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Charlotteville, Houghton, Walsingham, and Woodhouse, and with the Gore thereof.
62. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Middleton, Townsend, and Windham, and the Town of Simcoe.
63. The County of HALDIMAND to consist of the Townships of Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga North, Cayuga South, Rainham, Walpole, and Dunn.
64. The County of MONCK to consist of the Townships of Canborough and Moulton, and Sherbrooke, and the Village of Dunnville (taken from the County of Haldimand,) the Townships of Caister and Gainsborough, (taken from the County of Lincoln), and the Townships of Pelham and Wainfleet (taken from the County of Welland).
65. The County of LINCOLN to consist of the Townships of Clinton, Grantham, Grimsby, and Louth, and the Town of St. Catherines.
66. The County of WELLAND to consist of the Townships of Bertie, Crowland, Humberstone, Stamford, Thorold, and Willoughby and the Villages of Chippewa, Clifton, Fort Erie, Thorold and Welland.
67. The County of PEEL to consist of the Townships of Chinguacousy, Toronto, and the Gore of Toronto, and the Villages of Brampton and Streetsville.
68. The County of CARDWELL to consist of the Townships of Albion and Caledon (taken from the County of Peel) and the Townships

of Aijala and Mono, taken from the County of Saco.

The County of Saco, divided into Two Ridings to be called respectively the South and the North Riding.

69. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of West Gwinnbore, Tecumseh, Annual, Esau, Tossconno, Minnour, and the Village of Bradford.

70. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Nettewasaga, Nuomiale, Vespera, Fies, Ora, Medicine, Grilla and Moutchouk, Tey and Tay, Hahlers and Hounson, and the Towns of Barrie and Collingwood.

The County of Victoria, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Riding.

71. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Ups, Mariposa, Emly, Verulam, and the Town of London.

72. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Anson, Berkeley, Carter, Dalton, Duff, Eden, Fossil, Grand Laroc, Latteworth, Macanby and Lyber, Schuerville, and Horizon, Mackay, North and West, taken from the County of Saco, and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said North Riding.

The County of Pictou, divided into Two Ridings to be called respectively the West and East Riding.

73. The West Riding to consist of the Townships of South Moughan taken from the County of Northumberland, North Moughan, Smith, and Emisnora, and the Town of Peterborough.

74. The East Riding to consist of the Townships of Arphiel, Belmont and Methuen, Down, Down, Down, Down, Down, and Down.

50. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of *St. Lawrence* and the Townships of *Joseph* and *Patrick*.

The County of *Quebec*, divided into Two Ridings to be called respectively the South and North Ridings.—

51. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of *Charlottetown*, *Houghton*, *Walden*, *York*, and *Woodhouse*, and with the *City of Montreal*.

52. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of *Beaufort*, *Townland*, and *Windsor*, and the Town of *St. Jean*.

53. The County of *Haldimand* to consist of the Townships of *Genesee*, *Seneca*, *Cayuga*, *North Cayuga*, *North*, *Bainham*, *Walpole*, and *Dunlop*.

54. The County of *Monk* to consist of the Townships of *Canborough* and *Monte*, and *Shebrooke*, and the Village of *Dunville* (taken from the County of *Haldimand*), the Townships of *Caister* and *Gainsborough* (taken from the County of *Lincoln*), and the Townships of *Perham* and *Wainfleet* (taken from the County of *Welland*).

55. The County of *Lennox* to consist of the Townships of *Clinton*, *Granby*, *Grimsby*, and *Leith*, and the Town of *St. Catharines*, and the Village of *Whitby*, and the Townships of *Beville*, *Christiana*, *Hurdman*, *St. Lawrence*, *Thames*, and *Willoughby*, and the Villages of *Chippewa*, *Clinton*, *Leith*, *St. Catharines*, and *Whitby*.

56. The County of *York* to consist of the Townships of *Chippewa*, *Toronto*, and *York*, and the Villages of *Brantford* and *St. Catharines*.

57. The County of *Clarendon* to consist of the Townships of *Clarendon* and *Clarendon* (taken from the County of *Welland*) and the Townships

of Adjala and Mono (taken from the County of Simcoe).

The County of SIMCOE, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and the North Ridings:—

69. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Innisfil, Essa, Tossorontio, Mulmur, and the Village of Bradford.
70. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Vespra, Flos, Oro, Medonte, Orillia and Matchedash, Tiny and Tay, Balaklava and Robinson, and the Towns of Barrie and Collingwood.

The County of VICTORIA, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

71. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Ops, Mariposa, Emily, Verulam, and the Town of Lindsay.
72. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Anson, Bexley, Carden, Dalton, Digby, Eldon, Fenelon, Hindon, Laxton, Lutterworth, Macaulay and Draper, Sommerville, and Morrison, Muskoka, Monck and Watt, (taken from the County of Simcoe), and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said North Riding.

The County of PETERBOROUGH, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the West and East Ridings:—

73. The West Riding to consist of the Townships of South Monaghan (taking from the County of Northumberland), North Monaghan, Smith, and Ennismore, and the Town of Peterborough.
74. The East Riding to consist of the Townships of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, Douro, Dummer, Galway, Harvey, Minden, Stan-

hope and Dysart, Otonabee, and Snowden, and the Village of Ashburnham, and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said East Riding.

The County of HASTINGS, divided into Three Ridings, to be called respectively the West, East, and North Ridings:—

75. The West Riding to consist of the Town of Belleville, the Township of Sydney, and the Village of Trenton.
76. The East Riding to consist of the Townships of Thurlow, Tyendinaga, and Hungerford.
77. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Rawdon, Huntingdon, Madoc, Elzevir, Tudor, Marmora and Lake, and the Village of Stirling, and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said North Riding.
78. The County of LENNOX, to consist of the Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North Fredericksburgh, South Fredericksburgh, Ernest Town, and Amherst Island, and the Village of Napanee.
79. The County of ADDINGTON to consist of the Townships of Camden, Portland, Sheffield, Hinchinbrooke, Kaladar, Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Anglesea, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Effingham, Abinger, Miller, Canonto, Denbigh, Loughborough, and Bedford.
80. The County of FRONTENAC to consist of the Townships of Kingston, Wolfe Island, Pittsburgh and Howe Island, and Storrington.

The County of RENFREW, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings;—

81. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of McNab, Bagot, Blithfield, Brougham, Horton, Admaston, Grattan, Mata-

...watchman, Griffith, Lyndoch, Reagin, ...
 ...Bendall, ... and the ...
 ...loges of Arnyker and Renfrew.

82. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Ross, Bromley, Westmorth, Stafford, Pembroke, Wilkesforce, Alton, Palawana, Baidman, South Albion, North Albion, Fraser, McKay, Wylie, Ralph, Head, Maria, Clark, Eiggerty, Sherwood, Burns, and Richards, and any other unincorporated Townships lying North westerly of the said North Riding.

Every Town and Incorporated Village, including of the Union, not specially mentioned in this Schedule, to be taken as Part of the County or Riding within which it is locally situated.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Electoral Districts of Counties specially fixed

COUNTIES OF—

| | | |
|------------|------------|--------------------|
| Frontenac | Missisquoi | Compton |
| Chateaux | Byron | Wylie & Buckingham |
| Argenteuil | Shefford | Magalloway |
| Lincolnton | Stanstead | |

Town of Sherbrooke

watchan, Griffith, Lyndoch, Raglan, Radcliffe, Brudenell, Sebastopol, and the Villages of Arnprior and Renfrew.

82. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Ross, Bromley, Westmeath, Stafford, Pembroke, Wilberforce, Alice, Petawawa, Buchanan, South Algona, North Algona, Fraser, McKay, Wylie, Rolph, Head, Maria, Clara, Haggerty, Sherwood, Burns, and Richards, and any other surveyed Townships lying North-westerly of the said North Riding.

Every Town and incorporated Village existing at the Union, not specially mentioned in this Schedule, is to be taken as Part of the County or Riding within which it is locally situate.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Electoral Districts of Quebec specially fixed.

COUNTIES OF—

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Pontiac. | Missisquoi. | Compton. |
| Ottawa. | Brome. | Wolfe & Richmond. |
| Argenteuil. | Shefford. | Megantic. |
| Huntingdon. | Stanstead. | |

Town of Sherbrooke.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

Provincial Public Works and Property to be the Property of Canada.

1. Canals, with Lands and Water Power connected therewith.
2. Public Harbors.
3. Lighthouses and Piers, and Sable Island.
4. Steamboats, Dredges, and Public Vessels.
5. Rivers and Lake Improvements.
6. Railways and Railway Stocks, Mortgages, and other Debts due by Railway Companies.
7. Military Roads.
8. Custom Houses, Post Offices, and all other Public Buildings, except such as the Government of Canada appropriate for the Use of the Provincial Legislatures and Governments.
9. Property transferred by the Imperial Government, and known as Ordnance Property.
10. Armouries, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing, and Munitions of War, and Lands set apart for general Public Purposes.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Assets to be the Property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly.

Upper Canada Building Fund.
Lunatic Asylums.
Normal School.

Court Houses
 in
 Aylmer. } Lower Canada.
 Montreal }
 Kaministiquia }
 Law Society, Upper Canada.
 Montreal Turnpike Trust.
 University Permanent Fund.
 Royal Institution.
 Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Upper
 Canada.
 Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Lower
 Canada.
 Agricultural Society, Upper Canada.
 Lower Canada Legislative Grant.
 Quebec Fire Loan.
 Temiscouata Advance Account.
 Quebec Turnpike Trust.
 Education—East.
 Building and Jury Fund, Lower Canada.
 Municipalities Fund.
 Lower Canada Superior Education Income
 Fund.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

Oath of Allegiance.

I, A. B., do swear, That I will be faithful and bear
 do Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria

Note.—The Name of the King or Queen of the United
 Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Time being
 to be substituted here, Term to Term, with proper Terms of
 reference therein.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

Provincial Public Works and Property to be the Property of Canada.

1. Canals, with Lands and Water Power connected therewith.
2. Public Forts.
3. Light-houses and Piers, and Signal Island.
4. Harbours, Dredges, and Public Vessels.
5. River and Lake Improvements.
6. Railways and Railway Stocks, Mortgages and other Debts due by Railway Companies.
7. Military Roads.
8. Custom Houses, Post Offices and all other Public Buildings, except such as the Government of Canada appropriate for the Use of the Provincial Legislatures or Governments.
9. Property transferred by the Imperial Government, and known as Ordnance Property.
10. Armories, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing and Munitions of War and Lands set apart for general Public Purposes.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

Assets to be the Property of Ontario and Quebec respectively.

- Upper Canada Building Fund.
- Lunatic Asylums.
- Normal School.

Court Houses }
 in }
 Aylmer. } Lower Canada.
 Montreal. }
 Kamouraska }
 Law Society, Upper Canada.
 Montreal Turnpike Trust.
 University Permanent Fund.
 Royal Institution.
 Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Upper
 Canada.
 Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Lower
 Canada.
 Agricultural Society, Upper Canada.
 Lower Canada Legislative Grant.
 Quebec Fire Loan.
 Temiscouata Advance Account.
 Quebec Turnpike Trust.
 Education—East.
 Building and Jury Fund, Lower Canada.
 Municipalities Fund.
 Lower Canada Superior Education Income
 Fund.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, A. B., do swear, That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

NOTE.—*The Name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Time being is to be substituted from Time to Time, with proper Terms of Reference thereto.*

DECLARATION OF QUALIFICATION.

I, A. B., do declare and testify, That I am by Law duly qualified to be appointed a Member of the Senate of Canada [*or as the Case may be*] and that I am legally or equitably seized as of Freehold, for my own Use and Benefit, of Lands or Tenements held in Free and Common Socage [*or seized or possessed, for my own Use and Benefit, of Lands or Tenements held in Franc-alieu or in Roture (as the case may be)*] in the Province of Nova Scotia [*or as the Case may be*] of the Value of Four thousand Dollars over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Mortgages, Charges, and Incumbrances due or payable out of, or charged on, or affecting the same, and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained a Title to, or become possessed of the said Lands and Tenements, or any Part thereof for the Purpose of enabling me to become a Member of the Senate of Canada [*or as the Case may be*], and that my Real and Personal Property are together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above my Debts and Liabilities.

ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Extract from the Royal Instructions to the Governor General of Canada, dated at Montreal, on the 1st June, 1867, communicated to the Senate of Canada, on the 20th November, 1867, by command of His Excellency the Governor General.

VII. And for the execution of so much of the powers vested in you by virtue of "The British North America Act, 1867," as relates to the Declaring, either that you Assent in Our Name to Bills passed by the Houses of the Parliament, or that you withhold Our Assent therefrom, or that you reserve any Bills for the signification of Our Pleasure thereon, it is Our Will and Pleasure that when any Bill is presented to you for Our Assent, of either of the classes hereinafter specified, you shall either assent or withhold Our Assent, as you shall think proper to withhold Our Assent, or reserve the same for the signification of our pleasure thereon; subject nevertheless to your discretion, in case you should be of opinion that an urgent necessity exists, requiring that such Bill be brought into immediate operation; in which case you are authorized to assent to such Bill in Our Name, transmitting to Us, by the earliest opportunity, the Bill so assented to, together with your reasons for assenting thereto, that is to say:—

1. Any Bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any Bill whereby any grant of land, or money, or other donation or gratuity, may be made to any person;
3. Any Bill whereby any paper or other security

ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.

EXTRACT *from the Royal Instructions to the Governor General of Canada, dated at Balmoral, on the 1st June, 1867, communicated to the Senate of Canada, on the 20th November, 1867, by command of His Excellency the Governor General.*

VII. And for the execution of so much of the Powers vested in you by virtue of "The *British North America Act, 1867,*" as relates to the Declaring, either that you Assent in Our Name to Bills passed by the Houses of the Parliament, or that you withhold Our Assent therefrom, or that you reserve such Bills for the signification of Our Pleasure thereon, it is Our Will and Pleasure that when any Bill is presented to you for Our Assent, of either of the classes hereinafter specified, you shall (unless you shall think proper to withhold Our Assent from the same) reserve the same for the signification of Our pleasure thereon; subject nevertheless to your discretion, in case you should be of opinion that an urgent necessity exists, requiring that such Bill be brought into immediate operation; in which case you are authorized to assent to such Bill in Our Name, transmitting to Us, by the earliest opportunity, the Bill so assented to, together with your reasons for assenting thereto, that is to say:—

1. Any Bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;

2. Any Bill whereby any grant of land, or money, or other donation or gratuity, may be made to yourself;

3. Any Bill whereby any paper or other currency

may be made a legal tender, except the coin of the realm or other gold or silver coin ;

4. Any Bill imposing differential duties ;

5. Any Bill, the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty ;

6. Any Bill interfering with the discipline or control of Our Forces, in Our said Dominion, by land and sea ;

7. Any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby Our prerogative, or the rights and property of Our Subjects not residing in Our said Dominion, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies may be prejudiced ;

8. Any Bill containing provisions to which Our assent has been once refused, or which has been disallowed by Us.

INDEX

RULES AND ORDERS

N. B.—The figures refer to the numbers of the Rules.

- Accounts and Expenses of the Senate*—Submitted by the Clerk when requiring an advance, 2.
- Accusations*—No Senator or Officer, &c., may receive any accusation before the Commons, otherwise than, 107.
- Adjournment of the Senate*—by what of a question taken down, 6. Senators in adjoining rooms summoned, 8.
- Orders of the day not disposed of at the adjournment*—placed first on the orders of the next sitting day, 1.
- At six o'clock, until half-past seven, 1.
- On Friday, till the Monday following, 9.
- Senators*—keep their places until the Speaker has left the Chair, 71.
- Advertisements*—See *Notices*.
- Agreement*—See *Letters Patent*.
- Aid or Supply Bills*—may not contain irrelevant clauses, 45.
- Allusion*—to other Senators by name forbidden, 14.
- Amendments*—Senators speaking to, 18. Motion in amendment, 54.
- To *Private Bills*—See *Private Bills*.
- Arrogance*, for having used objectionable words, 16.—See *Debates*.
- Appeal to the Senate*—from the decision of the Speaker, 16.
- By Senators wounded or injured, 14.

may be made a legal tender, except the coin of the realm or other gold or silver coin.

4. Any Bill imposing differential duties:

5. Any Bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty;

6. Any Bill interfering with the discipline or control of Our Militia in Our said Dominion, by land and sea;

7. Any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby Our prerogative, or the rights and property of Our Subjects not residing in Our said Dominion, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies may be prejudiced;

8. Any Bill containing provisions to which Our assent has been once refused, or which has been disallowed by Us.

INDEX

TO

RULES AND ORDERS.

N. B.—The Figures refer to the numbers of the Rules.

A

- Accounts and Expenses of the Senate*—Submitted by the Clerk when requiring an advance, 2.
- Accusations*—No Senator or Officer, &c., may answer any accusation before the Commons without leave, 101.
- Adjournment of the Senate*—for want of a quorum—Names taken down, 5. Senators in adjoining rooms summoned, 6. Orders of the day not disposed of at the adjournment, placed first on the orders of the next sitting day, 7.
- At six o'clock, until half-past seven, 8.
- On Friday, till the Monday following, 9.
- Senators keep their places until the Speaker has left the Chair, 11.
- Advertisements*—See Notices.
- Agreement*—See Letters Patent.
- Aid or Supply Bills*—may not contain irrelevant clauses, 45.
- Allusion*—to other Senators by name forbidden, 14.
- Amendments*—Senators speaking to, 18. Motions in amendment, 34.
- To Private Bills—See *Private Bills*.
- Apologies*, for having used objectionable words, 16.—See *Debates*.
- Appeal to the Senate*—from the decision of the Speaker, 10.
- By Senators offended or injured, 15.

B

Bar of the Senate—Senators, to converse together, go below the Bar, 12.

Messages are received at the Bar, 97, 98. Seats are reserved for Members of Commons below the Bar, 100.—Proceedings at the Bar in Divorce cases, 77, 78, 79, 80.

Bill—read pro formâ, 1.

Bills, Private—For all matters relating thereto.—*See Notices and Private Bills.*

Bills, Public—Every Senator may bring in a bill, 38, and it is read a first time, 39. Its principle is usually debated at the second reading, 40. No argument is admitted against the principle in Committee of the Whole, 41. Every bill undergoes three readings on different days, 42. A bill of an urgent nature is passed with unusual expedition, 43. *Clauses*—may be reconsidered at any time previous to the passing of a bill, 44. *Supply Bills*—admit of no irrelevant clauses, 45. *Money Bills*—must be recommended by the Queen's Representative, 46. *Bills originating* and passed in the Senate cannot be again introduced in the same session, 47.

Third Readings—of bills take precedence on the orders of the day, 48.

Black Rod—Senators and officers committed to, in certain cases, 101.

C

Canada Gazette—*See Notices.*

Casting Vote—of Chairman in Select Committees, 63.

Censured, Senators—for refusing to apologise, 16.

Chair—Speaker leaves the Chair at six o'clock, 8.

—Senators bow to the Chair, 12.

Chairman—*Of a Committee of the Whole* can only leave the chair on motion put and carried, unless by unanimous consent, 87.

Chairman of a Select Committee, is chosen by the Committee. 88. Has a second or casting vote, 63. Signs bills and amendments reported, 67. Explains effect of amendments, 93.

Clauses—may be reconsidered at any time before a bill is entirely passed, 44. Foreign to Money Bills, unparliamentary, 45.

of the House—submit his accounts whenever he makes an advance, 2. Heals every order before the day it is due, 3. Every Member may require the Journals to be read, 14.

Committee of the Whole—consists of all the Members present during the session, 1.

Order of the Day—The Speaker may be required by unanimous consent to suspend the order by the Chairman, 24. Freedom of Speech is allowed, 25. The rules of the Senate are observed, but as soon as the previous Question or Order is brought forward, the motion is, "That the Yeas be taken the first day, 26. Every Member may be expelled, 27.

Resolutions—received against the principles of a Bill, important amendments made by the Committee in Private Bills may be referred to a Committee of the Whole, 28. Orders, Orders and Resolutions—Moved by the Chairman, 29. Senators choose their Chairman, and the majority constitutes a quorum, 30. Senators may speak either day or night, 31. Other persons have up right as others, 32. A Motion may be made of the Committee, 33. The day may be taken in consideration of a Bill, 34. Senators stand up on presentation of the report, 35. Resolutions are passed up to the last hour, 36.

Speech—The Members of the House of Commons participate between the two Houses—The Message, 37.

Speeches—None are to speak at a concert, the Message, 38. They stand up when the report is made, 39.

Speech in Private Bills—by parties interested, 40.

Speech and New Questions—in voting, 41. Their names are taken down at the end of the day, 42.

Speeches—proof may be required that they are of legal age and competent to be interrogated, 43.

Speeches—The Speaker of the House of Commons, 44.

Speech of Private Bills—See Private Bills, 45.

Speech of the Speaker—See Speaker, 46.

Speech of the Senate—See Senate, 47.

Clerk of the Senate—submits his accounts whenever he requires an advance, 2. Reads every order before entering the same, 32.—See *Notices* and *Private Bills*,

Closed Doors—Any Senator may require the doors to be closed, 13.

Commitment of Bills.—See *Private Bills*.

Committee of Privileges—consists of all the Senators present during the session, 1.

Committees of the Whole—Appointed, 86. The Senate can only be resumed by unanimous consent, unless a question is put by the Chairman, 87. Freedom of Speech is allowed, 22. The rules of the Senate are observed, but no motion for the previous Question, or for an Adjournment is received; the motion is, 'That the Chairman leave the Chair, &c., 22. Every Senator sits in his place, 23. No argument is received against the principle of a bill, 41. Important amendments made by the Commons to Private Bills may be referred to a Committee of the Whole, 69.

Committees, Select and Standing—Meet in the Committee Rooms; Senators choose their Chairman, and the majority constitute a quorum, 88. Senators may speak sitting, but always uncovered, 89. Other Senators may speak, but not vote, 90. Other persons have no right to attend, 91. *The Mover* may be one of the Committee, 92. *The Chairman* explains the amendments reported, 93. Senators stand up on presentation of the report, 94. *Lists* of the Committees are posted up in the Lobbies, 95.

Commons—See *Members of the House of Commons*.

Communications between the two Houses—See *Messages*.

Conferences—None are to speak at a, except the Managers, and they stand up when the report is made, 99.

Consent to Private Bills—by parties interested, 62.

Contents and Non-Contents—in voting, 26. Their names are taken down at the request of two Senators, 27.

Copartners—proof may be required that they are of age, and able and consenting to be incorporated, 62.

Corporations aggregate—Their petitions must be under their Seals, 36.

Costs of Private Bills—See *Private Bills*.

Counsel heard at the Bar—in cases of Divorce Bills, 80.

Crossing the Senate—Senators bow to the Chair, when, 12.

D

Debates :

Rules of, from 14 to 27.

A Senator addresses the Senate and does not refer to any one by name, 14. Sharp and personal speeches are forbidden, and Senators offended appeal to the Senate, 15. Offending Senators apologise or incur censure, 16. Quarrels prevented by the Senate, 17.

A Senator can only speak to the question before the Senate, to an amendment, or to a point of order, 18. And can only speak once, except in explanation, reply, or in Committee of the Whole, 19. And not after the question has been put, 25. He may require the question to be read, 24. - Motions that are received when a question is under debate, 34.

Demeanor of Senators, 12.

Divisions in the Senate—how taken, 26, 27.

Divorce Bills :

Notices by Applicant inserted during six months in News papers, 73. Notices to be served on adverse party ; or proof given of the attempts made to effect the service, 74—*Proceedings in Courts of Law* are laid before the Senate, 75. Also proof that the damages, if any, have been levied, or excuse given, 76.

The Second Reading takes place fourteen days after the first : notice thereof is posted up and served with the bill on the Adverse Party, or, in default, an excuse is adduced, 77. *The Petitioner* may be dispensed from appearing at the Bar at the second reading, 78. *Witnesses* are heard respecting the celebration of the marriage, 79. Are summoned at the expense of the parties requiring them, and allowed their reasonable expenses, 81. When refusing to appear, they are taken into custody, 82. *Counsel* on both sides may be heard at the 2nd reading, 80.

The Drafting and Printing of the bill is at the expense of the parties ; 500 copies in English and 200 in French are furnished to the Clerk ; also a certificate, before the 3rd reading, that the Queen's Printer has been paid for 500 copies in English and 250 in French, 83. *A fee of One hundred Dollars* is paid to the Clerk, on presenting the petition, 84. *Unprovided Cases* are determined according to the Rules and Decisions of the Lords, 85.

E

- by the Senate—Senators Vow to the Chair, 12.
 City of Votes—See *Counting Vote*.
 Error—in cases of Divorce Bills, 79.
 Motion of Witnesses—See *Witnesses*.
 Order of Cases—sometimes allowed in passing bills, 67.
 Order of Bills or Witnesses—See *Divorce Bills and Witnesses*.
 Questions—of Senators who have already spoken, 19.

F

- in Divorce Bills, 83, 84. On Private Bills, 78.
 Reading of Bills—takes place immediately after the bill is presented, 79.
 by Adjournment—until the Monday following, 79.

G

- View of the Senate—may be showed of Strangers at the point of a Senator, 15.
 Court General—opens the session by a Gracious Speech to the Throne, 1. Resolutions appropriate of Public Money, 45. Sends daily a copy of the Journals to His Grace to the Library, 121.
 Use of Public Money—must be recommended by the King's Representative, 45.

H

- of Commons—See *Members of the House of Commons*.

I

- Impeachment—Inferred in certain cases, 161.
 Joint Petition—may be required to appear before the Bill Committee, 62.

B

Debate :

Rules of, 1836-77 to 79.

A Senator addresses the Senate and does not refer to
 can by name, 13. Abuse and personal speeches are
 forbidden, 14. Senators defend against the Senate
 Officers, 15. Senators, no loggia or locus solus, 15. A
 vote recorded by the Senate, 17.

A Senator can only speak to the question before the
 Senate, to an amendment, or to a point of order, 18.
 can only speak once, except in explanation, reply,
 completion of one whole, 19. and not after the vote
 has been put, 20. He may require the question to
 be read, 21. Questions that are received when a question
 under debate, 22.

Demerits of Senators, 22.

Decisions in the Senate—now taken, 23, 27.

Deportation, 23.

Notice by applicant inserted during six months in
 papers, 23. Notices to be served on adverse party, or
 given of the attempts made to effect the service, 24.
 affidavits in Senate of fact are laid before the Court.
 Also proof that the damages, if any, have been
 or excuse given, 25.

The second Reading takes place fourteen days after
 first notice thereof is posted up and served with it
 on the Adversary Party, or, in default, an excuse is made,
 26. The Petitioner may be dispensed from appearing
 the Bar at the second Reading, 26. Witnesses are
 respecting the celebration of the marriage, 27. Are
 allowed their reasonable expenses, 31. When refused
 appear they are taken into custody, 32. Crossed on
 side may be heard at the 2nd Reading, 33.

The Reading and Printing of the bill is at the expense
 the party—200 copies in English and 200 in French
 furnished to the Clerk, 34. A certificate before the
 reading, that the Queen's Printer has been paid 75
 copies in English and 200 in French, 35. A fee of
 hundred dollars is paid to the Clerk, on presenting
 printed, 34. Expedited Cases are distinguished also
 in the Rules and Decisions of the Court, 36.

E

- Entering the Senate*—Senators bow to the Chair, 12.
Equality of Votes—See *Casting Vote*.
Evidence—in cases of Divorce Bills, 79.
Examination of Witnesses—See *Witnesses*.
Expedition, Unusual—sometimes allowed in passing bills, 43.
Expenses of Bills or Witnesses—See *Divorce Bills and Private Bills*.
Explanations—of Senators who have already spoken, 19.

F

- Fees*—on Divorce Bills, 83, 84. On Private Bills, 58.
First Reading of Bills—takes place immediately after the bill is presented, 39.
Friday Adjournments—until the Monday following, 9.

G

- Galleries of the Senate*—may be cleared of Strangers at the request of a Senator, 13.
Governor General—opens the session by a Gracious Speech from the Throne, 1. Recommends appropriations of Public Monies, 46. Receives daily a copy of the Journals, 102. Has access to the Library, 109.
Grants of Public Money—must be recommended by the Queen's Representative 46.

H

- House of Commons*—See Members of the House of Commons.

I

- Imprisonment*—Inflicted in certain cases, 101.
Interested Parties—may be required to appear before Private Bill Committees, 62.

J

Journals of the Commons—may be searched, 107.
 ————*Of the Senate*—transmitted daily to His Excellency, 102. Bound in annual volumes, 103. Transmitted to Colonial Office; to Imperial and Colonial Legislatures, 104. May be searched, 107.

L

Laws of Canada—exchanged for those of the Imperial and Colonial Legislatures, 105.
Letters Patent or Agreement—must be annexed to bills for confirming the same, 57.
Library—under the care of the Librarian, who keeps a Catalogue and submits an annual report, 108. The Governor; the Members and officers of both Houses; persons authorized by the Speakers, or introduced by Members, until seven p. m., are admitted during the session, 109. Books may be taken out with leave of the Speakers, or on Members' receipts, 110. *During Recess* is opened from Ten o'clock until Three p. m., to persons introduced by Members, by the Clerk, or by the Librarian, 111.
Lists—of the Private Bills and Petitions referred to Committees, are hung up in the Lobbies, 72.

M

Managers of Conferences—See *Conferences*.
Meeting of the Senate—takes place at 3 p. m., unless otherwise ordered, 4. The Senate does not usually sit on Saturday, 9. See *Quorum*.
Members of the House of Commons—occasionally bring up Messages, 101. Have reserved seats below the Bar, 100.
Members of the Senate—Keep their places until the Speaker has left the Chair, 11. Bow to the Chair when entering or crossing the Senate Chamber, 12. Can only converse below the Bar, 12. May desire the galleries to be cleared, 13.
 ——— Addressing the Senate, 14. Offended or injured, 15. Using objectionable words, 16. See *Debates*.
 ——— May not go down to the Commons to be examined,

send their answers, without leave, on pain of being omitted, 101.

ye—Carried, by one of the Clerks, 24. Received heat-interrupting business, 25. Sometimes brought by Members and received by the Speaker at the Bar. For the attendance of Senators, Officers, &c., before Committee, 101.

ye *Bill*—Annexing irrelevant clauses thereto, 24. Considered, 25. Must be recommended by the Queen's Representative, 26.

ye—demanded special, require one intermediate day's notice, 23. No Senator can withdraw a motion without the consent of the Senate, 25. No proposed motion can be received, 26. Nor can a motion for making a Standing Order be adopted, unless the Senators in attendance on the session be summoned, 21. Rules respecting them under debate, 28.

N

neg. Senators—not allowed, 14.

neg. *Yea*—See Contents and Non-Contents.

Notice—noted at the opening of a S. S.

not. (Private Bills); 1.—Private bills are introduced, to be published by the Clerk of the Senate, 24. Remembrance of bills considered as Private, nature and date of notice and period of its publication, 25. Special notice respecting Tell Bridge Bills, 27. Notice to be posted up in the Committee Rooms and Lobby by the 1st day of the session, of the time limited for receiving petitions, Private Bills and the Reports thereon, 26. 2.—

—During the Progress of Bills—4 week's notice for Bills, and twenty-four hours' notice for Commissions, is to be given, before they can be taken into consideration by the Committee, 26. One day's notice is required of any important amendment offered in Committee of the Whole, or at the third reading, 28.

no notice is required, except in urgent cases, of every motion to dispense with a reading further, 26. Notice of a reference of every Private Bill and Petition, specifying the time and place of meeting, to be displayed in the Lobby, 22.

no. of Members—One intermediate day's notice is required in all special cases, 23. and . . .

Journals of the Commons—may be searched, 107.
Of the Senate—transmitted daily to His Excellency, 102. Bound for annual volumes, 103. Transmitted to Imperial and Colonial Legislatures, 104. May be searched, 107.

L

Law of Oaths—changed for those of the Imperial Colonial Legislatures, 103.

Latin Paper or Manuscript—must be annexed to the manuscript, 102, 67.

Library—under the care of the Librarian, who keeps catalogue and submits an annual report, 105. The door for Members and officers of both Houses, is authorized by the Speakers, or introduced by Messengers until seven p. m., are admitted during the session. Books may be taken out with leave of the Speakers. Members' receipts, 110. *During recess* is opened Ten o'clock until Three p. m., to persons introduced by Messengers, by the Clerk, or by the Librarian, 111.

List—of the Private Bills and Petitions referred to committees, are hung up in the Lobby, 72.

M

Members of Conferences—See *Conferences*.

Morning of the Senate—takes place at 3 p. m., unless otherwise ordered, 4. The Senate does not usually assemble, 5. See *Quorum*.

Members of the House of Commons—occasionally bring Messages, 104. Have reserved seats below the Bar. *Members of the Senate*—keep their places until the Speaker has left the Chair, 11. Rise to the Chair when called or speaking the Speaker, Chairman, 12. Can only rise below the Bar, 12. May desire the galleries to be reserved, 13.

Addressing the Senate, 14. Offended or injured during objectionable words, 15. See *Debate*.

May not go down to the Commons to be examined,

nor send their answers, without leave, on pain of being committed, 101.

Messages—Carried by one of the Clerks, 96. Received without interrupting business, 97. Sometimes brought up by Members and received by the Speaker at the Bar, 98. For the attendance of Senators, Officers, &c., before the Commons, 101.

Money Bills—Annexing irrelevant clauses thereto, disallowed, 45. Must be recommended by the Queen's Representative, 46.

Motions—deemed special, require one intermediate day's notice, 28. No Senator can withdraw a motion without the unanimous consent of the Senate, 29. No prefaced motion can be received, 30. Nor can a motion for making a Standing Order be adopted, unless the Senators in attendance on the session be summoned, 31. Rules respecting Motions under debate, 34.

N

Naming Senators—not allowed, 14.

Nays and Yeas—See *Contents and Non-Consents*.

New Parliament—proceedings at the opening of a, 1.

Notices—(Private Bills): 1.—Before bills are introduced, to be published by the Clerk of the Senate, 50. Enumeration of bills considered as Private; nature and form of the notice and period of its publication, 51. Special Notice respecting Toll Bridge Bills, 52. Notice to be posted up in the Committee Rooms and Lobbies by the first day of the session, of the time limited for receiving Petitions, Private Bills and the Reports thereon, 50.

2.—*During the Progress of Bills*—a week's notice for Senate Bills, and twenty-four hours' notice for Commons Bills, is to be given, before they can be taken into consideration by the Committee, 60. One day's notice is required of any important amendment offered in Committee of the Whole, or at the third reading, 68.

Due notice is required, except in urgent cases, of every motion to dispense with a Standing Order, 70. Notice of the reference of every Private Bill and Petition, specifying the time and place of meeting, is to be hung up in the Lobby, 72.

Notices of Motions—One intermediate day's notice is required in all special cases, 28.

O

- Obeisances*—by Senators to the Chair, 12.
Objectionable or Offensive Words, 16. See *Debates*.
Officers of the Senate:—None to appear before the Commons or send an answer without leave from the Senate, 101.
Official Gazette—See *Notices*.
Opening of Parliament—tickets of admission required at the, 3.
Order and Decorum—required of Senators, 12.
Orders of the Day—Not disposed of, take precedence, on the next sitting day, 7.
Orders of the Senate—must be read before they can be entered, 32.

P

- Papers*—intended to be printed are referred to Printing Committee, 33.
Parties to Bills—may be required to appear before Committees, 62.
Patents—See *Letters Patent*.
Personal Abuse—or Quarrels prevented, 17.
Personal Allusions—A Senator may not refer to another by name, 14.
Petitions—are written or printed, 35. And when from Corporations, they bear their seals, 36. From parties purporting to represent public meetings, are not received as such, 37. For Private Bills—See *Private Bills*.
Places—Senators keep their places until the Speaker has left the Chair, 11.
Points of Order or Practice—explained and decided by the Speaker, subject to an Appeal to the Senate, 10.
Prayers—are said at the opening of a Parliament, and of every subsequent session, 1.
Preamble—not allowed in motions, 30.
Previous Question—may be put at any time of the debate, 34. But not in Committee of the Whole, 22.
Printing Committee—considers every motion for Printing any paper, 33.
Prison—Senators and Officers may be committed in certain cases, 101.
Private Bill Office,—Where the Private Bill Register is kept, 71. Also copies of Private Bills, 67. Also Lists of all

and petitions referred, with the time and place of filing of the Committee, 72.

Bill Reported—for entering all preceding titles Private Bill, 74.

ATH BILLS

ORDINARY COMMISSIONS: 7. SCAMMIND OF BILLS
 ANNO. 8. FEES AND EXPENSES

ORDINARY COMMITTEE, 9. BILLS INTRODUCED BY COM-
 MONEES.

ALL REPORTED, 10. BILLS INTRODUCED BY
 COMMISSIONERS.

Notice of Advertisements—Notice of Advertisements
 on the introduction of bills, 50, 51, 52. During the
 press of bills, 64, 65, 70, 72. See Notice (Private
 Bill).

Notice—No petition is received after the first three
 days of the session, 49. Notice of the time limited for
 giving petitions is affixed in the Committee Rooms and
 Lobby by the first day of the session, 38. The number
 of days held on the publishing of the notice and the
 consideration of the petition, 31. Petitions, when re-
 ceived, are considered without special reference, by the
 Committee on Standing Orders, which reports whether they
 have been complied with, and recommends the
 course to be taken, when the notice is insufficient, 53. The
 rules regarding petitions are not suspended, unless re-
 quired upon by the Committee on Standing Orders, 35.
 When a bill is referred, all petitions for or against the
 same are considered as referred, 34. Lists are prepared
 of the petitions upon which committees are to sit.

Standing Orders Committee—All petitions are considered
 by this Committee, 34. Also all bills from the Committee
 and all petitions not already reported upon, 34.

Bill presented—None may be presented after the first
 three weeks of the session, 48. Notice required is affixed
 in the Committee Rooms and Lobby by the first day of
 session, 38. Bills not introduced until after the
 session relating thereto have been favorably reported
 on, 56. Bills for conveying Letters Patent or any agree-
 ment must be accompanied by a copy of the same, 34.
 Bills are prepared by the parties and printed at their
 expense by the Senate's Contractor, 200 copies in English,
 200 copies in French, must be deposited in the Bill
 Office before the second reading, 70. All peti-

O

- Objections*—by Senators to the Chair, 12.
Objectionable or Offending Words, 16. See *Debate*.
Officers of the Senate—None to appear before the Chair or send an answer without leave from the Senate, 4.
Official Gazette—See *Notices*.
Opening of Statements—tickets of admission required, 10, 11.
Order and Decorum—required of Senators, 12.
Orders of the Day—Not disposed of, take precedence, 10.
Orders of the Senate—cannot be read before they can be passed, 12.

P

- Papers*—intended to be printed are referred to Printing Office, 17.
Points to Bill—may be required to appear before committee, 62.
Precedence—See *Letters Patent*.
Private Bills—or Bills read privately, 17.
Private Messages—A Senator may not refer to another name, 12.
Private Papers—are written or printed, 33. And when from persons, they bear their seals, 35. From parties on Day to represent public meetings, are not treated such, 33. For Private Bills—see *Private Bills*.
Places—Senators keep their places until the Speaker left the Chair, 11.
Power of Order in Revenue—explained and decided by the Speaker, subject to an Appeal to the Senate, 14.
Prayers—are said at the opening of a Parliament, at every second joint session, 13.
Privileges—not allowed in motions, 59.
Private Question—may be put at any time of the day, 24. Or at a Committee of the Whole, 25.
Printing Committee—considers every motion for Private Bills, 35.
Private Sessions and Orders may be continued in cases, 101.
Private Bill Office—Where the Private Bill Register, The Depository of Private Bills, 67. Also Lists

bills and petitions referred, with the time and place of meeting of the Committee, 72.

Private Bill Register—for entering all proceedings relating to Private Bills, 71.

PRIVATE BILLS :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS. | 7. SUSPENSION OF RULES. |
| 2. PETITIONS. | 8. FEES AND EXPENSES. |
| 3. STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE. | 9. BILLS AMENDED BY COMMONS. |
| 4. BILLS PRESENTED. | 10. BILLS ORIGINATING IN COMMONS. |
| 5. BILLS COMMITTED. | |
| 6. BILLS REPORTED. | |
1. *Preliminary Conditions* :—Notices or Advertisements, before the introduction of bills, 50, 51, 52. During the progress of bills, 60, 68, 70, 72. *See Notices* (Private Bills.)
 2. *Petitions* :—No petition is received after the first three weeks of the session, 49. Notice of the time limited for receiving petitions is affixed in the Committee Rooms and Lobbies, by the first day of the session, 50. Two months must elapse between the publication of the notice and the consideration of the petition, 51. Petitions, when received, are considered without special reference, by the Committee on Standing Orders, which reports whether the Rules have been complied with, and recommends the steps to be taken, when the notice is insufficient, 53. The rules regarding petitions are not suspended, unless reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders, 55. When a bill is referred, all petitions for or against the same are considered as referred, 59. Lists are prepared daily of the petitions upon which committees are to sit, 72.
 3. *Standing Orders Committee*.—All petitions are considered by this Committee, 53. Also all bills from the Commons based on petitions not already reported upon, 54.
 4. *Bills presented*—None may be presented after the first four weeks of the session, 49. Notice thereof is affixed in the Committee Rooms and Lobbies by the first day of the session, 50. Bills are not introduced until after the petitions relating thereto have been favorably reported upon, 56. Bills for confirming Letters Patent or any agreement must be accompanied by a copy of the same, 57. All bills are prepared by the parties, and printed at their expense by the Senate Contractor; 500 copies in English, and 200 copies in French, must be deposited in the Private Bill Office before the second reading, 58. All pro-

- ceedings relating to Private Bills are entered in the Private Bill Register, 71.
5. *Bills Committed*.—After the second reading, bills are at once referred to the Committee on Private Bills, if appointed, or to some other Standing Committee, with all the petitions for or against the same, 59. Before they can be considered, notice thereof must be given during one week, or during 24 hours, if the bill has originated in the Commons, 60. A copy of each bill, with the proposed amendments, must be lodged in the Private Bill Office, one clear day before its consideration, 61. All parties affected may be required to appear or to send in their consent, 62. All questions are decided by a majority of the voices, the Chairman having a double or casting vote, when the voices are equal, 63. The Chairman signs a printed copy of the bill, and attests with his initials all amendments and clauses added, 67. Another copy prepared by the Clerk, is filed in his office, or attached to the Report, 67.
 6. *Bills Reported*.—Bills must be reported upon before the first six weeks of the session, 49. Provisions not contemplated in the notice must be adverted to in the report, 64. All bills referred must be reported and notice taken of any alterations made to the preamble, 65. When a report is unfavorable, it must contain the grounds of objections, 66. And then the bill cannot be placed on the Orders of the Day, without special leave, 66. Copies of all amended bills, must be filed in the Private Bill Office or attached to the report, 67.
 7. *Suspension of Rules*.—No motion therefor is entertained unless reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders, 55.
 8. *Fees and Expenses*.—A fee of One hundred Dollars is paid immediately after the second reading of a bill in the House in which it originates; the costs of preparing and printing the same are also paid by the parties, and 500 Copies in English, and 200 in French, are deposited with the Clerk, as well as a certificate from the Queen's Printer (before the 3rd reading) that he has been paid, 58.
 9. *Bills amended by Commons*.—Important amendments are referred to the Private Bill Committee or to a Committee of the Whole, 69.
 10. *Bills originating in Commons*.—based on a Petition not already reported on, are taken into consideration and

and again, after the first reading, by the Committee reading them a second time. Tickets of admission are read at the 3. Must be entered and signed in the Clerk's Book, or without reasons, before the rising of the House, at next sitting 20. They are subject to the Control of Quota, 21.—Absent Senators are not allowed to pro-

Q

1.—The Senate adjourns in quarters between 10 and 11.

2.—A Senator must speak to question, 18. And must, except in explanation or reply, or in Committee of the Whole, 19. May require the question to be put, 20.—Not allowed to speak after the question has

entirely put, 21. What business may be received when question is under debate, 22.

3.—consists of fifteen Senators, including the Speaker. The Speaker adjourns for want of a quorum, thirty days after the time of meeting, &c. The names of those that present are to be taken down, &c. And Senators' addresses remain are suspended, &c.

R

1.—Motion of a Clerk—allowed at any time before the rising of a bill, 23.

2.—In Debate—allowed to a Senator who has made a tacit motion, 24.

3.—By Select Committees, 25, 26. On Private Bills, Private Bills.

4.—Interpositions and Calls—Act—to be printed with the bill, 27.

5.—of the Senate—occasionally dispensed with: 1st, requiring notice of a special session.

2nd, against reading a bill twice the same day.

3rd, against receiving Petitions, Private Bills or Resolutions after a certain day.

4th, requiring certain Notices for Private Bills.

reported upon, after the first reading, by the Committee on Standing Orders, 54.

Prorogation of Parliament.—Tickets of admission are required at the, 3.

Protests—must be entered and signed in the Clerk's Book, with or without reasons, before the rising of the Senate, at the next sitting 20. They are subject to the Control of the Senate, 21.—Absent Senators are not allowed to protest, 21.

Q

Quarrels.—The Senate interferes in quarrels between Senators, 17.

Questions.—A Senator must speak to question, 18. And only once, except in explanation or reply, or in Committee of the Whole, 19. May require the question to be read, 24.—Not allowed to speak after the question has been entirely put, 25. What motions are received when a question is under debate, 34.

Quorum—consists of fifteen Senators, including the Speaker, 5. The Speaker adjourns for want of a quorum, thirty minutes after the time of meeting, 5. The names of the Senators present are to be taken down, 5. And Senators in the adjoining rooms are summoned, 6.

R

Reconsideration of a Clause—allowed at any time before the passing of a bill, 44.

Reply in Debate—allowed to a Senator who has made a substantive motion, 19.

Reports—By Select Committees, 93, 94. On Private Bills. See *Private Bills*.

Royal Instructions and Union Act—to be printed with the Rules, 112.

Rules of the Senate—occasionally dispensed with :

- 28th, requiring notice of a special motion.
- 42nd, against reading a bill twice the same day.
- 49th, against receiving Petitions, Private Bills or Reports, after a certain day.
- 51st, requiring certain Notices for Private Bills.

- 55th, requiring a report on all motions for suspending Rules on Private Bill Petitions.
- 56th, requiring Petitions to be reported on before introduction of bills.
- 60th, requiring a notice before consideration of Private Bills by Committees.

S

Salutations—on entering or crossing the Senate Chamber 12.

Saturday.—The Senate does not generally sit on, 9.

Seats, retained by Senators until the Speaker has left the Chair, 11.

— below the Bar, are reserved for Members of the Commons, 100.

Select Committees—See Committees, Select.

Senate—cleared of strangers, 13.

Senators—See *Members* of the Senate.

Sharp and taxing Speeches, 15. See *Debates*.

Six O'Clock.—The Speaker leaves the Chair at, till half past seven, 8.

Sitting of the Senate—time appointed for the daily, 4.

Speaker of the Senate.—Reports the Speech from the Throne 1. Adjourns for want of a quorum, 5, 6. Leaves the Chair at six, until half-past seven, 8. Stands uncovered when speaking; explains and decides points of order, 10. Stops discussion when Senators persist in conversing together, 12. Orders the Senate to be cleared, 13. Put the question, 25. Obtains the assent of the Senate before entering an Order, 32. Summonses to witnesses in Divorce Cases, are issued under his hand and seal, 81. Receives certain Messages from the Commons, 98. Grants admission to the Library, 109, 110. Grants Leave to take out Books, 111.

Speaking—See *Debates*.

Special Motions—See *Motions*.

Speech from the Throne—reported, 1.

Speeches—sharp or personal, 15.

Standing Committees. See *Committees*, Select.

Standing Orders—Senators in town summoned before making, 31.

In regard to Private Bills—See *Private Bills*.
 Bills—Senate disposed of, at the request of any Senator.
 By Bills—Annexing certain clauses thereto disallowed.
 Bills appropriating public moneys must be recommended by His Majesty, 48.
 Motion of *Order*—See Rules of the Senate.

T

Reading of Bills—take precedence on that order of a day, 48.

U

On Act and Royal Instructions—to be printed with the rules, 113.
Provided Cases—determined according to number and time of the Lords, in cases of Divorce, 23; also in other cases, 113.
Equal Expedition—sometimes allowed in passing bills.
Without Prejudice Cases—Motions for suspending rules are made without notice in, 70.

V

Voting in the Senate—In voting, the Question lies first, 77. In cases and payments taken down, when two Senators dissent, 27.

W

Adjournment of Motions—allowed with unanimous consent.
Witnesses—bound at the bar in Divorce cases, 13, 30. See also by summons, and allowed their reasonable expenses.

- 534, requiring a report on all motions for suspension of Rules on Private Bill Petitions.
- 535, requiring Petitions to be reported on introduction of Bills.
- 536, requiring a notice before consideration of Bills by Committee.

S

Severance—on entering or crossing the Senate Chamber 23.

Severing—The Senate does not generally sit on, 7. Seat, reserved, by Senators until the Speaker has left Chair, 11.

— before the Bar, are reserved for Members of the House, 106.

Select Committee—See Committee, Select.

Senators—admission of strangers, 17.

Senators—See Members of the Senate.

Speech and reading Speeches, 15. See Debates.

Six o'clock—The Speaker leaves the Chair at this past seven, 8.

Staff of the Senate—clerk appointed for the daily, 4.

Speaker of the Senate—Reports the Speech from the Throne, 1.

— Adjourns for want of a quorum, 5, 6. Leaves Chair at six, until half-past seven, 8. Stands upon

when speaking; explains and decides points of order.

— Stops discussion when Senators persist in coming together, 12.

— Orders the Senate to be cleared, 13.

— puts the question, 14. Obtains the assent of the Senate

entering an Order, 22. Summons to witnesses in

some Cases, are issued under his hand and seal.

— Receives certain Messages from the Governor, 28. 6

admission to the Library, 109, 118. Grant Leave of

absence, 111.

Speaking—See Debates.

Special Message—See Messages.

Speech from the Throne—reported, 1.

Speeches—read by personal, 15.

Staff of the Senate—See Committee, Select.

Standing Orders—Senators in town attached

to making them, 107. and 110. and 111. and 112.

— and 113. and 114. and 115. and 116. and 117. and 118.

- In regard to Private Bills, *See Private Bills.*
- Strangers*—Senate cleared of, at the request of any Senator, 13.
- Supply Bills*—Annexing certain clauses thereto disallowed, 45. Bills appropriating public moneys must be recommended by His Excellency, 46.
- Suspension of Rules.*—See Rules of the Senate.

T

Third Reading of Bills—take precedence on the orders of the day, 48.

U

- Union Act and Royal Instructions*—to be printed with the Rules, 112.
- Unprovided Cases*—determined according to usages and forms of the Lords, in cases of Divorce, 85; also in other cases, 113.
- Unusual Expedition*—sometimes allowed in passing bills, 43.
- Urgent and Pressing Cases*—Motions for suspending rules are made without notice in, 70.

V

Voting in the Senate—In voting, the Contents rise first, 27. The yeas and nays are taken down, when two Senators require it, 27.

W

- Withdrawal of Motions*—allowed with unanimous consent only, 29.
- Witnesses*—heard at the bar in Divorce cases, 79, 80. Notified by summons, and allowed their reasonable expenses,

81. Taken into custody, when refusing to obey, 82.
Written Preamble—to motions not allowed, 30.
Words of Heat—forbidden, 15 *et seq.*

Y

Yeas and Nays.—See Contents and Non-Contents.

INDEX

THE UNION ACT, 1867.

[The figures refer to the Numbers of the Sections.]

- *Of a Senator*, 31 (1).—*Of a Legislative Council*, Quebec, 74, during two consecutive sessions, involves forfeiture of Seat, 31 (1).
— *Of Speaker*.—See *Speakers*.—*Of Governor*.—See *Governors*.
— *Of a Senator*.—See *Senate*.
— *Government and Division of Debt, &c.*, of Ontario and Quebec.—See *Debt*, *Credits*, &c.
— *Administration of Justice*.—See *Judges*.
— *In Provinces*.—Under their exclusive control, 92 (14).—The appointment of Judges, except Judges of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick belongs to the Governor General, 92.
— *Administrators of Governments*.—Have same powers as Governors, 16, 62.
— *For Provinces*.—Named by the Governor General, 67.
— *Creation of other Colonies*.—Of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, by the Queen in Council, on Address of the House of Parliament of Canada and of respective Houses of the Legislatures of these Provinces.—And of Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory, on Address of the Parliament of Canada, 146.

51. Taken into custody, when refusing to obey, 87.
 Written Preamble—to motions not allowed, 30.
 Words of Host—prohibited, 13 et seq.

Year and Days.—See Contents and Non-Contents.

INDEX

TO

THE UNION ACT, 1867.

[The figures refer to the Numbers of the Sections.]

A

Absence—

— *Of a Senator*, 31 (1)—*Of a Legislative Councillor*, Quebec, 74, during two consecutive sessions, involves forfeiture of Seat, 31 (1).

— *Of Speaker*—See *Speakers*—*Of Governors*—See *Governors*.

Addition of Senators—See *Senate*.

Adjustment and Division of Debts, &c., of Ontario and Quebec—See *Debts, Credits, &c.*

Administration of Justice—See *Judges*.

— *In Provinces*—Under their exclusive control, 92 (14)—The appointment of Judges, except Judges of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick belongs to the Governor General, 96.

Administrators of Government—Have same powers as *Governors*, 10, 62.

— *For Provinces*—Named by the Governor General, 67.

Admission of other Colonies—Of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, by the Queen in Council, on Addresses of Houses of Parliament of Canada and of respective Houses of the Legislatures of these Provinces,—*And of Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory*, on Address of the Parliament of Canada, 146.

- On admission of Newfoundland—See Newfoundland—On admission of Prince Edward Island—See Prince Edward Island.
- Admission of Articles of Home Growth, Manufacture or Produce*—Duty Free, 121.
- Agricultural Society, U. C.*—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113—See 4th Schedule, page 74.
- Agriculture and Immigration*—May be Legislated upon by each Province for Local Purposes, but the Provincial Laws become inoperative when they clash with the Laws of Parliament, 95.
- Algoma Electoral District*—Every Male British Householder aged 21 has a vote, 41.
- Aliens*—See Naturalization.
- Allegiance—Oath of*—See 5th Schedule, page 75.
- Allowances to Provinces*—Paid by Canada in full settlement of all future demands, but from which is deducted all interest due on the Public Debt of Each Province, in excess of the amount allowed by the Union Act, 118.
- *Ontario* will receive \$80,000 and *Quebec* \$70,000 yearly—and both a yearly grant of 80 cents per head, ascertained by the census of 1861, 118.
- *Nova Scotia* will receive \$60,000 and *New Brunswick* \$50,000, and both a yearly grant of 80 cents per head, ascertained by the census of 1861, but readjusted at each decennial census, until the population of each shall amount to 400,000 souls, at which rate the grant is to remain, 118.
- *New Brunswick* will, in addition, receive for ten years, half yearly, in advance, the yearly sum of \$63,000, deducting therefrom, so long as its Public Debt remains under \$7,000,000, a sum equal to 5 per cent interest on such deficiency, 119.
- *Besides*, if the *Public Debts* of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* do not amount, at the Union, to \$8,000,000, and \$7,000,000 respectively, they shall receive by half yearly payments, in advance, 5 per cent interest on the difference, 116. See *Public Property of Provinces*.
- Allowances and Salaries*—See Salaries.
- Appeal*—A General Court of, may be constituted by Parliament for Canada, 101.
- To Governor General in Council in favor of Dissident Schools 93 (4)—See Education.
- Application of Provisions*—The provisions applicable to the Queen extend to Her Heirs and Successors, 2.
- The provisions applicable to the Governor General, extend to the Administrator, 10.
- The provisions applicable to the Lieutenant Governors, extend to Administrators, 62.

The provisions respecting Money Bills of Parliament apply to
provinces, 96.

Minister of Public Works—Governor General, 93.

Of Admiralty—His place of Lieutenant-Governor, being
in absence or inability, is made by Governor General, 93.

Of Judges—In the Provinces, belong to Minister of Justice,
93.

Of War Affairs by Governor General after Treaty, 131.

Of Public Works—by Governor General, 93.

Of Executive Councils—by Lieutenant-Governor, 134.

Excise and Tax Bills, 93, 95.—See Money Votes.

Of unappropriated Revenue Fund for Public Service, 106.

—For adjustment of Debts, &c., of Ontario and Quebec, 142.—
See Debt, Credit, &c.

Bill—One of the 100—Ministerial Bills—whose bills are not to
be allowed, unless the 1st and 2nd readings of the bill be carried
by a Majority of the Members representing the 13 Provinces, and
an address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor stating
in fact, 80.—See 2nd Schedule, page 75.

of Forces—The Command in Chief of the Land and Naval Forces,
and of the Naval and Military Forces is vested in the Queen, 10.

of the Debt—The Military Contingent, Non-commissioned and
Squadrons of the Public Works, and other public purposes belong to Canada, 110.—See 2nd
Schedule, (10), page 74.

of Provincial Councils or Provinces—Are admitted—how they are
divided into the other, 124.

of Parliament and Legal Acts.—See Meeting of

in Bills.—See Royal Assent.

of (all) From a Public Debt assumed by a Province, belong to it,
110.

of Selection in Ontario and Quebec, 110.—See 2nd Schedule, page 74.
and, Hospitals (Marine excepted) and Charities in Provinces,
under their exclusive control, 93 (1).

of the Governor—Also the Secretary and Registrar, the Treasurer, Com-
missioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public
Works, with, in Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and
Minister General, are to compare in the Provinces the Executive
Council, 93.

of Through-salaried Officers—these are eligible (Speaker excepted)
and may sit any year, whether they are Members of the Legislative
Council or not, 64.

of Lower Houses—See Houses.

of the House—The property of Ontario and Quebec, 110.—See
2nd Schedule, page 74.

of the House—The property of Ontario and Quebec, 110.—See
2nd Schedule, page 74.

- The provisions respecting *Money Votes* of Parliament apply to Legislatures, 90.
- Appointment, Of Deputies*—By Governor General, 14.
- *Of Administrators*—In place of Lieutenant Governors, during their absence or inability, is made by Governor General, 67.
- *Of Judges*—In the Provinces, belongs to Governor General, 96.
- *Of New Officers* by Governor General after Union, 131.
- *Of Privy Councillors* by Governor General, 11.
- *Of Executive Councillors* by Lieutenant Governors, 134.
- Appropriation and Tax Bills*, 53, 90.—See *Money Votes*.
- *Of unappropriated Revenue Fund* for Public Service, 106.
- Arbitrators*—For adjustment of Debts, &c., of Ontario and Quebec, 142—
See Debts, Credits, &c.
- Argenteuil*—One of the 12 Electoral Districts whose limits are not to be altered, unless the 2nd and 3rd readings of the Bill be concurred in by a Majority of the Members representing the 12 Districts, and an address be presented to the Lieutenant Governor, stating the fact, 80.—See 2nd Schedule, page 73.
- Armed Forces*—The Command in Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of the Naval and Military Forces is vested in the Queen, 15.
- Armouries, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing, Munitions of War and Lands* set apart for public purposes belong to Canada, 108. See 3rd Schedule, (10), page 74.
- Articles of Provincial Growth or Produce.* Are admitted free from one Province into the other, 121.
- Assembling of Parliament and Legislatures.* See *Meeting of*.
- Assent to Bills*—See *Royal Assent*.
- Assets* (all) From a Public Debt assumed by a Province, belong to it, 110.
- belonging to Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th Schedule, page 74.
- Asylums, Hospitals* (Marine excepted) and Charities in Provinces, under their exclusive control, 92 (7).
- Attorney General*—Also the Secretary and Registrar, the Treasurer, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, with, in Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and Solicitor General, are to compose in the 1st instance the Executive Council, 63.
- Though salaried Officers, they are eligible (Speaker excepted) and may sit and vote, whether they are Members of the Executive Council or not, 83.
- Auctioneer Licenses*—See *Licenses*.
- Aylmer Court House*—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113—See 4th Schedule, page 74.

B

- Bankers' Balances, &c.*—Transferred to Canada in reduction of Debts of Provinces, 107.
- Banking and Paper Money*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (15).
- Bankruptcy and Insolvency*— Do do 91 (21).
- Beacons, Buoys, Light Houses and Sable Island*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (9).
- Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes*— Do do 91 (18).
- Bills, Reserved*—For Her Majesty's pleasure, 57.
 — For His Excellency's pleasure, 90.
 — Assented to—See Royal Assent.
- Books, Records and Documents*—Of late Province of Canada, 143. See Records.
- Borrowing Money* on sole credit of a Province—Under its exclusive control, 92 (3).
 — On credit of Dominion—Under control of General Government, 91 (4).
- British Columbia*—Admission into the Confederacy, 146.
- Brome.* See Argenteuil.
- Building and Jury Fund, L. C.*—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113.—See 4th Schedule, page 74.
- Building Fund, U. C.*— Do do.

C

- Calling of Parliament or Legislatures*—See Meeting of.
- Canadian Manufactures or Articles of the Growth* of a Province—Admitted duty free in the others, 121.
- Canals*—When under exclusive control of General Government, 92 (10). See Works, Local and Undertakings.
 — With Lands and Water Power connected therewith, are the property of Canada, 108—See 3rd Schedule, (1), page 74.
- Casting Voice of Speaker*—In Commons, 49, In Assemblies, 87.
- Casual Vacancies*—In Commons, before or during 1st Session, and before provision is made therefor, to be filled pursuant to 42nd section, 43.
 — In Ontario or Quebec, according to the Laws in Force in the late Province of Canada, 84.—Of Speakers of Assemblies, 87.
 — In Legislative Council, Quebec, Speaker and Councillors are replaced by Lieutenant Governor, 75, 77.

Of seats of Senators, by resignation, 36. In other cases, 31.
 filled by Governor General, 32 or by Her Majesty, 36, 37.

of Canada—Taken every 10th year, commencing in 1871, distinguishing the population of each Province, 8. And readjusting representation of Provinces, 51.—See *Constitutional Act*, 1871.

Under the Executive Control of General Government, 31 (2).

Special Commissions—May be made by Parliament, but not as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor, 32 (although they may alter or extend the Governor's powers, when not derived from Imperial Acts, 45.

and Criminal Law—Of the Provinces of the Union continue in force, 139.

Of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces—May be extended by Parliament, but the Legislatures must assent—in the same before they can be put into force, 34.

Rights and Property in the Provinces. Under their exclusive control, 32 (13).

For the Crown in Chancery or person issuing Writs for the 1st Elections for House of Commons—Granted by Governor General, 32. For Assemblies—Granted by Lieutenant-Governors, 32.

and Currency—Under the exclusive control of General Government, 31, (16).

and Their admission into the Union, 145, 146.

and of Armed Forces—Voted by the Queen, 36.

and of Agriculture and Public Works and of Crown Lands in Ontario or Quebec, 35, 36. See *Albany General*.

and for Administering the Oath to Members, 128.

and for the adjustment of the Debts, &c., of Ontario and Quebec, 142.

and of Canada—See House of Commons.

and with provincial objects—Their incorporation is under the exclusive control of the respective Legislatures, 32 (11).

and—See *Argument*.

United Revenue Fund of Canada—Formed of all the Duties and Revenue (unless excepted by the *Debits Act*) of the Provinces of the Union, 162.—It is permanently charged with:

1st. The costs, charges and expenses of Collection, &c., 162.

2nd. The payment of the interest of the Public Debts of the Provinces of the Union, 164.

3rd. The salary of the Governor General, £16,500—also unless altered by Parliament, 163.

United Revenue Fund of Provinces—Consists of the respective Duties and Revenue of the Provinces, before the Union, reserved

B

- Bankers' Balances, Ac.*—Transferred to Canada in reduction of Debt Provisions, 187.
- Banking and Paper Money*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (16).
- Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Ac.* Do Do 91 (22).
- Beacons, Boats, Light Houses and Lighthouse Island*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (8).
- Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes*— Do Do 91 (18).
- Bills, Resolved*—For Her Majesty's pleasure, 57.
- For His Excellency's pleasure, 56.
- Assented to—See Royal Assent.
- Books, Records and Documents*—Of late Province of Canada, 143.
- Records, 143.
- Provincial Money on sole credit of a Province*—Under its exclusive control, 92 (3).
- On credit of Dominion—Under control of General Government, 91 (4).
- British Columbia*—Admission into the Confederacy, 149.
- Brown*. See Argonauts.
- Building and Pier Fund, L. C.*—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 115.—See 4th Schedule, page 74.
- Building Fund, L. C.*— Do Do 115.

- Calling of Parliament or Legislatures*—See Meeting of.
- Committee, Privileges and Privileges of the Council of a Province*—Admitted duty free in the others, 121.
- Customs*—When under exclusive control of General Government, 93 (1).—See Works, Local, and Undertakings.
- With Land and Water Power connected therewith, are the property of Canada, 108.—See 3rd Schedule, (1), page 74.
- Casting Voice of Speaker*—In Commons, 69. In Assemblies, 87.
- Census Returns*—In Commons, before or during 1st Session, and before provision is made therefor, to be filed pursuant to 11th section.
- In Ontario or Quebec, according to the Law in Force in the Province of Canada, 84.—Of Speakers of Assemblies, 87.
- In Legislative Council, Quebec Speaker and Councilors replaced by Lieutenant Governor, 74, 77.

- Of seats of Senators, by resignation, 30. In other cases, 31, filled by Governor General, 32, or by Her Majesty, 26, 27.
- Census of Canada*—Taken every 10th year, commencing in 1871, distinguishing the population of each Province, 8. And readjusting representation of Provinces, 51.—*See Readjustment.—Fractional part.*
- Under the Exclusive Control of General Government, 91 (6).
- Changes in Constitutions*—May be made by Legislatures, but not as regards the Office of Lieutenant Governor, 92 (1), though they may alter or abolish the Governor's powers, when not derived from Imperial Acts, 65.
- Civil and Criminal Laws*—Of the Provinces at the Union continue in force, 129.
- Of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces—May be assimilated by Parliament, but the Legislatures must concur in the same before they can be put into force, 94.
- Civil Rights and Property* in the Provinces. Under their exclusive control, 92 (13).
- Clerk of the Crown in Chancery* or person issuing Writs for the 1st Elections for House of Commons—Named by Governor General, 42, For Assemblies—Named by Lieutenant Governors, 89.
- Coinage and Currency*—Under the exclusive control of General Government, 91, (14).
- Colonies*—Their admission into the Union, 146, 147.
- Command of Armed Forces*—Vested in the Queen, 15.
- Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works* and of Crown Lands in Ontario or Quebec, 63, 83. See Attorney General.
- Commissioners*—For Administering the Oath to Members, 128.
- *and Arbitrators*—For the adjustment of the Debts, &c., of Ontario and Quebec, 142.
- Commons of Canada*—See House of Commons.
- Companies*—With provincial objects—Their incorporation is under the exclusive control of the respective Legislatures, 92 (11).
- Compton*—See Argenteuil.
- Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada*—Formed of all the Duties and Revenues (unless excepted by the Union Act) of the Provinces at the Union, 102—It is permanently charged with :
- 1st. The costs, charges and expenses of Collection, &c., 103.
 - 2nd. The payment of the interest of the Public Debts of the Provinces at the Union, 104.
 - 3rd. The salary of the Governor General, £10,000 stg., unless altered by Parliament, 105.
- Consolidated Revenue Fund of Provinces*—Consists of the appropriable Duties and Revenues of the Provinces, before the Union, reserved

- to them, by Union Act; also of all duties and revenues raised by them under the same Act, 126.
- Consolidated Municipal Loan Funds*, U. C. and L. C. Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th Schedule, page 74.
- Consolidation or Assimilation of the Laws of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by Parliament*, 94,—Laws to come in force only when enacted by respective Provinces, 94.
- Constitution*—
- *Of Dominion of Canada*—Similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom—See Preamble.
 - *Of Parliament*—Consists of The Queen, Senate and Commons, 1.
 - *Of House of Commons*, 37—Of Legislative Assemblies, Ontario 70—Quebec, 80—Of Legislative Council, Quebec, 72—Of Province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, 88—Ontario, 69, and Quebec, 71—Of Privy Council; 11—Of Senate, 21—See under respective heads.
- Constitution of a Province*—May be amended by its Legislature, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant Governor, 92 (1). His powers and prerogatives, unless derived from Imperial Acts, may be altered or annulled by Legislature, 65, 66.
- Constitution of Townships*. In Province of Quebec, 144.
- Construction or Interpretation*—Of Provisions and Names in the Union Act, 4.
- Of Temporary Acts of Ontario and Quebec, 137.
- Continuance of Election Laws*. For House of Commons, 41. For Ontario and Quebec, 84.
- Of Customs and Excise Laws, 122.
 - Of Courts, Offices, Laws, &c., of Late Provinces, 129.
- Contractors, &c.*—Government—Ineligible for House of Commons, 41—For Ontario or Quebec, 83.
- Convening of Parliament and Legislatures*—See Meeting of.
- Copyrights*—Under exclusive control of Parliament, 91 (23).
- Counties*—The limits of the 12 Electoral Districts in L. C. enumerated in the 2nd schedule, page 73, may not be altered unless the majority of their representatives vote for the 2nd and 3rd readings of the Bill—And an address be presented to the Lieutenant Governor representing the fact, 80.
- Court Houses*, (3), L. C.—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113—See 4th schedule, page 74.
- Courts, Civil and Criminal in Provinces*—Under their exclusive control 92 (14)
- Of Law, 96. Additional for Canada, 101. See Judges.
 - Of Appeal and of Probate, 96. See Appeal.
- Criminal Law and Procedure*, excepting the Constitution of Courts Under the exclusive control of Parliament, 91 (27).
- Currency and Coinage*—Under the exclusive control of Parliament, 91 (14).

of Houses, Post Offices and all Public Buildings, unless set aside in a Province, become the property of Canada, 102. See 5th vol. Ho. (S), page 74. See sec. 117.

and Excise Laws of Provinces—Continue in force until altered by Parliament, 122.

of Duties—Goods which at the Union, are liable to Duties in any Province, may be imported into another, on proof of payment of duty in the first Province, and on payment of any further duty payable to the other Province, 122.

D

of a Senator, 22. Of a Legislative Councillor, Quebec, 13. Vacancy filled in the usual way, *ibid.*

Allowed in the English and French Languages in the Houses of Parliament and Legislature of Quebec, 131.

—Of Ontario and Quebec, 112.—Of New Brunswick, 115.—Of Nova Scotia, 114. See Public Rights of Provinces.

of Credits, Debilities, Properties and Assets—Of Upper and Lower Canada to be referred to three Arbitrators, one chosen by Ontario, one by Quebec and one by Canada, the latter not a resident of either Province, and the three to be named after the Meeting of Parliament and Legislature, 142.

of Oaths—Taken by representatives of representatives, 31. See 20th vol.

of Oaths of Qualification and Oath—The Declaration of Oath and subscribed by every Senator and Quebec Legislative Councillor before taking his seat; before the Governor General or person authorized by him—Every Senator takes and subscribes the Declaration and Oath before the same Commissioner; the Legislative Councillors do so before the Lieutenant Governor or person by him authorized, 126.

of Oaths of Qualification—Of the number of Members of a Province, 31.—See 20th vol.

of Oaths and Qualifications—Proposed by a Treaty may be taken for that purpose, 117.

—Under the executive control of the Government of (S)

of Educational Schools, 33. See Education.

of Administration—All powers belonging to Governor General, Lieutenant Governor and Council in the public interest, &c., 52. Governor General may be authorized to appoint Deputies, 54. Governor General appoints Administrators for Provinces, 67.

- to them by Union Acts; also of all duties and revenues that
 come under the same Act, 126
- Consolidated Marine and Loan Fund, U. C. and L. C. Joint prop-*
erty of Ontario and Quebec, 145. See 4th Schedule, page 74.
- Consolidation or Jurisdiction of the Laws of Ontario, Nova Scot-*
ia, New Brunswick, by Parliament, 24. Laws in come in force
when enacted by respective Provinces, 24.
- Constitutions—*
- *Of Dominion of Quebec—Similar in principle to that of*
United Kingdom—See Dominion.
 - *Of Parliament—Comprise of The Queen, Senate and Comm-*
ons.
 - *Of House of Commons, N.—Of Legislative Assemblies, O-*
ntario, 70—Quebec, 69.—Of Legislative Council, Quebec, 72—Of Pe-
oples of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, 68—Ontario, 69, and Quebec
69. Privy Council, 11.—Of Senate, 10.—See under respective Pro-
vinces.
- Constitution of a Province—May be amended by its Legislature,*
as regards the Office of Lieutenant Governor, 22 (1). His
rank and prerogatives, unless derived from Imperial Acts, may be
altered or annulled by Legislature, 22, 15.
- Continuation of Territories. In Province of Quebec, 144.*
- Continuance or Incorporation—Of Provisions and Duties in the*
Act, 126.
- *Of Temporary Acts of Ontario and Quebec, 137.*
- Customs and Excise Laws. For House of Commons, 41. For*
Ontario and Quebec, 81.
- *Of Customs and Excise Laws, 122.*
 - *Of Duties, Custom Laws, 80. of Late Provinces, 122.*
- Customs, 80.—Duties, 80.—In Light of House of Commons*
For Ontario or Quebec, 81.
- Copyrights—Under exclusive control of Parliament, 91 (23).*
- Counties—The limits of the 12 Electoral Districts in L. C. cannot*
be altered until the 2nd reading of the Bill—And an address to be presented to the Lieutenant
Governor on the 1st day of the month of the year 1877.
- Joint Property, (3). L. C.—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec*
See 4th schedule, page 74.
- Coasts, Land and Customs, in Provinces—Under their exclusive*
control, 22 (14).
- Control Of Law, 22. Additional for Canada, 191. See Judges.*
- Control Of Appeal and of Provinces 22. See Appeal.*
- Criminal Law, and Procedure, according to the Constitution of*
Canada, 10. See also, under the Constitution of
- Ontario and Quebec—Under the exclusive control of Parliam-*
ent, 91 (14).

Custom Houses, Post Offices and all Public Buildings, unless set aside for Provinces, become the property of Canada, 108. See 3rd schedule, (8), page 74. See sec. 117.

Customs and Excise Laws of Provinces—Continue in force until altered by Parliament, 122.

Customs Duties—Goods which at the Union are liable to Duties in any Province, may be imported into another, on proof of payment of duty in the first Province, and on payment of any further duty leviable in the other Province, 123.

D

Death of a Senator, 32. Of a Legislative Councillor, Quebec, 75. Vacancy filled in the usual way, Ibid.

Debates—Allowed in the English and French Languages in the Houses of Parliament and Legislature of Quebec, 133.

Debts—Of Ontario and Quebec, 112—Of New Brunswick, 115—Of Nova Scotia, 114. See Public Debts of Provinces.

Debts, Credits, Liabilities, Properties and Assets—Of Upper and Lower Canada to be referred to three Arbitrators, one chosen by Ontario, one by Quebec and one by Canada, the latter not a resident of either Province, and the three to be named after the Meeting of Parliament and Legislatures, 142.

Decennial Census.—Taken for readjustment of representation, 51. See Census.

Declaration of Qualification and Oath—The Declaration is taken and subscribed by every Senator and Quebec Legislative Councillor (before taking his seat) before the Governor General or person authorized by him—Every Senator takes and subscribes the Declaration and Oath before the same Commissioner; the Legislative Councillors are sworn before the Lieutenant Governor or person by him authorized, 128.

Decrease or Diminution—Of the number of Members of a Province, 51—See Readjustment.

Defense and Fortifications—Property of a Province may be taken for that purpose, 117:

— Under the exclusive control of General Government, 91 (7).

Denominational Schools, 93. See Education.

Deputies or Administrators—All powers belonging to Governor General or to Lieutenant Governors are vested in the Administrators, &c., 10, 62. Governor General may be authorized to appoint Deputies, 14. Governor General appoints Administrators for Provinces, 67.

Direct Taxation—By the Provinces—See Taxation.

- Disallowance of Bills*—*By the Queen*, must be accompanied with a Certificate from the Secretary of State, of the day on which the Act was received by him, 56.
- *By the Governor General*, 90. See Money Votes.
- Disqualification* :— (31).
- *Of Senators*—1st. By failing to attend during two consecutive sessions,—2nd. By becoming subjects of a Foreign Power,—3rd. Bankruptcy, Insolvency, or taking the benefit of the Law of Bankruptcy, or becoming Public Defaulters,—4th. By Treason, Felony or other infamous crime,—5th. By losing their property qualification or ceasing to reside in their Province, unless they reside at the seat of Government, fulfilling the duties of their Office, 31 (5).
- *Of Legislative Councillors, Quebec*—Same provisions as above *mutatis mutandis*, 74.
- Dissentient Schools*—See Education.
- Distribution of Legislative Power*—
- *Powers of Parliament*—Parliament may legislate on all subjects not exclusively assigned to Legislatures; and exclusively on the 29 classes of subjects enumerated in 91 section, also on local works and undertakings specified in paragraph 10 of 92 sec. Also Education, 93—See Education—*Uniformity of Laws*.
- *Powers of Legislatures*—They may legislate exclusively on the 16 classes of subjects enumerated in 92 sec. On Education, Immigration and Agriculture, under the restrictions contained in sections 93, 95.
- Division of Records, &c.* See Records, &c.
- Divorce.* See Marriage.
- Documents, &c.*—Of the late Province of Canada. See Records.
- Dredges, Steamboats and Public Vessels*—Belong to Canada, 108. See 3rd schedule, (10), page 74.
- Drill Sheds, Armouries and Lands*—Set apart for public purposes belong to Canada, 108. See 3rd schedule (10), page 74.
- Duplicate of every Proclamation, &c.*—Announcing Royal Assent to a Reserved Bill, is to be delivered to the proper officer, to be kept among the Records of Canada, 57. The above provisions apply to the Provinces, 90.
- Duration of House of Commons*, 5 years, 50.
- *Of Legislative Assemblies, Ontario or Quebec*, 4 years, 85.
- *Of do, Maritime Provinces*, as at present, 88. See *Nova Scotia and New Brunswick*.
- Dues, Revenues and Property reserved to Provinces*,—All Mines, Mineral Royalties and Sums due therefor, 109. *Assets* of the portions of Public Debt, assumed by a Province, 110. All Public Property of each Province not otherwise disposed of, 117. Ontario and Quebec retain, as joint property, the assets enumerated in 4th schedule, page 74, sec. 113.

2225 Customs Duties.

and Revenue in Provinces.—Not specially appropriated to them Union Act, and all others raised by the General Government for Union Act, form "The Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada," 102.

E

Art. XI. The exclusive powers of the Provinces in such laws concerning Education are restricted as follows:

1st. Existing legal rights or privileges of denominational schools, at the Union, are not to be restricted.

2nd. All legal powers, privileges and duties of Separate Schools and Roman Catholic School Trustees in Upper Canada, at the Union, are extended to Protestant and Roman Catholic Dissenting schools in Quebec.

3rd. An appeal shall lie to the Governor in Council from any Act or Decision of any Provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Minority.

4th. In default of a Provincial Law for the execution of the purposes of this section, as in case a Bill is introduced in the House General in Council in appeal, he not carried out by the Provincial Government, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws to that effect, in consequence, &c.

5th. Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, III. See 24, vol. 2, page 74.

6th. *Supra* *Edwards James Ford, L. D.*—Joint property of Ontario & Quebec, III.

7th. *Trusts* *to Provinces, III.* See *Allegations*.

8th. *Laws*—As laws of the Union in the several Provinces, II, and Ontario and Quebec continue, IIII, altered by Parliament, VI, or Legislatures, 94.

9th. *Writs.* See *Writs*.—See *General Elections*.

10th. (1st) For Members of Parliament and of Legislatures to be all on same days in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, 96.

11th. *Districts*—For the same, including the 4 Provinces, 97. See *of Counties*. For the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec, same as for Counties, 98, 99.—See *Counties*.

12th. *Devisions, L. O. (12)*—To be incorporated in the Union, 99. In the Quebec Legislative Council, 100.

13th. *Telegraphs.* See *Telegraphs*.

14th. *Government*—Parliament of Provinces, I, including, 11, 12, 13 and 17, and *Parliament*.—See *Parliamentary*.

Repeal of Bills.—By the Queen, must be accompanied with letters from the Secretary of State, of the day on which they received by law, 25.

—By the Governor-General, 25. See Money Votes.

Disqualification.—(11).

—Of Senators.—1st. By failing to attend during two sittings;—2nd. By becoming subjects of a Foreign Power,—Bartrapes, Insolvency, or taking the benefit of the Law of Exile, or becoming Public Debtors;—4th. By Treason, or other infamous crime;—5th. By losing their property by fire or accident to realty in their Province, unless they reside out of Government, leaving the Chiffers of their Office, 31.

—Of Legislative Councils, Quebec.—Same provisions as senators, 31.

Disputed Elections.—See 22nd, 23rd, 24th.

Distribution of Legislative Power.—

—Power of Parliament.—Parliament may legislate on all not exclusively assigned to Legislatures; and exclusively to classes of subjects enumerated by 21 section, also on those not undertaken specified in paragraph 16 of 22 sec.

Education, 23. See Ministers.—University of Toronto.

—Power of Legislatures.—They may legislate exclusively in classes of subjects enumerated in 22 sec. On Education, 23, and Agriculture, under the restrictions contained in 23, 24.

Division of Records, &c..—See Records, 34.

Divorce.—See Marriages.

Emigrants, &c..—Of the late Province of Canada. See Records, *Books, Journals and Public Papers*.—Belong to Canada, 19. See Schedule, 189, page 74.

Emigrants, Arrivals and Losses.—Set apart for public purposes to Canada, 185. See 3rd schedule, 189, page 74.

Expenses of every Government.—All summing Royal Assent. Revenue Bill, is to be delivered to the proper officer, to be among the Records of Canada, 23. The above provisions of the Provinces, 23.

Duration of House of Commons, 4 years, 26.

—Of Legislature, Assembly, Ontario or Quebec, 4 years, 26. See 21, 24. *Multiple Provinces*, 21 at present, 23. See 21, 24, 26, Schedule, 189.

Due Real and Personal Property reserved to Provinces.—All Mines, M. Royalties and Sums due thereon, 123. Assets of the public Public Debt, assumed by a Province, 117. All Public Property each Province not otherwise disposed of, 117. Ontario and Quebec, as public property, the assets enumerated in 43, 44, page 74, sec. 117.

uties—See Customs Duties.

uties and Revenues in Provinces—Not specially appropriated to them by Union Act, and all others raised by the General Government under Union Act, form "*The Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada*," 102.

E

Education, 93. The exclusive powers of the Provinces to make Laws affecting Education are restricted as follows :

- 1st. Existing legal rights or privileges of Denominational Schools, at the Union, are not to be restricted.
- 2nd. All legal powers, privileges and duties of Separate Schools and Roman Catholic School Trustees in Upper Canada, at the Union, are extended to Protestant and Roman Catholic Dissident Schools in Quebec.
- 3rd. An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or Decision of any Provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Minority.
- 4th. In default of a Provincial Law for the execution of the provisions of this section, or in case a Decision of the Governor General in Council in appeal, be not carried out by the Provincial Government, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws to that effect, in both cases, 93.

— *East*—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.

— *Superior Education Income Fund*, L. C.—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, *Ibid*.

Eighty Cents Grant to Provinces, 118. See Allowances.

Election Laws—In force at the Union in the several Provinces, 41, and in Ontario and Quebec continue, until altered by Parliament, 41, or by Legislatures, 84.

Election Writs. See Writs.—See General Elections.

Elections—(1st) For Members of Parliament and of Legislatures to be held on same days in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, 89.

Electoral Districts—For Commons embracing the 4 Provinces, 40. See H. of Commons. For the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec, same as for Commons, 70, 80.—See *Counties*.

Electoral Divisions, L. C., (24)—To be represented in the Senate, 22. Also in the Quebec Legislative Council, 72.

Electric Telegraphs. See Telegraphs.

Employés—Government—Permanent or Temporary, ineligible, 41, 83.

English and French Languages—See French Language.

Excise and Customs Laws—In Provinces, continue in force, subject to Union Act, until altered by Parliament, 122.

Exclusion of Senators from Commons, 39.

Exclusive Powers—Of Parliament and of Legislatures—See Distribution of Legislative Power.

Executive Council :—

——— *Of Canada*—See Privy Council.

——— *Of Ontario* chosen by Lieutenant Governor and consisting of such persons as he shall think fit, and in the 1st instance, of the Attorney General, Secretary and Registrar, Treasurer, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, 63— Though salaried Officers, they are eligible, even if they are not Members of the respective Executive Council, 63, 83.

——— *Of Quebec*, as above, with the addition of the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Solicitor General, 63.

——— *Of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick*, as at present, 64. See Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Executive Councillors of Provinces—In Ontario or Quebec appointed by Lieutenant Governor who prescribes their duties and those of their subordinates, 134. See Attorney General.

Executive Power—Vested in the Queen, 9, Represented by the Governor General or Administrator, assisted by a Privy Council, 11. The Governor General is invested with all the powers of his predecessors 12. Acts by himself, 12, or with the advice, or advice and consent of the Privy Council, 12, 13. May be authorized to appoint Deputies, 14.

Exemption of Public Lands from Taxation, 125.

Expenses of Collection of Revenue, Debts, Assets and Taxes, form 1st charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, 103.

Expiring Acts of late Province of Canada—Interpretation of Words "next session," 137.

Exportations and Importations—Between two Provinces, 123. See Customs Duties.

F

Ferries—Between a Province or a British or Foreign Country—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (13).

Fines, Penalties and Imprisonment—For enforcing any Law of a Province, are exclusively imposed by that Province, 92 (15).

Fisheries, Inland and Sea Coast—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (12).

Foreign Countries—See Treaty Obligations.

Fortifications and Defense—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (7).

—General Government may take Provincial Property therefor, 117.

Fractional part of a number—Not exceeding one half of the whole number required by a Province to obtain an additional Member, is disregarded, but if the fraction is over one half, it entitles to an additional Member, 51 (3).

French Language—Either English or French may be used in Debates in Houses of Parliament and of Quebec; and both Languages shall be used in their Records—And either language in Pleadings and Processes of Courts of Quebec or of Canada, established under this Act, 133.

G

General Court of Appeal.—See Appeal.

General Elections—Commons, every 5 years, 50. Assemblies, every 4 years, 185.

Governor in Council—Its meaning with regard to Government of Canada, 13,—to Governments of Provinces, 66.

Governors :—

—*Governor General*—His powers apply to Administrator, 10. Enjoys all the powers of his predecessors, 12. May be authorized to appoint Deputies, 14. Appoints his Privy Council, 11. Receives £10,000 stg. per annum, 105. His name substituted for the Queen's name, 90. Appoints Administrators during absence of Lieutenant Governors, 67.

Lieutenant Governors, appointed by Governor General in Council, 58. During Pleasure, 59. After commencement of 1st session, appointed for 5 years and not removeable, except for cause communicated in writing to Lieutenant Governors, and to Houses of Parliament, 59.

—*Salaries* fixed and provided by Parliament, 60. The *Oaths* of Allegiance and Office taken and subscribed by Lieutenant Governors before assuming their duties, are similar to those taken by Governor General, 61. Appoint their Executive Council, 63. Invested with all the powers of preceding Governors—These powers may be altered or abolished by Legislatures, if they are not derived from Imperial Acts, 92 (1), 65. When absent, from illness or inability, an Administrator is appointed by Governor General in Council, 67. Lieutenant Governor's name substituted for that of the Governor General, 90.

Grants to Provinces, 118-119. See Allowances to Provinces.

Great Seals—Of Ontario and Quebec, same as formerly used in Upper and Lower Canada, 136.

H

- Halifax*—The capital of Nova Scotia, 68.
- *County*—Entitled to two Members, the 17 other Counties are only entitled to one each, 40 (3).
- Harbors, Public*—The property of Canada, 108. See 3rd schedule (2), page 74.
- Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, &c.*, in Provinces—Under their exclusive control, 92 (7).
- *Marine*—Under the exclusive control of General Government, 91 (11) 92 (7).
- Householders of Algoma*, aged 21 have a vote, 41.
- House of Commons*—Consists of 181 Members, 37—Ontario, 82—Quebec, 65—Nova Scotia, 19—New Brunswick, 15, 37.
- *Called together* from time to time, 38, at least once within 12 months, 20.
- *Elected* for 5 years, subject to Dissolution, 50.
- *Election Laws* in force in Provinces apply to elections for Commons, excepting as regards Algoma, 41.
- *Electoral Districts*—Of 4 Provinces, 40.
- *Increase of Members*—Allowed, but without disturbing proportionate representation, 52.
- *Questions*—Decided by majority, the Speaker having a vote when voices are equal, 49.
- *Quorum*, 20 members, including Speaker, 48.
- *Representation*—Readjusted at each decennial census, 51.
- *Senators*—Ineligible for Commons, 39.
- *Speaker*—Elected with all practical speed, 44. Same on *Vacancy*, 45. Presides Meetings of the House, 46. If *Absent* during 48 hours, another is elected pro. tem., 47.
- *Tax and Appropriation Bills* originate in Commons, 53.
- *Vacancies*—In representation filled as directed in 42 sec., 43.
- *Writs*, how issued before provision is made by Parliament, 42.
- Huntingdon*—See Argenteuil.

I

- Illness or Inability of a Lieutenant Governor*—An Administrator is appointed by Governor General, 67.
- Immigration and Agriculture*—Provincial Laws superseded by Laws of Parliament of Canada, 95.

Immunities, Privileges and Powers, of Houses and Members of Parliament, 18. See *Privileges*.

Origin of Bills.—Originators in Lower House, 24. Are first recommended by message, 34.

Priority or Absence of a Lieutenant Governor. See *Minister*.

Of Speakers. See *Speakers*.

Proprietors of Companies.—See *Companies*.

Business of Members of House of Commons.—Must take place without interfering with prerogatives reserved to it, 25.

Business and Orders, Lords.—Under exclusive control of Parliament, 31 (21).

Controlling.—Of selected officers for Commons, 32. For Ministers in Quebec, 53.

Expenses and Remuneration.—Under absolute control of Parliament, 31 (21).

Intercolonial Railway, to connect the St. Lawrence with Halifax.—Government of Canada bound to provide for its commencement within 5 months after Union and to build it throughout, without interruption, with all practical speed, 145.

Control of Money.—Under the exclusive control of General Government, 31 (19).

Control of Public Debt of Provinces.—Constitutes the 2nd charge on the G. R. F. of Canada, 164.

—The General Government cannot free the allowance to Provinces, all interest due on such Debt, in excess of the time allowed by Union Act 118.

—Paid in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 118. See *Allowance to Provinces*.

Books, Act, of Parliament of Canada and of Quebec.—To be printed and published in English and French, 103.

Judges of Superior, District, and County Courts.—Except Judges of Probate Courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are all appointed by Governor General, 36, and temporarily selected from respective Bars, 97.

—Of Quebec Court, always from Bar of L. C., 58.

Of Superior Courts.—Removable by Governor General on Address of Senate and Commons, 99.

Salaries, Allowances and Pensions (except Judges of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) of the Judges of the above Courts and of the Courts of Admiralty, when paid by salary, are fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada, 100. See *Appeal*.

- Halifax*—The capital of Nova Scotia, 38.
- House*—Entitled to two Members, the 17 other Counties entitled to one each, 39 (3).
- Habitants, French*—The property of Canada, 168. See 3rd schedule (2), page 74.
- Habitants, Indians, Spaniards, and the Portuguese*—Under their existing control, 23 (1).
- Marine*—Under the exclusive control of General Government, 24 (1) 25 (2).
- Householders of Algeria*, aged 21 have a vote, 41.
- House of Commons*—Consists of 184 Members, 37—Ontario, 57—Quebec, 65—Nova Scotia, 19—New Brunswick, 18.
- Called together from time to time, 28, at least once within months, 28.
- Elected for 5 years, subject to Dissolution, 33.
- Electoral Laws* in force in Provinces apply to elections for the House, excepting as regards Algeria, 41.
- Electoral Districts*—Of 4 Provinces, 40.
- Increase of Members*—Allowed, but without disturbing proportional representation, 31.
- Questions*—Decided by majority, the Speaker having a vote when votes are equal, 40.
- Quorum*, 10 members, including Speaker, 43.
- Representation*—Renewed at each decennial census, 31.
- Speaker*—Ineligible for Commons, 38.
- Speaker*—Elected with all practical speed, 44. Same on P. 45. President Meetings of the House, 46. If absent during 25 days, another is elected pro tem., 47.
- Tax and Appropriation Bills* originate in Commons, 53.
- Votes*—In representation fixed as directed in 42 year, 43.
- Writs*, how issued before provision is made by Parliament, 42.
- Huntingdon*—See Argenteuil.

- Place or locality of a Lieutenant Governor*—An Administrator is appointed by Governor General, 57.
- Immigration and Agriculture*—Victorial Laws superseded by Laws of Parliament of Canada, 68.

- Immunities, Privileges and Powers*, of Houses and Members of Parliament, 18. See Privileges.
- Impost or Tax Bills*—Originate in Lower Houses, 53, 90. Are first recommended by message, 54.
- Illness or Absence of a Lieutenant Governor*. See Illness.
- Of Speakers—See Speakers.
- Incorporation of Companies*—See Companies.
- Increase of Members of House of Commons*—Must take place without interfering with proportionate representation, 52.
- Indians and Indian Lands*—Under exclusive control of Parliament, 91 (24).
- Ineligibility*—Of salaried officers for Commons, 41. For Ontario or Quebec, 83.
- Insolvency and Bankruptcy*—Under exclusive control of Parliament, 91, (21).
- Intercolonial Railway*, to connect the St. Lawrence with Halifax.—Government of Canada bound to provide for its commencement within 6 months after Union and to build it throughout, without intermission, with all practical speed, 145.
- Interest of Money*—Under the exclusive control of General Government, 91 (19).
- Interest of Public Debts of Provinces*—Constitutes the 2nd charge on the C. R. F. of Canada, 104.
- The General Government deduct from the allowances to Provinces, all interest due on such Debts, in excess of the sums allowed by Union Act, 118.
- Paid to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 116. See Allowances to Provinces.

J

- Journals, &c., of Parliament of Canada and of Quebec*—To be printed and published in English and French, 133.
- Judges of Superior, District, and County Courts*—Except Judges of Probate Courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are all appointed by Governor General, 96, and temporarily selected from respective Bars, 97.
- *Of Quebec Courts*, always from Bar of L. C., 98.
- *Of Superior Courts*—Removable by Governor General, on Address of Senate and Commons, 99.
- *Salaries, Allowances and Pensions* (except Judges of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) of the Judges of the above Courts and of the Courts of Admiralty, when paid by salary, are fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada, 100. See *Appeal*.

K

Kamouraska Court House—Joint property of Quebec and Ontario, 113.
See 4th schedule, page 74.

L

Lake Improvements—The property of Canada, 108. See 3rd schedule, (5), page 74.

Lands set apart for public purposes—Belong to Canada, 108. See 3rd schedule (10), page 74.

Lands, Mines, Minerals, Royalties, &c., in a Province, belong to that Province, 109.

Lands or Property—Belonging to Canada, or Provinces, not liable to taxation, 125.

Law Society, U. C.—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.

Laws of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—May be assimilated by Parliament, 94.

Laws in force at the Union in Provinces, continue in force, subject to Union Act, 129.

Legal Tender—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (20).

Legislative Assemblies—Of Ontario, 69, 70—Of Quebec, 71, 80.

Legislative Council of Quebec, 71, 72.

Legislative Councillors—Of late Provinces, 127.

—*Of Quebec*—Are appointed by Lieutenant Governor, 72. Qualifications, 73. Vacancies, 74. New Appointments, 75. Questions thereon, determined by Council, 76.

Legislative Grant, L. C.—Joint Property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.

Liabilities of Canada—See *Consolidated Revenue Fund* of Canada.

Licenses—Of all kinds in Provinces for raising a Revenue for Provincial, Local or Municipal purposes, under their exclusive control, 92 (9).

Lieutenant Governors. See *Governors.*

Lighthouses, Buoys, &c.—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (9).

Lighthouses, Piers and Sable Island.—The property of Canada, 108. See 3rd schedule, (3), page 74.

Loans—See *Borrowing Money.*

Local Works and Undertakings—In Provinces, 23 (16). See Works.
 over Canada—Used after Union will not invalidate Deeds, &c.,
 128.

Number Days in New Brunswick—Continue to be fixed by the Pro-
 v. 11. (12), but not increased, 128.

Public Accounts—Joint Property of Quebec and Ontario, 129. See 4th
 schedule, page 74.

M

Manufactures or Produce—Of one Province admitted from throughout
 the other, 131.

Marine Hospitals and Quarantine—Under exclusive control of General
 Government, 21 (21).

Marriage—Administration of, within Provinces, under their exclusive
 control, 22 (17).

— and Divorce—Under exclusive control of General Government,
 22 (18).

Maximum Number of Senators, 23, 147. See Senate.

Meeting of Legislatures—Of Ontario and Quebec, within six months after
 Union, 21—And then from time to time, 22. At least once within
 12 months, 24.

— of Provinces, within 6 months after Union, 19, and then from
 time to time, 22. At least once within 12 months, 23.

Messages—See Arrangements.

— to Communicate Royal Assent to Bills, to be entered on
 the Journals of each House, 21.

Mutual—Announcing Governor's consent to Union, 21.

Widow's Dower—The property of each is, 108—See 3d schedule, (7)
 page 74.

Widow, Military and Naval—See Arrangements. Under exclusive con-
 trol of General Government, 21 (7).

Wills, Military, Naval, & Maritime, respective Provinces, 129.

Writs—Though called after same may be, 21, 22.
 Of Ontario and Quebec are invested with all the powers and
 immunities of the corresponding Officers of the late Provinces of
 Canada, 125.

Writings—See Arrangements.

Money Borrowed—On sole credit of a Province, regular under its exclu-
 sive control, 22 (23).

— Or Public Credit by General Government, is exclusively under
 its control, 21 (25).

Commonwealth Court House—Joint property of Quebec and Ontario, 11
See 4th schedule, page 74.

I.

B.

Lake Improvements—The property of Canada, 108. See 3rd schedule
page 74.

Lands set apart for public purposes—Belong to Canada, 108. See
3rd schedule (10), page 74.

Lands, Mines, Minerals, Royalties, &c., in a Province, belong to the
Province, 108.

Lands or Property—Belonging to Canada, or Provinces, not liable
to taxation, 110.

Law Society, B. C.—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 110. See
4th schedule, page 74.

Laws of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—May be amended
by Parliament, 54.

Laws in force of the Union in Provinces, continue in force, subject
to Union Act, 52.

Legal Tender—Under authority of Central Government, 52. See
Legislative Assemblies.

Legislative Assemblies—Of Ontario, 69, 79—Of Quebec, 71, 80.

Legislative Council of Quebec, 51, 72.

Legislative Councils—Of late Provinces, 51.
—Of Quebec were appointed by Lieutenant Governor, 72. Qua-
lifications, 51. Vacancies, 54. New Appointments, 75. Qualifica-
tions, determined by Council, 75.

Legislative Council of Ontario, 51, 72. Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 110
See 4th schedule, page 74.

Legislative Council of Ontario—See *Legislative Council of Ontario*.

Licenses—Of all kinds in Provinces for raising a Revenue for Provin-
cial and Local or Municipal purposes, under their exclusive control,
52 (9).

Lieutenant Governors. See *Governors*.

Lighthouses, Buoys, &c.—Under exclusive control of Central Gov-
ernment, 51 (9).

Lighthouses, Piers and other Islands—The property of Canada, 110
See 3rd schedule, page 74.

Loans—See *Borrowing Money*.

- Local Works and Undertakings*—In Provinces, 92 (10). See Works.
Lower Canada—Used after Union will not invalidate Deeds, &c., 138.
Lumber Dues in New Brunswick—Continue to be levied by the Province, but not increased, 124.
Lunatic Asylums—Joint Property of Quebec and Ontario, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.

M

- Manufactures or Produce*—Of one Province admitted free throughout Canada, 121.
Marine Hospitals and Quarantine—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (11).
Marriage—Solemnization of, within Provinces, under their exclusive control, 92 (12).
 — and *Divorce*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (26).
Maximum Number of Senators. 28, 147. See *Senate*.
Meeting of Legislatures—Of Ontario and Quebec, within six months after Union, 81—And then from time to time, 82. At least once within 12 months, 86.
 — *Of Parliament*, within 6 months after Union, 19, and then from time to time, 38. At least once within 12 months, 20.
Megantic—See *Argenteuil*.
Messages, &c—Communicating Royal Assent to Bills, to be entered on the Journals of each House, 57.
Messages.—Announcing Governor's consent to Money Bills, 54.
Military Roads.—The property of Canada, 108—See 3rd schedule, (7) page 74.
Militia, Military and Naval Service and Defense—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (7).
Mines, Minerals, Royalties, &c.—Belong to respective Provinces, 109.
Ministers—Though salaried officers are eligible, 41, 83.
 — Of Ontario and Quebec, are invested with all the powers and immunities of the corresponding Officers of the late Province of Canada, 135.
Missisquoi—See *Argenteuil*.
Money Borrowed—On sole credit of a Province, remains under its exclusive control, 92, (3)
 — On Public Credit by General Government, is exclusively under its control, 91 (4).

- Money Bills*—Originate in Commons, 53, and in Legislative Assemblies, 90. Must be recommended during the same session, by Governor General, 54, or Lieutenant Governor, 90.
- Money Votes, Resolutions or Addresses.* Must be first recommended, 54 90.
- Montreal Court House*—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.
- Montreal Turnpike Trust*—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.
- Municipal Loan Fund, U. C.*—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.
- L. C., Do do
- Municipal Institutions.* Under exclusive control of Provinces, 92 (8).
- Municipalities Fund*—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.

N

- Naturalization and Aliens*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (25).
- Naval Service*— Do do., 91 (7).
- Navigation and Shipping*— Do do., 91 (10).
- New Brunswick*—Retains its present limits, 7, and Executive Authority, 64. Its Legislature, 88. Courts, Commissions, Officers, &c., 29.
- *Appropriation and Tax Bills.*—The provisions applicable to Parliament, 53, 54, apply to Provinces, 90. *Assets*—See *Allowances to Provinces.* *Her Lumber dues* are retained, 124. *Her Public Property* not disposed of by Union Act, is retained, subject to be taken when required for Fortifications or Defense, 117.
- Newfoundland*—May be admitted into the Union by the Queen in Council, on Addresses of the Houses of Parliament and of the Houses of its own Legislature, 146, 147. When admitted, it will be entitled to four representatives in the Senate, 147.
- Normal Number of Senators,* 21, 147.
- Normal Schools*—Property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.
- North Western Territory*—May be admitted into the Union, on Address from Houses of Parliament, 146.
- Nova Scotia*—Retains its present limits, 7, and Executive Authority, 64. Its Legislature, 88. Courts, Commissions, Officers, &c., 129.
- *Appropriation and Tax Bills*—Provisions applicable to Parliament, apply to Provinces, 90. *Assets*—See *Allowances to Provinces.*

Not in Bill.—Originals in Commons, 51, and in Legislative Assembly, 52, must be recommended during the same session, by Governor General, 54, or Lieutenant Governor, 99.

Money Vote, Resolutions or Addresses.—Must be first recommended, 54.

National Court House.—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.

National Tariff Trust.—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.

National Debt Fund, U. C..—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.

L. C. Do do do

Municipal Institutions.—Under exclusive control of Provinces, 93 (F).

Municipalities Fund.—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.

N

Naturalization and Aliens.—Under exclusive control of Governor General, 91 (25).

Navy Service.— Do do

Navigators and Shipping.— Do

New Brunswick.—Retains its present limits, 7, and votes,

(1) 64; 1st Legislature, 88; Courts, Commissions,

Appropriations and Tax Bills.—The provisions

(1) 64, 64, apply to Provinces, 99. As

Provinces: The limits of the are retained, 17

party not disposed of by Union Act, is retained

taken when required for Provinces at Provinces

Admitted into the Union, 147.

Control, in Address of the House of Parliament

House of its own Legislature, 134, 147. When admitted,

admitted to four representatives in the Senate, 147.

Normal Number of Senators, 21, 147.

Normal Schools.—Property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.

North Western Territory.—May be admitted into the Union, on Address from Houses of Parliament, 146.

Nova Scotia.—Retains its present limits, 7, and Executive Authority, (1) 64; 1st Legislature, 88; Courts, Commissions, Officers, and 179.

Appropriations and Tax Bills.—Provisions applicable to Territories, apply to Provinces, 99. Admitted.—See Provisions in Provinces.

Her Public Property not disposed of by Union Act, is retained, subject to be taken for Fortifications or Defense, 117.



Oaths—By Members of Privy Council, 11. By Lieutenant Governors, same as Governor General, 61. By Senators, 128. By Members of Commons, Legislative Councillors and Members of Assemblies, 128. For Oath of Allegiance and Declaration of Qualification, *See* 5th schedule, page 75.

Officers—Of late Provinces continue in Office after Union, at the will of the Governor General, or of the Provinces, 129.

— Whose Offices or Departments are transferred to General Government continue to discharge their duties under the same obligations, 130. *New Officers* may be appointed by Governor General for carrying out provisions of Union Act, 131.

Offices and Officers—In Provinces, under exclusive control of Local Governments, 92 (4)

Ontario—Province of—Formed of the late Province of Upper Canada, 6, is divided into 82 Electoral Districts, enumerated in the first schedule, each returning one Member for the Commons, 40, and one for the Assembly, 70.

— The Legislature consists of the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislative Assembly, 69. With power to modify its constitution, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant Governor, 92 (1). The Governor's Powers and Authorities may be altered or abolished, if not derived from Imperial Acts, 65.—All Courts, Commissions, Officers, &c., continue after Union, 149. Officeholders ineligible, save ministers and others, 83. *See* Attorney General.

— The Assembly is elected for 4 years, subject to Dissolution. To be called together within 6 months after the Union, 81. thereafter from time to time, 82. At least once within 12 m 86.

— The provisions applicable to Commons in regard to *of Speaker, Quorum and Voting*, apply to Assembly, 87. provisions in regard to Appropriation and Tax Bills, 90.

— *Vacancies* in the Representation until otherwise filled up as directed in 42 sec., 43.

Ordinance Property—Belongs to Canada, 108.—*See* ? page 74.

Ottawa—Seat of Government of Dominion, 16.

P

- Parliament of Canada*—Name of Legislative Power of Confederation, 17. Consists of the Queen, Senate and Commons, 17. A Parliament continues for 5 years, unless dissolved, 50. Its powers not to exceed those of the House of Commons, England, at the passing of the Union Act, 18.
- *Its first Meeting* to be held within 6 months after Union, 19. And thereafter from time to time, 38. At least once within 12 months, 20.
- Its powers for making Laws generally, and exclusively on certain subjects, are enumerated in sections 91, 92, 93. See *Distribution of Legislative Power*.
- Patents of Invention*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (22).
- Payment of Interest*—To Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 116. See *Allowances to Provinces*.
- Under Union Act, or in Discharge of Liabilities of late Provinces, assumed by Canada, shall, until Parliament otherwise provides, be made in the manner ordered by Governor General in Council, 120.
- Penalties and Imprisonment*—In Provinces, 92 (15). See *Fines*.
- Penitentiaries*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91, (28):
- Penitentiary at Kingston*—To be the Penitentiary for Ontario and Quebec, until Parliament otherwise provides, 141.
- Pensions of Judges*, 100. See *Judges*.
- Piers, Lighthouses and Sable Island*. The property of General Government, 108. See 3rd schedule, (3), page 74.
- Pontiac*. See *Argenteuil*.
- Population of Respective Provinces*—To be distinguished in next Census, 8. See *Census—Readjustment*.
- Offices, Custom Houses and other Public Buildings*—Unless set apart by Parliament for Provinces, are the property of the General Government, 108. See 3rd schedule, (8), page 74.
- Post-Office*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91, (5).
- Parliament*—See *Parliament*.
- Powers and Functions*—Of Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, may be altered or abolished by respective Legislatures, not when derived from Imperial Acts, 65. Nor can a Lieutenant Governor interfere with the office of Lieutenant Governor, 92, (1).

- Prince Edward Island*—May be admitted in the Union by the Queen in Council, on Addresses from the Houses of Parliament of Canada and Houses of its Legislature, 146.
- When admitted, is entitled to 4 members in the Senate, two being taken from the number now allowed to Nova Scotia, and two from New Brunswick, 147.
- Prisons, Public and Reformatory, in Provinces*—Under their exclusive control, 73 (6).
- Provinces, Territories and Powers of Houses and Members of Parliament*—To be defined by Act of Parliament, but not to exceed those of the House and Members of Common, England, at the passing of the Union Act, 7.
- Privy Counsellors*—Appointed, sworn and vested by Governor General, 11.
- Provinces of Canada, in Ontario and Maritime Provinces, to be constituted,* 34.
- Procedure in Criminal Matters, and the Criminal Law*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 41 (2).
- Proclamation of Union*—To issue within 6 months of the passing of the Union Act, 3, and to contain names of all Provinces, 25. Dated 22nd May, 1871. Union Proclamation, 1871, 1867.
- Proclamations*—
- Issued by late Province of Canada, and having effect after Union, to have full force, 138. To give effect to the Union Act, to be issued after by Lieutenant Governor, 139.
- Announcing Royal Assent, to reserved Bills, to be entered on Journals of both Houses, 17.
- Protective and Manufacturing of a Province*—Admitted free throughout Canada, 71.
- Provincial Acts and Bills of Provinces*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 41 (2).
- Property of Provinces, 17*—See Public Property of Provinces.
- Property of Lands belonging to Canada, or the Provinces, not liable to Taxation,* 116.
- Provincial Schools.* See Education.
- Provincial Property*—All property not assigned to Dominion by Union Act, 17. See Duties and Revenues reserved to Provinces.
- Provisions, respecting Speaker, Quorum, Mode of voting in Commons, apply to Ontario, and Quebec,* 57.
- Respecting Presentation of Money Bills, 58.
- Respecting Bills reserved for signature of Royal Proclamator, 57, or for Governor General's Pleasure, 58.
- Public Debt and Property, Under exclusive control of General Government,* 41 (1).
- Public Debt of Provinces*—Interest thereon shall not charge on Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, 104.

- Parliament of Canada**—Name of Legislative Power of Confederation, 17. Consists of the Queen, Senate and Commons, 17. A Parliament must continue for 5 years, unless dissolved, 26. Its powers are extended those of the House of Commons, England, at the passing of the Union Act, 18.
- Its sittings** to be held within 4 months after Union, 18 and thereafter from time to time, 28. At least once within 12 months, 26.
- Its powers for making Laws generally, and exclusively on certain subjects**, are enumerated in sections 91, 92, 93. See *Distribution of Legislative Power*.
- Patents of Invention**—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (32).
- Payment of Interest**—To Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 116. See *Allocation to Provinces*.
- Under Union Act, as to discharge of Liabilities of late Provinces**, assumed by Canada, shall, until Parliament otherwise provides, be made in the manner ordered by Governor General in Council, 126.
- Police and Department**—In Provinces, 92 (18). See *Police*.
- Penitentiaries**—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91, (28).
- Penitentiary at Kingston**—To be the Penitentiary for Ontario and Quebec, until Parliament otherwise provides, 141.
- Personnel of Judges**, 104. See *Judges*.
- Ports, Light-houses and Harbours**—The property of General Government, 91, (34). See also *Harbours*, page 74.
- Postage**. See *Argentine*.
- Principles of Legislative Procedure**—To be distinguished in next Chapter.
- Public Buildings, Courts Houses and other Public Buildings**—Unless set apart by Parliament for Provinces, are the property of the General Government, 108. See also *Harbours*, (35), page 74.
- Prisons**—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91, (28).
- Provinces**—See *Provinces*.
- Provinces and Territories**—Of the Dominion of Ontario may be altered or abolished by respective Legislatures when derived from Imperial Acts, 65. See also *Provinces*, page 74.

- Prince Edward Island*—May be admitted in the Union by the Queen in Council, on Addresses from the Houses of Parliament of Canada and Houses of its Legislature, 146.
- When admitted, is entitled to 4 members in the Senate, two being taken from the number now allowed to Nova Scotia, and two from New Brunswick, 147.
- Prisons, Public and Reformatory*, in Provinces—Under their exclusive control, 92 (6).
- Privileges, Immunities and Powers of Houses and Members of Parliament*—To be defined by Act of Parliament, but not to exceed those of the House and Members of Common, England, at the passing of the Union Act, 18.
- Privy Councillors*—Appointed, sworn and removed by Governor General, 11.
- Procedure of Courts*, in Ontario and Maritime Provinces, to be assimilated, 94.
- Procedure in Criminal Matters*, and the Criminal Law—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (27).
- Proclamation of Union*—To issue within 6 months of the passing of the Union Act, 3, and to contain names of 1st Senators, 25. Issued 22nd May, 1867. Union Proclaimed 1st July, 1867.
- Proclamations* :
- Issued by late Province of Canada, and taking effect after Union, to have full force, 139. If not issued before Union, may be issued after by Lieutenant Governor, 140.
- Announcing Royal Assent to reserved Bills, to be entered on Journals of both Houses, 57.
- Produce and Manufactures of a Province*—Admitted free throughout Canada, 121.
- Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91, (18).
- Property of Provinces*, 17—See Public Property of Provinces.
- Property or Lands* belonging to Canada, or the Provinces, not liable to Taxation, 125.
- Protestant Schools*. See Education.
- Provincial Property*—All property not assigned to Dominion by Union Act, 117. See Duties and Revenues reserved to Provinces.
- Provisions*, respecting Speaker, Quorum, Mode of voting in Commons, apply to Ontario and Quebec, 87.
- Respecting recommendation of Money Votes, do , 90.
- Respecting Bills reserved for signification of Royal Pleasure, 57, or for Governor General's Pleasure, 90.
- Public Debt and Property*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (1).
- Public Debts of Provinces*—Interest thereon forms 2nd charge on Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, 104.

- Public Lands and Timber* in Provinces—Under their exclusive control, 92, (5).
- Public Officers*—Permanent or Temporary, save Ministers and others, are ineligible for Commons, 41, or Provinces, 83. See Attorney General.
- Public Property of Provinces*—When not otherwise disposed of, belong to Provinces, 117. See Duties and Revenues reserved to Provinces.
- Public Works and Property*—In each Province, enumerated in 3rd schedule, page 74, belong to Canada, 108.

Q

- Qualifications*, Of Senators, 23. Of Legislative Councillors, 73. Of Members of Commons, 41. Questions arising thereon, 76. See *Disqualification*.
- Quarantine and Marine Hospitals*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (11). 92 (7).
- Quebec, The Province of*—Formed of late Province of Lower Canada, 6.
- Divided for Commons into 65 Electoral Districts, as at present, each returning one Member, 40 (2). See *Readjustment*.
- *Its Legislature* consists of three Branches, 71. 1st. The Lieutenant Governor and his Advisers, 63. 2nd. The Legislative Council composed of 24 Members, representing the 24 Electoral Divisions of the Legislative Council of late Canada East, appointed for life unless tenure be altered, by Local Legislature, 72. Qualifications, 73. Vacancies, 74, 75. Questions thereon, 76. Speaker—See *Speakers*—Quorum, 10, including the Speaker, 78. 3rd. The Legislative Assembly, composed of 65 Members, representing same Electoral Districts as for Commons, subject to be altered by Legislature but with certain restrictions regarding the 12 English Electoral Districts, 80. See *Argenteuil*.
- *Legislature to be called together* within 6 months after Union, 81, and then from time to time, 82. At least once within 12 months, 86. *Officeholders*, ineligible, save Ministers, and others, 83. See *Attorney General*.
- *Election Laws* of late Province of Canada continue in force, 84.
- *Duration* of Assemblies, 4 years, unless dissolved, 85. Provisions respecting Commons, in regard to Speaker, Quorum and Mode of voting apply to Assembly, 87. Also provisions in regard to Appropriation and Tax Bills, 90. *Writs* for 1st Elections issued by Lieutenant Governor and addressed as directed by Governor General, 89. *All Courts, Commissions, Officers, &c.*, continued after Union, 149. Constitution may be changed by Legislature, but not

with regard to Office of Lieutenant Governor, 92 (1), though his prerogatives (not derived from Imperial Acts) may be altered or abolished, 65.

Quebec Fire Loan Fund—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.

Quebec Turnpike Trust— Do do.

Queen, Her Majesty the—Her powers extend to Her Successors, Sovereigns of Great Britain, 2. Invested with the Executive Authority, 9, and Command in Chief of all Forces, 15. Head of Parliament of Canada, 17.

Queen's Privy Council for Canada—Members are appointed, sworn and removed by Governor General, 11.

Questions—In Senate decided by majority of voices, Speaker always voting: when voices are equal, the question is negatived, 36. The above apply to the Legislative Council, Quebec, 79. In Commons, 49. In Assemblies, 87. Questions are decided by majority of voices, Speaker only voting when voices are equal, *Ibid.*

Quorum—In Senate, 15 including Speaker, 35.

— In Legislative Council, 10, do, 78.

— In Commons, 20, do do, 48.

— In Assemblies, Ontario and Quebec, 20, do do, 87.

R

Railways—When connecting a Province with any other, or extending beyond the limits of a Province, under exclusive control of General Government, 92 (10).

Railways and Railway Stocks, Mortgages, &c. The property of Canada, 108. See 3rd schedule, (6), page 74.

Readjustment of Representation, after each decennial census, 51. In the proportion that the population of Quebec will bear to number 65, 51.

— The Members representing a Province shall not be diminished unless its population shall have decreased *one twentieth*, in the aggregate of the population of Canada, 51 (4)

Recommendation of Money Votes—By Governor General (or by Lieutenant Governor, 96), during same session, required, 54.

Records, Books and Documents of late Province of Canada—To be divided between Ontario and Quebec by Governor General in Council. Certified extracts or copies admitted in evidence, 143.

Reduction—Of Senate to normal number, 21, 147.

— Of Representatives of a Province. See *Readjustment*.

- Remedial Laws*—By Parliament in regard to Dissident Schools, when a Legislature neglects the decisions of the Governor General in Council, 93. See *Education*.
- Removal of Lieutenant Governors*—By Governor General, 59.
- Representation of Provinces*—In Senate, 22—In Commons, 51. See *Readjustment*.
- Reserved Bills*—Not to become Law, unless Royal Assent be communicated within two years by Speech, Message or Proclamation, 57.
- Resignations*—Of Senators, 30. Of Legislative Councillors, 74. Of Members of Commons, 41—Of Members of Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec, 84.
- Returning Officers*—For 1st Elections of Parliament and Legislatures, 42.
- Revenue, Debts, Assets and Taxation*—All matters relating thereto to be found in section 102 to 126 inclusive.
- Rivers and Lake Improvements*—The property of General Government, 108. See 3rd schedule, (5), page 74.
- Roman Catholic Schools*, 93. See *Education*.
- Royal Assent to Bills, &c.*—Passed by both Houses, may be given or withheld by the Governor General, 55. Or by the Lieutenant Governor, 90. Or the Bill may be reserved, 55.
- Copies of all Bills assented to, are transmitted to the Colonial Secretary, and may be disallowed within two years, 56.
- A Provincial Act must be disallowed within one year, 90.
- Royal Institution*—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.
- Royalties, Mines, Minerals and Sums due* for the same—Belong to the Respective Provinces, 109.
- Rupert's Land*—May be admitted into the Union, on Address from the Houses of Parliament of Canada, 146.

S

- Sable Island, Beacons, &c.*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (9).
- Savings Banks*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (16).
- Salariated Officers*, excepting Ministers and certain High Functionaries are ineligible, 41, 83. See *Attorney General*.
- Salaries* :
- Of Governor General, £10,000 stg., forms 3rd charge on Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada; may be altered by Parliament, 105.

Of Legislative Councils, are tried and provided by Parliament,
 Of Judges, 36, 38, 40, 42, 100.
 Of Civil and other Officers of Government of Canada, under
 exclusive authority of General Government, 91 (13).
 Of Provincial Officers, under exclusive control of Legislatures,
 92 (1).
 Of and other Officers of the Executive,
 93.
 Of the Electoral Districts of Canada, 40, 70. And, Trial by Juries
 Electoral Districts of Canada, and to be assigned within the limits of the
 Members representing the same, not to the full of the
 Provincial Paper and Property, being the property of Canada, 100.
 101. And, being the property of Ontario and Quebec, 102, 103.
 Oath of Allegiance and Declaration of Assent, 104, 105.
 Oath and Declaration, 105. See Education.
 Of the Executive—See Great Seal.
 Oath and Assent, 104, 105.—Under exclusive control of General
 Government, 91 (13).
 Oath and Register of Ontario and Quebec—See Attorney General.
 Of the House of Commons—A Branch of the Parliament of Canada, 91.
 Consists of 73 Members, styled Senators 71. For the appointment
 of Senators, the Dominion is subdivided into 3 Divisions,
 1st Division—Quebec, each sending 24 Members, 72. Nova
 Scotia and New Brunswick, each sending 24 Members, 72.
 The Governor General appoints Members, 73, and the Queen,
 74. The Queen, on the recommendation of the Governor General,
 may name in each of the 3 Divisions, one or two additional Mem-
 bers, 74, making in all 78, which number cannot be exceeded, 75,
 except on admission of Newfoundland, 76.
 After the appointment of 3 or 5 additional Members, and until
 the Senate is again reduced to its normal number, 72, vacancies
 are not filled by the Governor General, but by the Queen, on his
 recommendation, 77. The Senate determines all Questions of
 Qualification and Vacancy, 78. All questions are decided by a
 majority of votes; the speaker always votes, and when the votes
 are equal, the motion is negatived, 79.
 Short—Are appointed for Life, 79. Their normal number is 72, 81—
 Quebec Senators must represent one of the 24 Electoral Divisions
 specified in schedule A, in chapter 2 of a consolidated statute of
 late Province, and reside, or have their property qualification
 therein, 82. Qualification, 83. Every Senator must reside in the
 Province for which he is appointed, 84 (1). Mode of Summoning,
 84. The 1st Senators approved by the Queen, and their names
 inserted in Royal Proclamation of Assent, 85. Senators ineligible

Remedial Acts—By Parliament in regard to Dissident Schools, 43.
 a Lieutenant neglects the duties of the Governor General
 Council, 55. See *Education*.

Respect of Lieutenant-Governor—By Governor General, 52.

Representatives of Provinces—In Senate, 22.—In Commons, 51.
Resolutions.

Revised Bills—Not to become Law, unless Royal Assent be com-
 menced within two years by Speech, Message or Proclamation, 57.

Resignations—Of Senators, 39. Of Legislative Councilors, 74.
 Members of Commons, 42.—Of Members of Assemblies of Ontario
 and Quebec, 84.

Returning Officers—For 1st Elections of Parliament and Legislature,
 42.

Various Bills, Acts and Resolves—All matters relating thereto be
 found in numbers 107 to 129 inclusive.

Rights and Liabilities Imposition—The property of General Government,
 102. See 3rd schedule, (a), page 74.

Rights, Charitable Schools, 93. See *Education*.

Royal Assent to Bills, &c.—Passed by both Houses, may be given
 withheld by the Governor General, 55. Or by the Lieutenant-Gov-
 ernor, 80. Or the Bill may be reserved, 55.

—Copies of all Bills assented to, are transmitted to the Colonial
 Secretary, and may be disallowed within two years, 56.

—A Provincial Act must be disallowed within one year, 46.

Royal Institution—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4
 schedule, page 74.

Respect, Mines, Minerals, and Saws &c for the same—Belong to the
 respective Provinces, 109.

Reports, Land—May be admitted into the Union, an Address from the
 House of Parliament of Canada, 146.

S

Sable Island, Fisheries, &c.—Under exclusive control of General Govern-
 ment, 91 (9).

Springe Banks—Under exclusive control of General Government,
 110.

Subsidiary Officers, including Ministers and certain High Functionaries
 are ineligible, 48, 58. See *Attorney General*.

Subsidies.

—Of Governor General, £16,000 sig. forms 3rd charge on Consti-
 tuted Revenue Fund of Canada; may be altered by Parliament,
 105.

— *Of Lieutenant Governors*, are fixed and provided by Parliament, 60.

— *Of Judges*, do do do, 100.

— *Of Civil and other Officers of Government of Canada*, under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (8)

— *Of Provincial Officers*—Under exclusive control of Legislatures, 92 (4).

Saloon and Shop Licenses—See *Licenses*.

Schedules :—

— 1st. Electoral Districts of Ontario, 40, 70. 2nd. Twelve Electoral Districts of Quebec, not to be altered unless a majority of the Members representing the same, vote for the Bill, 80. 3rd. Provincial Works and Property, being the property of Canada, 108. 4th. Assets, being the property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. 5th. Oath of Allegiance and Declaration of Qualification, 128.

Schools and Education, 93—See *Education*.

Seals of the Provinces—See *Great Seals*.

Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries—Under exclusive control of General Government; 91 (12).

Secretary and Registrar Ontario and Quebec—See *Attorney General*.

Senate or Upper House—A Branch of the Parliament of Canada, 17. Consists of 72 Members, styled Senators, 21. For the apportionment of Senators, the Dominion is subdivided into 3 Divisions. 1st. Ontario—2nd. Quebec, each sending 24 Members—3rd. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, each sending twelve Members, 22. The Governor General appoints Members, 24, and fills vacancies, 32. The Queen, on the recommendation of the Governor General, may name in each of the 3 Divisions, one or two additional Members, 26, making in all 78, which number cannot be exceeded, 28, except on admission of Newfoundland, 147.

— After the appointment of 3 or 6 additional Members, and until the Senate is again reduced to its normal number, 72, vacancies are not filled by the Governor General, but by the Queen, on his recommendation, 27. The Senate determines all Questions of Qualification and Vacancy, 33. All questions are decided by a majority of voices, the Speaker always voting, and when the voices are equal, the question is negatived, 36.

Senators—Are appointed for Life, 29. Their normal number is 72, 21—Quebec Senators must represent one of the 24 Electoral Divisions specified in schedule A., to chapter 1 of Consolidated Statutes of late Province, and reside, or have their property qualification therein, 22. Qualifications, 23. Every Senator must reside in the Province for which he is appointed, 23 (5). Mode of Summoning, 24. The 1st Senators approved by the Queen, and their names inserted in Royal Proclamation of Union, 25. Senators ineligible

- for Commons, 39. They are sworn in and take and subscribe a declaration of Qualification before taking their Seats, 128. See *Resignations*.
- Shefford and Sherbrooke* (Town of)—See *Argenteuil*.
- Shipping and Navigation*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (10).
- Signification of Royal Pleasure to Bills*, 55, 56.
- Sittings of Parliament and Legislatures*—See *Meeting of*.
- Solicitor General, Quebec*—See *Attorney General*.
- Speakers* :—
- Of *Senate*, appointed and removed by Governor General, 34. Has a voice in all cases, and when Voices are equal, the Question is negatived, 36.
 - Of *House of Commons*, chosen from and elected by its Members, 44. In case of Vacancy, another is elected, 45. He presides all meetings of the House, 46. When absent for more than 48 hours, another is elected *pro tem*, 47. Has a vote only when voices are equal, 49.
 - The above provisions apply to Speakers of Ontario and Quebec Assemblies, 87.
 - Of *Legislative Council, Quebec*, appointed, sworn and removed by Lieutenant Governor, 77. Has a vote in all cases, and when voices are equal, the question is negatived, 79. May be a Member of Executive Council, 63.
- Stanstead*—See *Argenteuil*,
- Steamboats, Dredges and Public Vessels*—The property of General Government, 108. See 3rd schedule, (4), page 74.
- Steamers and other Ships (lines of)*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 92 (10). See *Works, Local, and Undertakings*.
- Stocks, Cash, Bankers' Balances and Securities of Provinces*, with the exceptions contained in Union Act, are the property of Canada and taken in reduction of the respective Public Debts of the Provinces, 107.
- Substitution of Names*—Of Governor General for Queen ; Of Lieutenant Governor for Governor General. Of one for two years, 90.
- Sums paid yearly by Canada to Provinces*, 118. See *Allowances to Provinces*.
- Additional sum to N. Brunswick, 119.
- Superior Education, L. C.*—See *Education*.
- Supplies and Ways and Means*—See *Money Bills*.
- Summoning of H. of Commons*, from time to time, by Governor General 38. At least once every 12 months, 20.
- Tavern Licenses*—See *Licenses*.
- Tax and Appropriation Bills*—Originate in Commons, 53. Or in Assemblies, 90. And must be recommended by Governor General during same Session, 54. Or by Lieutenant Governor, 90.

Money—Raising money by any mode of taxation belongs exclusively to the General Government, 81 (13).

—Direct Taxation within each Province, for raising a Local Revenue, is the exclusive privilege of each Province, 81 (13).

—Provincial Works under exclusive control of General Government, 81 (13).—See Works, Local, and Undertakings.

—Immovable Property, Archaic—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 115. See 4th schedule, page 74.

—Imperial Acts—Of late Provinces of Canada—Words "Next Session," interpreted, 147.

—In and Outward—Under exclusive control of General Government, 81 (13).

—In and Outward—Ontario and Quebec—See Attorney General.

—In and Outward—May be constituted in Quebec, 149.

—In and Outward—May, Number of Members of Provinces to Canada, in reduction of Public Debt, 101.

—Joint Obligations—The Parliament and General Government have all the necessary powers for performing the Obligations of Canada and the Provinces towards Foreign Countries under Imperial Treaties, 122.

—Joint Property of Funds—Of Ontario and Maritime Provinces, may be created by Parliament, but must be sanctioned by Provinces, 84.

—Joint Property of Funds—Its provisions take effect on or after Union, unless otherwise expressed or limited in the act, 47.

—Joint Property of Funds—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 115. See 4th schedule, page 74.

—Joint Property of Funds—Used in India, see, after India, what are other laws, 118.

—Joint Property of Funds—English and French Language in Houses of Parliament and Quebec, 125. See French Language.

—Joint Property of Funds—Cases—Happening in Commons before 1st Session, or after 1st meeting, but before resolution is made thereon, shall be filled under the 5th section, 51.

—In Legislative Council—Cases, filled by Lieutenant-Governor, 71.

—In Office of Speaker, Ontario and Quebec, 81 (13) as directed by Commons in 4th section, 51.

—Of Staff of Secretary to Legislature, 54. In other cases, 51. Filled by Governor General, 51. Or by His Majesty, 56.

—Of the Senate, 56. In 1st Session, 56. In Legislative Council, Quebec, 70. In Assemblies, Ontario or Quebec, 73 (15).

—Of the Senate—Under exclusive control of General Government, 81 (13).

—Of the Senate—See Public Works.

—Of the Senate—Local, and Undertakings in Provinces—Under their exclusive control, except Railways and other Public Railways, Canada.

for Members, 39. They are sworn in and take and subscribe declaration of Qualification before taking their Seats, 123.

Resignations.

Shefford and Sherbrooke (Town of)—See *Argenteuil*.

Shipping and Navigation—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (11).

Signification of Royal Pleasure to Bills, 53, 58.

Sittings of Parliament and Legislature—See *Meeting of*.

Speaker General, Quebec—See *Assembly General*.

Speakers—

—Of Senate, appointed and removed by Governor General, 37. Has a vote in all cases, and when Votes are equal, the question is negatived, 38.

—Of House of Commons, chosen from and elected by its Members, 37. In case of Vacancy, another is elected, 37. He presides at meetings of the House, 38. When absent for more than 40 days, another is elected pro tem, 37. Has a vote only when votes are equal, 38.

—The above provisions apply to Speakers of Ontario and Quebec Assemblies, 37.

—Of Legislative Council, Quebec, appointed, sworn, and seated by Lieutenant Governor, 37. Has a vote in all cases, and when votes are equal, the question is negatived, 39. May be a Member of Executive Council, 33.

Statute—See *Legislation*.

Stamps, Duties and Public Works—The property of General Government, 105. See also *conclude*, (6), page 74.

Stores and other Ship's Goods of—Under exclusive control of General Government, 92 (10). See *Works, Land, and Undertakings*.

Trade, Civil, Bankers' Balances and Securities of Provinces, with exceptions contained in Union Act, are the property of Canada, and in administration of the respective Public Treasuries of the Provinces, 107.

Wages, of M. S. S. S.—Of Governor General (see *Queen*), Of Lieutenant Governor (see *Quebec*), Of one for two years, 98.

Wages paid yearly by Canada to Provinces, 118. See *Allowances*.

—Additional sums to N. Brunswick, 118.

Superior Education, L. C.—See *Literature*.

Supplies and Ways and Means—See *Money Bills*.

Swearing of H. of Commons, from time to time, by Governor General, 39. At least once every 12 months, 39.

Taxation—See *Income*.

Tax and Appropriation Bills—Originate in Commons, 53. Or in Assemblies, 59. And must be recommended by Governor General during same Session, 54. Or by Lieutenant Governor, 55.

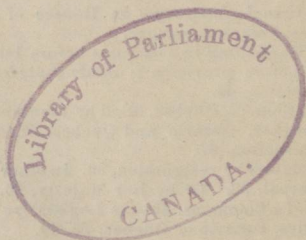
- Taxation*—Raising money by any mode of taxation belongs exclusively to General Government, 91 (3).
- *Direct Taxation*, within each Province, for raising a Local Revenue, is the exclusive privilege of each Province, 92 (2).
- Telegraphs*—When under exclusive control of General Government, 92, (10a).—See *Works, Local, and Undertakings*.
- Temiscouata Advance Account*—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.
- Temporary Acts*—Of late Province of Canada—Words “Next Session,” interpreted, 137.
- Trade and Commerce*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (2).
- Treasurer*—Ontario and Quebec—See *Attorney General*.
- Townships*—May be constituted in Quebec, 144.
- Transfer of Stocks, Cash, Bankers’ Balances of Provinces to Canada*, in reduction of Public Debts, 107.
- Treaty Obligations*—The Parliament and General Government have all the necessary powers for performing the Obligations of Canada and the Provinces towards Foreign Countries under Imperial Treaties, 132.
- Uniformity of Laws*—Of Ontario and Maritime Provinces, may be effected by Parliament, but must be sanctioned by Provinces, 94.
- Union Act*—Its provisions take effect on or after Union, unless otherwise expressed or implied in the Act, 4.
- University Permanent Fund*—Joint property of Ontario and Quebec, 113. See 4th schedule, page 74.
- Upper Canada*. Used in Deeds, &c., after Union, will not vitiate them, 138.
- Use of English and French Languages in Houses of Parliament and Quebec*, 133. See *French Language*.
- Vacancies—Casual*—Happening in Commons before 1st Session, or after 1st meeting, but before provision is made therefor, shall be filled under the 42nd section, 43.
- In Legislative Council, Quebec, filled by Lieutenant Governor, 75.
- In Office of Speaker, Ontario and Quebec, filled as directed for Commons in 45th section, 87.
- Of Seats of Senators by resignation, 30. In other cases, 31. Filled by Governor General, 32. Or by Her Majesty, 26.
- Voting in Senate*, 36—In Commons, 49—In Legislative Council, Quebec, 79. In Assemblies, Ontario or Quebec, 79, 49.
- Weights and Measures*—Under exclusive control of General Government, 91 (17).
- Works, Public*—See *Public Works*.
- Works, Local, and Undertakings in Provinces*—Under their exclusive control, except lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals,

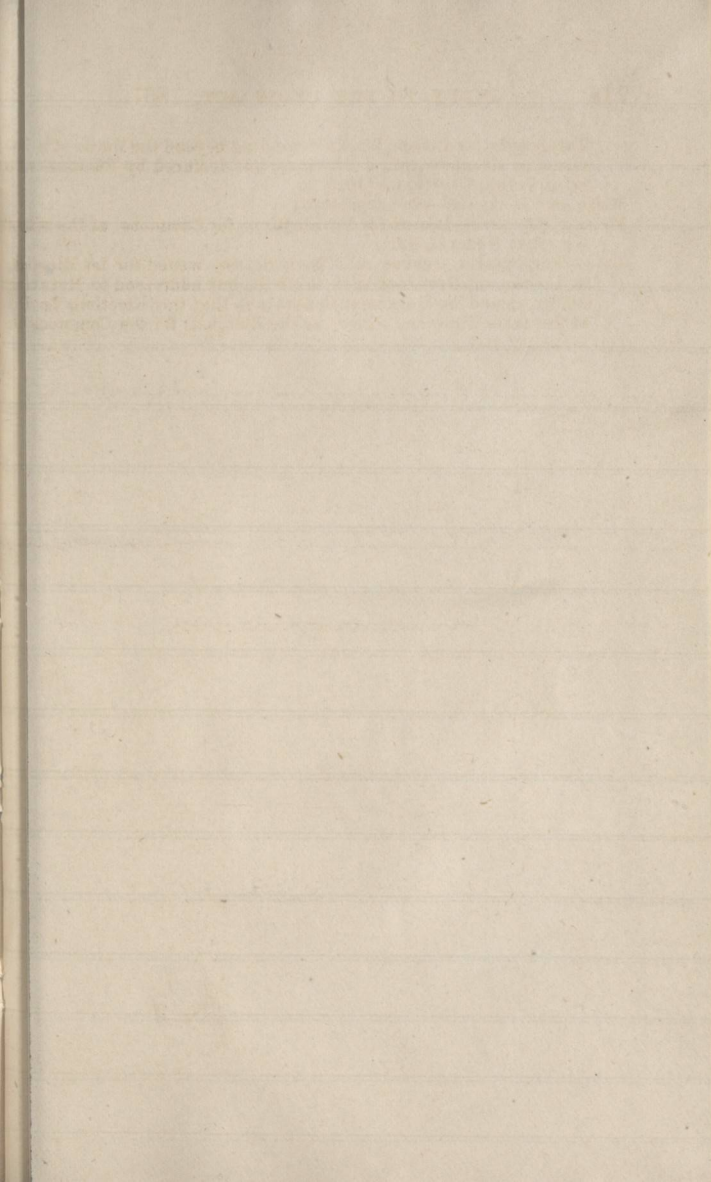
Telegraphs, and other Works extending beyond the limits of a Province, or situate within a Province, but declared by Parliament to be of Public Utility, 92 (10a).

Wolfe and Richmond—See *Argenteuil*.

Writs of Elections—Issued for 1st Elections for Commons, at the will of Governor General, 42.

— For Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, issued for 1st Elections, as Lieutenant Governor may think fit, but addressed to Returning Officer named by Governor General, so that the Elections be held at the same Time and Places as the Elections for the Commons, 89.





Telegraphs, and other Works extending beyond the Limits of a Province, or situate within a Province, but declared by Parliament to be of Public Utility, 92 (10a).

Wolfe and Richmond—See *Argentville*.

Writs of Election.—Issued for 1st Elections for Commons, at the will of Governor General, 47.

— For Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, issued for 1st Election as Lieutenant Governor may think fit, but addressed to Return Officer named by Governor General, so that the Elections be at the same Time and Place as the Elections for the Commons.

