

A Speaker is elected at the commencement of each Parliament by the members from among themselves.

Privileges  
of Parlia-  
ment.

59. The privileges of the Senate and House of Commons are defined by the Parliament of Canada, but they must not exceed those enjoyed by the members of the Imperial House of Commons at the time of the passing of the British North America Act in 1867.

Oath of  
allegiance.

60. Every member, both of the Senate and the House of Commons, must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat.

Money  
bills.

61. All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Commons, and must first be recommended by the Governor General. Bills relating to other matters can be introduced in either House. The concurrence of the Governor General, the Senate and the House of Commons, is necessary before any measure can become law.

Authority  
of Parlia-  
ment.

62. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, as provided by the British North America Act, extends to all matters connected with the following subjects :—

Public Debt.	Banking.
Trade and Commerce.	Savings Banks.
Taxation.	Weights and Measures.
Borrowing money on public credit.	Bills of Exchange.
Postal Service.	Interest.
Census and Statistics.	Legal Tender.
Militia and Military and Naval Service.	Bankruptcy.
Civil Service.	Patents.
Lighthouses, Buoys, &c.	Copyrights.
Navigation and Shipping.	Indians.
Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.	Naturalization.
Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.	Marriage and Divorce.
Inter-provincial Ferries, and with Foreign Countries.	Criminal Law.
Currency and Coinage.	Penitentiaries.

Adminis-  
tration of  
public  
affairs.

63. The administration of public affairs is at present divided into the following thirteen departments, viz. : Finance, Justice,