

5.—Duration and Sessions of Parliaments, 1936-49

NOTE.—Similar information for the 1st to the 12th Parliaments, covering the period from Confederation to 1917, will be found at p. 46 of the 1940 Year Book; and that for the 13th to 17th Parliaments at p. 53 of the 1945 edition.

Order of Parliament	Session	Date of Opening	Date of Prorogation	Days of Session	Sitting Days of House of Commons	Date of Election, Writs Returnable, Dissolution, and Length of Parliament ^{1,2}
18th Parliament.	1st	Feb. 6, 1936	June 23, 1936	139	91	Oct. 14, 1935 ³ Nov. 9, 1935 ⁴ Jan. 25, 1940 ⁵ 4 y., 2 m., 16 d.
	2nd	Jan. 14, 1937	Apr. 10, 1937	87	62	
	3rd	Jan. 27, 1938	July 1, 1938	156	102	
	4th	Jan. 12, 1939	June 3, 1939	143	103	
	5th	Sept. 7, 1939	Sept. 13, 1939	7	6	
	6th	Jan. 25, 1940	Jan. 25, 1940	1	1	
19th Parliament ⁶	1st	May 16, 1940	Nov. 5, 1940	174	61	Mar. 26, 1940 ³ Apr. 17, 1940 ⁴ Apr. 16, 1945 ⁵ 5 y.
	2nd	Nov. 7, 1940	Jan. 21, 1942	441	105	
	3rd	Jan. 22, 1942	Jan. 27, 1943	371	124	
	4th	Jan. 28, 1943	Jan. 26, 1944	364	120	
	5th	Jan. 27, 1944	Jan. 31, 1945	371	136	
	6th	Mar. 19, 1945	Apr. 16, 1945	29	19	
20th Parliament.	1st	Sept. 6, 1945	Dec. 18, 1945	104	76	June 11, 1945 ³ Aug. 9, 1945 ⁴ Apr. 30, 1949 ⁵ 3 y., 8 m., 22 d.
	2nd	Mar. 14, 1946	Aug. 31, 1946	171	118	
	3rd	Jan. 30, 1947	July 17, 1947	169	115	
	4th	Dec. 5, 1947	June 30, 1948	209	119	
	5th	Jan. 26, 1949	Apr. 30, 1949	95	59	
21st Parliament	1st	Sept. 15, 1949	7	8	7	June 27, 1949 ³

¹ The ordinary legal limit of duration for each Parliament is five years. ² Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive (B.N.A. Act. Sect. 50). ³ Date of general election. ⁴ Writs returnable. ⁵ Dissolution of Parliament. ⁶ During the war years Parliament was kept in almost continuous session. When prorogation took place it was followed immediately by a new session. During long adjournments provision was made whereby the Speaker could reconvene Parliament before the date previously set for reassembly. ⁷ Life of Legislature not expired at time of going to press. ⁸ Life of First Session not expired at time of going to press.

Subsection 2.—The Legislature

The Legislative Branch of government, consisting of the Senate and House of Commons, is responsible for the enactment of all legislation. Bills may originate in either the Senate or the House subject to the provisions of Sect. 53 of the British North America Act, 1867, which restricts to the House of Commons the introduction of bills for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue or the imposition of any tax or impost. Bills must pass both Houses and receive the Royal Assent before becoming law. In practice most Public Bills originate in the House of Commons, although there has been a marked increase recently in the introduction of Public Bills in the Senate. For some years past all Private Bills have originated in the Senate.

The Senate.—From an original membership of 72 at Confederation, the Senate, through the addition of new provinces and the general growth of the Dominion, now has 102 members, the latest change in representation having been made on the admission of Newfoundland to Confederation in 1949. The growth of representation in the Senate is traced at pp. 47-49 of the 1940 edition of the Year Book and is summarized, by provinces, in Table 6. Members of the Senate receive a sessional indemnity of \$4,000. In addition they receive an annual expense allowance of \$2,000 paid at the end of each calendar year.