

timing and tactics with the leader of the government in the Senate, who in turn will negotiate consideration of the bill with the opposition leader in the Senate.

The Privy Council office is a secretariat providing staff support to the special committee of the Privy Council, to the Cabinet and to the Prime Minister. For the purposes of the Financial Administration Act it is considered a government department. Since the Prime Minister is, in effect, chairman of the Cabinet, he is the Minister responsible for the Privy Council office. The work of the Privy Council office is directed by a public servant known as the clerk of the Privy Council and secretary to the Cabinet. He is the senior member of the public service of Canada.

Parliamentary secretaries. The Parliamentary Secretaries Act of June 1959 provided for the appointment of 16 parliamentary secretaries from among the members of the Commons to assist Ministers. That act was amended by the Government Organization Act, 1970, which allows the number of parliamentary secretaries to equal the number of Ministers who hold offices listed in Section 4 of the Salaries Act, that is, Ministers with departmental responsibilities, the Prime Minister, the leader of the government in the Senate and the president of the Privy Council. A parliamentary secretary works under direction of a Minister, but has no legal authority in association with the department, and is not given acting responsibility or any of the powers, duties and functions of a Minister in that Minister's absence or incapacity. Parliamentary secretaries are appointed by the Prime Minister.

19.3 The legislature

The federal legislative authority is vested in the Parliament of Canada — the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. Bills may originate in either the Senate or the House of Commons, subject to Section 53 of the Constitution Act, 1867, which provides that bills for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue or the imposition of any tax or impost shall originate in the House of Commons. Bills must pass both houses and receive royal assent before becoming law. In practice, most public bills originate in the House of Commons although, at the request of the government, more have recently been introduced in the Senate in order that they may be dealt with there while the Commons is engaged in other matters such as the debate on the speech from the throne. Private bills may originate in either the House of Commons or the Senate. The Senate may delay, amend or even refuse to pass

bills sent to it from the Commons, but differences are usually settled without serious conflict.

The law-making process. If a bill is introduced and approved in the House of Commons, it is then introduced in the Senate and follows a similar procedure. If a bill is first introduced in the Senate, the reverse procedure is followed. There are three types of bills: public bills introduced by the government; public bills introduced by private members of Parliament; and private bills introduced by private members of Parliament. All bills must pass through various stages before they become law. These stages provide Parliament with opportunities to examine and consider all bills both in principle and in detail. Each type is treated in a slightly different manner, and there are even differences in procedure when the House deals with government bills introduced pursuant to supply and ways and means motions on the one hand, and other government bills on the other. The following outline describes the procedure for a government bill introduced in the House of Commons.

The sponsoring minister gives notice that he intends to introduce a bill on a given subject. Not less than 48 hours later he moves for leave to introduce the bill and that the bill be given first reading. This is normally granted automatically because this first step does not imply approval of any sort. It is only after first reading that the bill is ordered printed for distribution to the members.

At a later sitting the minister moves that the bill be given second reading and that it be referred to an appropriate committee of the House of Commons. A favourable vote on the motion for second reading represents approval of the bill in principle so there is often an extensive debate, which, according to the procedures of the Commons, must be confined to the principle of the bill. The debate culminates in a vote which, if favourable, results in the bill being referred to the appropriate committee of the House, where it is given clause-by-clause consideration.

At the committee stage, expert witnesses and interested parties may be invited to give testimony pertaining to the bill, and the proceedings may cover many weeks.

The House committee prepares and submits a report to the House of Commons which must decide whether to accept the report, including any amendments the committee has made to the bill. At the report stage any member may, on giving 24 hours notice, move an amendment to the bill. All such amendments are debated and are usually put to a vote. Following that, a motion "that the