Sessional Papers
1947.
(Second Session.)
Legislative Assembly.
New South Wales.

No. 1.

Weekly Report of Divisions
In
Committee of the Whole.
(Extracted from the Minutes.)

Thursday, 30 October, 1947.

No. 1.
Local Government (Areas) Bill:
Clauses 1 to 8 having been dealt with—
Clause 4.

Constitution of New Areas.

Division I.—Interpretation.

4. (1) In this Part of this Act—
"Constituent area" means any area or part of an area specified or described in the first column of the First Schedule.
"United area" means any area constituted under this Part of this Act by the union of constituent areas.

(2) Unless the context otherwise indicates or requires a reference in this Part of this Act to a constituent area shall be construed as including a reference to the City of Sydney as bounded under the law in force at the date upon which the assent of His Majesty to this Act is signified and a reference to the council of a constituent area shall be construed as including a reference to the Municipal Council of Sydney as constituted under the law in force at such date.

Question proposed.—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Motion made (Mrs. Parkinson) to insert at end of subclause (1) the following words,—"Provided that this definition shall be subject to the provisions of section 19 of the Local Government Act and the reinsertion of clause 5 of section 10 of the Principal Act."

Question put.—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.
Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Mr. Brain
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cutter
Mrs. Fowler
Mr. Gollan

Mr. Howard
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jacketh
Mr. Lang
Mr. McCaw
Mr. McCaffery
Mr. McDahl
Mr. Morton

Mr. Richardson
Mr. Robson
Mr. Vincent
Tellers
Mr. Hearns
Mr. Darby

Noes, 32.
Captain Arthur
Mr. Baldock
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Carlton
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Cutten
Mr. William Davies
Ms. Dring
Mr. Powles
Mr. Freeman

Mr. W. McG. Gollan
Mr. Gorman
Mr. Graham
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Larssare
Mr. DSMoMcIlroy
Mr. McGregor
Mr. O. E. Martin
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Noble
Mr. Nott

Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Robertson
Mr. Seifert
Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Weir
Tellers
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Tonga

Proposed insertion of words negatived.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (continued)—

Some clause.

Question again proposed.—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (Mr. Brain) to insert new subclause (3) as follows:

“(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part no constituent area shall be grouped together or united with any other area and no council of a constituent area shall be dissolved as provided in this Act, unless and until a poll of the electors of the constituent area has first been held by the council and a majority of the electors voting have affirmed that the area concerned be so grouped together or united and that the council of the area be so dissolved.”

Question put.—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Point of Order.—Mr. Cahill submitted that the amendment was the same as an amendment upon which the Committee had given a negative vote. The Chairman stated that the amendment was in conflict with the principle of the Bill as read a second time, and therefore was out of order.

Mr. Treatt moved, That the Chairman leave the Chair to report a Point of Order, and ask leave to sit again, so soon as the Point of Order has been decided by the House. The Point of Order is,—“That the Chairman was wrong when he ruled that the amendment to insert new subsection (3) in clause 4 was out of order, as it was in conflict with the principles of the Bill as read a second time.”

Committee divided.

AYES, 22.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Darby
Mr. Gollan

AYES, 34.

Captain Arthur
Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Carlton
Mr. Currey
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Mr. Freeman
Mr. W. McC. Gollan
Mr. German

Tellers,

Mr. Matthews
Mr. Matthews

Negatived.

Clause, as read, agreed to.

LAW GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (continued)—

Clause 5. * * * * *

Question put.—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

AYES, 34.

Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Carlton
Mr. Currey
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Mr. Freeman
Mr. W. McC. Gollan
Mr. German

Tellers,

Mr. Matthews

Ayees, 84.

Mr. Hearnshaw
Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackson
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton
Mr. Richardson

Tellers,

Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Chaffey

Negatived.

Clause, as read, agreed to.
Clause, as read, agreed to.

No. 4.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (continued):

Clause 6.

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

AYES, 34.

Captain Arthur
Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Cailton
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Diving
Mr. Freeman
Mr. W. M. Gollan
Mr. German

Mr. Graham
Mr. Roy Heffernan
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Larnarosi
Mr. James McElligot
Mr. McGrath
Mr. C. E. Martin
Mr. Noble
Mr. Noat
Mr. Quirk

Mr. Robert
Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Darby
Mr. Dewley
Mr. Gollan
Mr. Howarth

Mr. Storrey
Mr. Treatt
Mr. Vincent
Tellers
Mr. Jeff Bate
Tellers
Mr. Jeff Bate
Tellers
Mr. Gollan

NOES, 23.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Darby
Mr. Dewley
Mr. Gollan
Mr. Howarth

Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Lang
Mr. Mcclaw
Mr. Mcclaw
Mr. Morton
Mr. Morton
Mr. Matthew
Mr. Quirk

Mr. Storrey
Mr. Treatt
Tellers
Mr. Vincent
Tellers
Mr. Jeff Bate
Tellers
Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Gollan

Clause, as read, agreed to.

No. 5.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (continued):

Clause 7.

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Motion made (Mr. Treatt), That the clause be postponed.
Question put,—That the clause be postponed.
Committee divided.

AYES, 23.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Darby
Mr. Dewley
Mr. Gollan
Mr. Howarth

Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackell
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Lang
Mr. Mcclaw
Mr. Mcclaw
Mr. Morton
Mr. Morton
Mr. Richardson

Mr. Storrey
Mr. Treatt
Mr. Vincent
Tellers
Mr. Black
Tellers
Mr. Storrey
Mr. Gollan

NOES, 25.

Captain Arthur
Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Cailton
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Diving
Mr. Freeman
Mr. W. M. Gollan
Mr. German
Mr. Graham

Mr. Hawking
Mr. Roy Heffernan
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Larnarosi
Mr. James McElligot
Mr. McGrath
Mr. C. E. Martin
Mr. Matthew
Mr. Quirk

Mr. Sniffert
Mr. Sheehan
Mr. Sheehan
Mr. Treatt
Mr. Jeff Bate
Tellers
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Shotson

Negative.
No. 6.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (continued):

Same clause.

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

AYES, 35.

Captain Arthur  Mr. Hawkins  Mr. Shannon
Mr. Bradshaw  Mr. Roy Heferen  Mr. Shannon
Mr. Fred Cahill  Mr. Kelly  Mr. Shasham
Mr. Cahill  Mr. Lawrence Kelly  Mr. Stanley
Mr. Robert Cameron  Mr. Lazarini  Mr. Tanag
Mr. Carlton  Mr. James McGirr  Mr. I. J. Tully
Mr. Correy  Mr. McCall  Mr. Wair
Mr. William Davies  Mr. O.E. Martin
Mr. Dying  Mr. Matthews
Mr. Powles  Mr. Noble
Mr. Freeman  Mr. Noott
Mr. W. McC. Gollan  Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Graham  Mr. Sniffert

NOES, 23.

Mr. Jeff Bate  Mr. Hearnshaw  Mr. Storey
Mr. Black  Mr. Howarth  Mr. Trett
Mr. Brain  Mr. Hunter  Mr. Vincent
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner  Mr. Jackets  Tellers,
Mr. Chaffey  Mr. McCaw
Mr. Cutler  Mr. Medcalf  Mrs. Fowler
Mr. Darby  Mr. Morton  Mr. Lang
Mr. Dewkey  Mr. Richardson
Mr. Gollan  Lieut.-Col. Robson

Clause, as read, agreed to.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

A. PICKERING,
Clerk Assistant.

Sydney, Thomas Henry Forrest, Government Printer—1918.
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1947.
(SECOND SESSION.)
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.
WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS
IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.
(Extracted from the Minutes.)
TUESDAY, 4 NOVEMBER, 1947.

No. 1.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL:—
Clauses 8 to 20 having been dealt with,—
Clause 21. (1) For the purposes of the first election for a united area, and Division thereafter until the Governor otherwise provides in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section fifty-eight of the Principal Act, each united area shall be deemed to be divided into wards in the manner indicated in the Second Schedule.

(2) The number and names of such wards shall be the number and names respectively indicated in the Second Schedule.

(3) The number of aldermen to be elected for each such ward shall be the number set out opposite the name of such ward in the Second Schedule.

[Read.]

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (Mr. Storey) to leave out in subclause (1) the words "in the manner indicated in the Second Schedule" with a view to inserting the words "as the Governor may by proclamation determine."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand as part of the clause.

Committee divided.

AYES, 35.

Mr. Graham
Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Charlton
Mr. Cunninghain
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Mr. Evatt
Mr. Fienman
Mr. Freeman

Mr. Graham
Mr. Roy Hickey
Mr. Jeff. Hefferen
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Matthews
Mr. McRae
Mr. Nolhe
Mr. Nutt
Mr. O'Sullivan

Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Shannon
Mr. Tonge
Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Waterson
Mr. Wiel
Mr. Williams
Tellers,

Mr. McRae
Mr. Nolhe
Mr. Suffort

Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. Quirk

Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Jordan
Mr. Lang
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Morton
Mr. Pridie
Mr. Reid
Mr. Richardson

Jueat. Col. Reesom
Mr. Rose
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Storey
Mr. Treatt
Tellers,

Mr. Jeff. Date
Mr. Darby

NOES, 25.

Mr. Brain
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cotter
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Fraith
Mr. Gollan
Mr. Howarth

Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Jordem
Mr. Lang
Mr. McCaw
Mr. McKay
Mr. Morton
Mr. John Reid
Mr. Richardmon

Mr. Brain
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cotter
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Fraith
Mr. Gollan
Mr. Howarth

Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Jordem
Mr. Lang
Mr. McCaw
Mr. McKay
Mr. Morton
Mr. John Reid
Mr. Richardmon

[Words stand.]
63313
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (continued):—

Clause 22 to 45 having been dealt with,—

First Schedule.

Grouping of Areas.

* * * * * [Read.]

Question proposed,—That the Schedule, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

AYES, 36.

Captain Arthur  Mrs. Graham  Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Baddeley  Mr. Hamilton  Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Fred Cabill  Mr. Roy Heffron  Mr. Shannon
Mr. Cobill  Mr. Heffron  Mr. Stanley
Mr. Robert Cameron  Mr. Kelly  Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Carlton  Mr. Landa  Mr. Wattison
Mr. Clyne  Mr. Lawrence Kelly  Mr. Weir
Mr. Cunningham  Mr. James McGrath  Mr. Williams
Mr. William Davies  Mr. McGrath  Tellers,
Mr. Estimate  Mr. Matthews  Tellers
Mr. Evans  Mr. Noble  Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Finn  Mr. Nett  Mr. Tonge
Mr. Freeman  Mr. O'Sullivan  

NOES, 29.

Mr. Black  Mr. Hunter  Mr. Rose
Mr. Blackett  Mr. Ahebett  Mr. Stephens
Mr. Chaffey  Mr. Kendall  Mr. Storey
Mr. Cutler  Mr. Long  Mr. Trevor
Mr. Davis  Mr. McGarr  Mr. Wingfield
Mr. Dickens  Mr. Medcalf  Tellers,
Mr. Drummond  Mr. Morton  Tellers,
Mr. Evans  Mr. Edmans  Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Finn  Mr. John Reid  Mr. Dewley
Mr. Hamilton  Mr. Richardon  
Mr. Heffron  Mr. Lawrence Kelly  
Mr. Howarth  Mr. Landa  Mr. Weir
Mr. Howarth  Mr. Landa  Mr. Williams
Tellers,

Schedule, as read, agreed to.

No. 3.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (continued):—

Second Schedule.

WARDS.

* * * * * [Read.]

Question proposed,—That the Schedule, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

AYES, 37.

Captain Arthur  Mr. Freeman  Mr. Nett
Mr. Baddeley  Mr. Graham  Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. Fred Cabill  Mr. Hamilton  Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Cabill  Mr. Bow Heffron  Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Robert Cameron  Mr. Heffron  Mr. Stanley
Mr. Carlton  Mr. Kelly  Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Clyne  Mr. Lawrence Kelly  Mr. Wattison
Mr. Cunningham  Mr. Landa  Mr. Weir
Mr. William Davies  Mr. Lawrence Kelly  Mr. Williams
Mr. Estimate  Mr. McGrath  Tellers,
Mr. Evans  Mr. Matthews  Tellers,
Mr. Finn  Mr. Noble  Mr. Lawrance Kelly
Mr. Freeman  Mr. O'Sullivan  

NOES, 27.

Mr. Jeff Bate  Mr. Howarth  Mr. Rose
Mr. Black  Mr. Hunter  Mr. Stephens
Mr. Blackett  Mr. Jackman  Mr. Trevor
Mr. Darby  Mr. Lang  Mr. Wingfield
Mr. Dewley  Mr. McCarr  Tellers,
Mr. Dickens  Mr. Medcalf  Tellers,
Mr. Drummond  Mr. Podman  Mr. Morton
Mr. Evans  Mr. John Reid  Mr. Storey
Mr. Freeman  Mr. Matthews  
Mr. Evans  Mr. Noble  Mr. L. J. Tully  

Schedule, as read, agreed to.

The Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.
Clause 1 having been dealt with,—
Clause 2.

Question proposed.—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (Mr. Shannon) to insert in paragraph (c) of Clause 2 new section 4n as follows:—

4n (1) The Minister may recommend to the Governor that any area—
should be constituted a housing area and any such recommendation shall be accompanied by a plan indicating the area proposed to be constituted a housing area.

(2) Where the Minister has made a recommendation with respect to any area the Governor may by notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper circulating in the police district wherein the area is situated declare such area to be a housing area and upon such publication in the Gazette such area shall be constituted a housing area.

(3) The Governor may upon a like recommendation and in the like manner revoke any such notification.

(4) During any period within which any notification is in force in respect of any housing area the owner of and any other person having an interest in the land within such housing area shall not, without the consent of the Commission—
(a) construct, build, place, reconstruct, rebuild, replace or repair any building or work or portion of a building or work upon such land;
(b) sell any such land or any portion thereof or any interest therein;
(c) lease any such land for a term exceeding one year.

(5) (a) Upon the acquisition for the purposes of this Act of land within a housing area no compensation shall be payable in respect of any improvements effected in contravention of the provisions of subsection four of this section.
(b) Where any transaction is entered into in contravention of paragraphs (b) or (c) of subsection four of this section the transaction shall not thereby be invalidated, and the rights powers and remedies of any person thereunder shall be the same as if this section had not been enacted.

(c) Any person who contravenes any provision of paragraphs (b) or (c) of subsection four of this section shall upon summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds.

(6) The Commission shall cause a plan of the housing area to be lodged with—
(a) The Registrar-General;
(b) The Valuer-General; and
(c) The council of the municipality within which the housing area is situated.

3 The powers, authority, duties and functions of the Commission shall not be affected by the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1949, as amended by subsequent Acts.

And the amendment having been amended as indicated,—
Question put.—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.
Committee divided.

AYES, 35.

Captain Arthur Mr. Kelly Mr. Shannon
Mr. Fred Cahill Mr. Lawrence Kelly Mr. Stanley
Mr. Cahill Mr. Lang Mr. Tonge
Mr. O'Sullivan Mr. Landa Mr. J. J. Tully
Mr. Cunningham Mr. Lazarni Mr. Wattison
Mr. William Davies Mr. James McGirr Mr. Watt
Mr. Dring Mr. McGrath Mr. Williams
Mr. Enticknap Mr. Matthews Teller,
Mr. Evatt Mr. Noble Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Flinn Mr. Nott Mr. Freeman
Mr. Graham Mr. O'Sullivan Mr. Roy Heffernan
Mr. Hamilton Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Hoffman Mr. Seiffert

Tellers,
NOES, 22.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Brain
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Darby
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Frith

Mr. Gollan
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton
Mr. Padman
Mr. John Reid

Mr. Richardson
Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Treut
Tellers,
Mr. Black
Mr. Storey

Tords inserted.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 8 having been dealt with,——

The Chairman left the Chair and reported the Bill with an amendment.

A. PICKERING,
Clerk Assistant.
1947.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS
IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.
(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1947.

No. 1.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ELECTORAL PROVISIONS) BILL:—
Clauses 1 and 2 having been dealt with,—
Clause 3.

* * * * *

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

AYES, 40.
Mr. Baddeley Mr. Feenan Mr. Quirk
Mr. Fred Cahill Mr. Geraghty Mr. Rosehurst
Mr. Cahill Mr. German Mr. Roberte
Mr. Robert Cameron Mr. Graham Mr. Shannon
Mr. Cyril Mr. Hawkins Mr. Shenman
Mr. Clyne Mr. Kelly Mr. Stanley
Mr. Omeringham Mr. Lawrence Kelly Mr. Tongs
Mr. Currey Mr. Land Mr. Watson
Mr. William Davine Mr. Long Mr. War
Mr. Dring Mr. McGrath Mr. Williams
Mr. Enticknap Mr. Mathews Tellers,
Mr. Evatt Mr. Noble
Mrs. Fowler Mr. Nott Captain Arthur
Mr. Fowles Mr. O'Sullivan Mr. W. McConal

NOES, 28.
Mr. Jack Beale Mr. Frith Mr. John Reid
Mr. Brain Mr. Gollan Mr. Richardson
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner Mr. Hearnshaw Lieut-Col. Robson
Mr. Cheffey Mr. Howorth Mr. Ross
Mr. Othler Mr. Hunter Mr. Storey
Mr. Darby Mr. Jackson Mr. Vincent
Mr. Dewey Mr. McCraw Tellers,
Mr. Dickson Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Drummond Mr. Morton Mr. Jeff Rae
Mr. Fitzgerald Mr. Padman Mr. Jeket

Clause, as read, agreed to.

No. 2.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ELECTORAL PROVISIONS) BILL—(continued):—
Clause 4.

* * * * *

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

AYES, 36.
Captain Arthur Mr. Geraghty Mr. Rosehurst
Mr. Baddeley Mr. W. McConal Mr. Roberte
Mr. Cahill Mr. German Mr. Shannon
Mr. Robert Cameron Mr. Graham Mr. Stanley
Mr. Carlton Mr. Hawkins Mr. Tongs
Mr. Cyril Mr. Kelly Mr. Wottison
Mr. Omeringham Mr. Land Mr. War
Mr. Currey Mr. Lang Mr. Williams
Mr. William Davine Mr. Lazzarini
Mr. Dring Mr. McGrath Tellers,
Mr. Enticknap Mr. Noble
Mr. Evatt Mr. Nott
Mr. Freeman Mr. Quirk Mr. Fowles

Enrolment of person holding qualification in more than one ward or riding.
Clause, as read, agreed to.

Clauses 5 to 7 having been dealt with—

The Chairman left the Chair and reported the Bill without amendment.

A. PICKERING,

Clerk Assistant.
STATE TILEWORKS BILL:

Clauses 1 to 4 having been dealt with,—

Clause 5. (1) An account shall be kept in the Special Deposits Account in the Treasury to be called the "State Tileworks Working Account," in this Act referred to as the "Working Account."

(2) (a) There shall be credited to the Working Account all revenue, earnings and moneys received from all sources in the course of the conduct of the State Tileworks and such amounts as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.

(b) There shall be debited to the Working Account the following charges, in the order set out hereunder:

Firstly, all costs and expenses whatsoever of and incidental to the administration, management and conduct of the State Tileworks and also the costs of repair and minor renewal of buildings, plant and equipment.

Secondly, interest on the capital cost declared pursuant to section four of this Act for any year ending on the thirty-first day of March at a rate or rates to be determined by the Colonial Treasurer, but not exceeding the average rate payable during such year by the Government for loan moneys, and exchange at a rate or rates to be determined by the Colonial Treasurer, the amount of which interest and exchange shall be credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

[Read]

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (Mr. Howarth) to insert after word "equipment" in subclause 2 (b) the words,—"Secondly, such sums as are the equivalent of the amounts which would be payable by the State Tileworks if the State Tileworks in respect of its tile-making business were liable as a tile-making company for the payment of income tax, land tax, local government rates and other taxes under the provisions of any Act or Commonwealth Act, the equivalent sums of such rates and taxes shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

AYES, 24.

Mr. Black, Mr. Brain, Mr. O'Neale, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Darby, Mr. Bewley, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Frith

Mr. Callan, Mr. Howarth, Mr. Hunter, Mr. McRae, Mr. McCall, Mr. Morton, Mr. Padman, Mr. Richardson

Tellers,

Mr. Jeff Bate

Mr. Heathcote
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<th>NOES, 41.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
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<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
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<td>Mr. Geraghty</td>
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*Proposed insertion of words negatived.*

Clauses 6 to 11 having been dealt with, the Chairman left the Chair and reported the Bill without amendment.

A. PICKERING,
Clerk Assistant.
No. 1.

STATE TRANSPORT (CO-ORDINATION) AMENDMENT BILL:

Clause 1 having been dealt with,—

Clause 2. The State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931-1945, is amended by omitting from subsections four and five of section eighteen the words "along a public street" wherever occurring.

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (Mr. Tree) to insert the following words, at the end of the clause, "by inserting at the end of subsection five of section eighteen the following proviso:—"

Provided that in the case of aircraft tho payments to be made by the licensee under subsection four of this section in respect of passengers carried and the payments to be made by the licensee under this subsection in respect of goods carried shall be in accordance with the basis or system as may be prescribed by regulation made under this Act."

Question proposed.—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Mr. Hawkins moved, That the Question be now put.

Question put,—"That the Question be now put."

Committee divided.

AYES, 38.

Captain Arthur  Mr. W. McC. Gallan  Mr. Robertson
Mr. Baddeley  Mr. Hawkins  Mr. Seifert
Mr. Fred Cahill  Mr. Kelly  Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Cahill  Mr. Lawrence Kelly  Mr. Stanley
Mr. Robert Cameron  Mr. Landi  Mr. Tonge
Mr. Correy  Mr. Lommatini  Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. William Davies  Mr. James McGrir  Mr. Wattison
Mr. Drum  Mr. McPheth  Mr. Weir
Mr. Enticknap  Mr. C. E. Martin  Tellers,
Mr. Evatt  Mr. Maltbesch  Mr. Gorman
Mr. Fenean  Mr. Noble  Mr. Boy dalle
Mr. Freeman  Mr. Nutt  Tellers,
Mr. Gunghty  Mr. O'Sullivan  Mr. Rendall
Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Brunner
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Dickinson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Gollan
Mr. Beannshaw

Agreed to.

State Transport (Co-ordination) Amendment Bill—(continued)—

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Brunner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Darby
Mr. Dickinson
Mr. Drummond

Noes, 26.

Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Lang
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton
Mr. John Reid

Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Lang
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton
Mr. John Reid

Agreed to.

No. 2.

State Transport (Co-ordination) Amendment Bill—(continued)—

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Brunner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Dice
Mr. Drummond

Noes, 40.

Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Currie
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Mr. Enticknap
Mr. Evatt
Mr. Finnem
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Foonam
Mr. McFadden
Mr. W. McColl Gollan

Proposed insertion of words negatived.

No. 3.

State Transport (Co-ordination) Amendment Bill—(continued)—

Same clause.

Question again proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the bill.

Mr. McGrath moved, That the Question be now put.

Question put,—that the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.

Captain Arthur
Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Currie
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Mr. Enticknap
Mr. Evatt
Mr. Finnem
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Foonam
Mr. W. McColl Gollan

Noes, 26.

Mr. Gorman
Mr. Hamilton
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Lang
Mr. Lauros
Mr. James McGirr
Mr. McGrath
Mr. C. E. Martin
Mr. Matthew
Mr. Noble
Mr. O'Sullivan

Tellers,

Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Lang
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton
Mr. John Reid

Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Lang
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton
Mr. John Reid

Agreed to.
No. 4.

STATE TRANSPORT (CO-ORDINATION) AMENDMENT BILL:—

Same clause.

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

AYES, 40.

Captain Arthur Mr. Gorman Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. Bankside Mr. Hamilton Mr. Beasahw
Mr. Fred Cahill Mr. Hawkins Mr. Robertson
Mr. Robert Cameron Mr. Roy Hayter Mr. Saifert
Mr. Currey Mr. Lawrence Kelly Mr. Shannan
Mr. William Davies Mr. Landa Mr. Shoham
Mr. Dring Mr. Lang Mr. Stonley
Mr. Ennisknap Mr. Lazzarin Mr. Watson
Mr. Evatt Mr. James McGirr Mr. Weir
Mr. Flannan Mr. McFeth Mr. Trout
Mr. Fowles Mr. C. E. Martin Tellers
Mr. Freema Mr. Matthews Mr. Nott
Mr. W. McCollan Mr. Noble Mr. L. J. Tully

NOES, 26.

Mr. Jeff Bate Mr. Horanshaw Mr. Richardson
Mr. Brain Mr. Howard Mr. Stephens
Lieut.-Col. Brunner Mr. Hawker Mr. Storcy
Mr. Chaffey Mr. Jackett Mr. Trout
Mr. Cotter Mr. Jackson * Tellers
Mr. Darby Mr. Kendall Tellers
Mr. Dickson Mr. McCaw Mr. Black
Mr. Drummond Mr. Medcalf Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Fitzgerald Mr. Morton Mr. John Reid
Mr. Gollan

Clause, as read, agreed to.

Clauses 3 and 4 having been dealt with,—
The Chairman left the Chair and reported the Bill without amendment.

No. 5.

BUILDING OPERATIONS AND BUILDING MATERIALS CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL:—

Clause 1 having been dealt with,—

Clause 2. *[g] by omitting section fifteen and by inserting in lieu thereof the following section:—

15. (1) Where any building operations are being carried out on any land or premises, or at any time after the fourth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, have been or shall be completed on any land or premises, any person authorised in that behalf by writing under the band of the Minister may exercise either alone or with such assistance as the person so authorised may deem necessary, all or any of the following powers and “authorities” that is to say:—

* * * * * * *

Question proposed.—That the clause, as read, stand part of the bill.

Motion made (Mr. Trout) to insert after the word “authorities” the following words:—“For the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act are being or have been complied with or contravened.”

Question put.—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.
Committee divided.

AYES, 22.

Mr. Jeff Bate Mr. Drummond Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Jack Beale Mr. Gollan Mr. Stephens
Mr. Black Mr. Hunter Mr. Storcy
Mr. Brain Mr. Jackson Mr. Trout
Lieut.-Col. Brunner Mr. Kendall * Tellers
Mr. Chaffey Mr. McCaw Mr. Black
Mr. Dewley Mr. Medcalf Mr. Jackson
Mr. Dickson Mr. John Reid Mr. Morton
Mr. W. McCollan
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NOES, 36.

Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Clyne
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Corry
Mr. Evatt
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Freeman
Mr. W. Mcc. Gollan
Mr. Gorman
Mr. Roy Hefren
Mr. Hefren
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Land
Mr. Lang
Mr. Letanrini
Mr. James McGarr
Mr. McGrath
Mr. G. H. Martin
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Noble
Mr. O'Sullivan
Mrs. Quick
Mr. Rembrow
Mr. Robertson
Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Shannon
Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Tonge
Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Wattison
Mr. Weir
Tellers

Proposed insertion of words negatived.

No. 6.

BUILDING OPERATIONS AND BUILDING MATERIALS CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL
(continued) :-

Same Clause.

The clause having been amended,—

Question put,—That the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

AYES, 36.

Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Clyne
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Corry
Mr. Evatt
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Freeman
Mr. Geraghty
Mr. W. Mcc. Gollan
Mr. Gorman
Mr. Hefren
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Roy Hefren
Mr. Hefren
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Land
Mr. Lang
Mr. Letanrini
Mr. James McGarr
Mr. McGrath
Mr. G. H. Martin
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Noble
Mr. O'Sullivan
Mrs. Quick
Mr. Rembrow
Mr. Robertson
Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Shannon
Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Tonge
Tellers

NOES, 19.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Kain
Lieut.-Col. Brusner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Dewley
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Gollan
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackets
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McCow
Mr. McDonald
Mr. Merren
Mr. John Reid
Mr. Stoev
Mr. Treutt
Tellers
Mr. Stock
Lieut.-Col. Robson

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 3 and 4 having been dealt with,—

The Chairman left the Chair and reported the Bill with amendments.

A. PICKERING,

Clerk Assistant.
WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS
IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1947.

No. 1.
WAYS AND MEANS (Financial Statement):—
Resolution proposed.
The Chairman having given a ruling upon relevancy in the Debate,—
Lt.-Colonel Bruxner moved, That the Chairman leave the Chair to report
a Point of Order, and ask leave to sit again, so soon as the Point of
Order has been decided by the House. The Point of Order is,—"That
the Chairman was wrong when he ruled that the Honourable Member
for Temora could not discuss the activities of the Communist Party
in New South Wales on the debate on the Financial Statement."
Committee divided.

AYES, 18.
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner
Mr. Butler
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Frith
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jckett
Mr. McCaw
Mr. McDailf
Mr. Morten
Mr. Richardson
Mr. Stopleton

NOES, 35.
Captain Arthur
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Clyne
Mr. Chauvingham
Mr. Curvey
Mr. Davises
Mr. William Davics
Mr. Ding
Mr. Elliotnap
Mr. Kett
Mrs. Fowler
Mr. Freeman
Mr. W. McG. Cullen
Mr. German
Mr. Graham
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Ray Referen
Mr. Heffron
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Laugh
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Land
Mr. Lang
Mr. Luzzarini
Mr. McGrath
Mr. C. E. Martin
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Treist
Mr. Wingfield
Mr. Darby
Mr. Stooby
Mr. Noble
Mr. O'Sullivan
Ms. Quirk
Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Shannon
Mr. Stanley
Mr. L. J. Tuby
Tellers,
Tellers,

Negatived.

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Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, also that the Committee has come to a Resolution.

AYES, 35.

Captain Arthur
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Carlyon
Mr. Clyne
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Davidson
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Mr. Easticknap
Mr. Evans
Mrs. Fowler
Mr. Freeman
Mr. Gollan
Mr. Goree
Mr. Graham
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Hay Eifeen
Mr. Heffron
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Landa
Mr. Lang
Mr. Lazzarini
Mr. McGrath
Mr. Matthews
Mr. O'Sullivan
Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Ramsay
Mr. Robertson
Mr. Shanmug
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Tenge

NOES, 19.

Mr. Briss
Lieut-Col. Bruxner
Mr. Calver
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Frith
Mr. Gollan
Mr. Hunter
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton
Mr. John Reid
Mr. Richardson
Mr. S.ullihan

Tellers,
Mr. Shannon
Mr. Finnan
Mr. Wingfield

Tellers,
Mr. Darby
Mr. Jackett

The Temporary Chairman left the Chair to report accordingly.

A. PICKERING,
Clerk Assistant.
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 22 APRIL, 1948.

No. 1.

RIVERS AND FORESHORES IMPROVEMENT BILL:—

Clauses 1 to 7 having been dealt with,—

Clause 8. (1) There shall be constituted a Board, to be called the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board, which shall have and may exercise and discharge the powers, authorities, duties and functions conferred and imposed under the Board by or under this Act.

(2) The Board shall consist of four members who shall be appointed by the Governor.

Of the members so appointed—

(a) one shall be an officer of the Commission;
(b) one shall be an officer of the Department of Public Works;
(c) one shall be the Director of the Soil Conservation Service or an officer of the Soil Conservation Service;
(d) one, who shall be chairman of the Board, shall be a person not being an officer of the Commission, the Department of Public Works or the Soil Conservation Service.

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (Mr. Vincent) to insert after paragraph (2) (c) the following paragraphs:

“(d) one shall be an officer of the Department of Agriculture;
(e) one shall be an officer of the Forestry Commission:”

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

AYES, 16.

Mr. Dowley Mr. McCall Mr. Turner
Mr. Dickson Mr. Medcalf Mr. Vincent
Mr. Drummond Mr. Morrow Teller,
Mr. Firth Lt.-Colonel Benton
Mr. Hunter Mr. Storey Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Lawson Mr. TREAET Mr. Chaffey

NOES, 30.

Mr. W. McGollan Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. German Mr. Quirk
Mr. Hawkins Teller,
Mr. Roy Keffer Mr. Snoddart
Mr. A. Kelly Mr. Tonge
Mr. Loatstair Mr. Weir
Mr. McIntyre
Mr. W. Davies Mr. C. E. Martin Teller,
Mr. Finn Mr. Matthews
Mr. Powles Mr. Nott
Mr. Freeman

Proposed insertion of words negatived.

Clause, as read, agreed to.

A. PICKERING,
Clerk Assistant.


LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS
IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.
(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 22 JULY, 1948.

No. 1.

PRICES REGULATION BILL:—

Clauses 1 to 61 and the Schedule having been dealt with,—

Motion made (Mr. Treatt) to add after clause 61 the following new clause, to stand as clause 62:—

62. (1) This Act shall remain in force for a period of six months after the commencement thereof and no longer.

(2) The expiry of this Act shall not affect the previous operation thereof or the validity of any action taken thereunder or any penalty incurred in respect of any contravention of or failure to comply with this Act or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.
Committee divided.

AYES, 32.
Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Jack Beale
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Brunner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cuthler
Mr. Dewley
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Ellis
Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Frith
Mr. Golan
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jordan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Lawson
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton
Mr. Padman
Mr. John Reid
Mr. Richardson
Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Treatt
Mr. Turner
Mr. Vincent
Mr. Wingfield
Tellers,
Mr. Cross
Mr. Jockett

NOES, 41.
Captain Arthur
Mr. Biddle
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Carton
Mr. Chalmers
Mr. Clyne
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Ding
Captain Dunn
Mr. Svart
Mr. Finnian
Mr. Freeman
Mr. W. McC. Gollan
Mr. Gorman
Mr. Graham
Mr. Hamilton
Mr. Hoy Hoferen
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Landa
Mr. Lang
Mr. Langram
Mr. James McGirr
Mr. McGrath
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Neill
Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Robertson
Mr. Selfict
Mr. Shannon
Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Stauney
Mr. Tonge
Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Watson
Mr. Weir
Tellers,

New clause negatived.

On motion of Mr. Finnian, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill without amendment.
No. 2.

LAND SALES CONTROL BILL:—

Clauses 1 to 17 having been dealt with,—

Motion made (Mr. Treatt) to insert the following new clause to stand as clause 18:—

18. (1) This Act shall remain in force for a period of six months after commencement thereof and no longer.

(2) The expiry of this Act shall not affect the previous operation thereof or the validity of any action taken thereunder or any penalty incurred in respect of any contravention of or failure to comply with this Act or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment.

Question put,—That the new clause proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

AYES, 29.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Jack Beale
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Brunner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cutter
Mr. Dewley
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Prith
Mr. Golian

Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jack
Mr. Jackson
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Padman
Mr. John Reid
Mr. Richardson
Lient.-Col. Robson
Mr. Rose

Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Chilson
Mr. Chalmers
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Enticknap
Mr. Eviott
Mr. Finnan
Mr. Powhas
Mr. Frouman
Mr. W. Mcl. Golian
Mr. Hamilton

Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Roy Heiferen
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Elzandia
Mr. Lang
Mr. Lassarini
Mr. McGrath
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Noble
Mr. Quirk

Mr. Rennshaw
Mr. Robertson
Mr. Shishman
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Tonge
Mr. Watson
Mr. Weir
Mr. Williams
Tellers
Tellers

NOES, 37.

Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cross
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Dewley
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Frith

Mr. Hawkes
Mr. Heiferen
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Heiferen
Mr. Jack
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Morton
Mr. Padman
Mr. Richarson

Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Chilson
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Mr. Enticknap
Mr. Eviott
Mr. Powhas

Mr. Rennshaw
Mr. Robert
Mr. Shishman
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Tonge
Mr. Watson
Mr. Weir
Mr. Williams
Tellers
Tellers

Proposed insertion of clause negatived.

No. 3.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (AMENDMENT) BILL:—

Clauses 1 to 7 having been dealt with,—

Clause 8.

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (Mr. Treatt) to insert new paragraph (a) as follows:—

"(a) Any premises or any part of any premises loaned, or entrusted without any money or similar consideration to any person;"

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

AYES, 30.

Mr. Jack Beale
Mr. Black
Mr. Brin
Lieut.-Col. Brunner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cross
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Dewley
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Frith

Mr. Golian
Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jack
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Morton
Mr. Padman
Mr. Richardson

Lient.-Col. Robson
Mr. Rose
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Treutt
Mr. Turner
Tellers

NOES, 37.

Mr. Hamilton
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Roy Heferen
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Lang
Mr. Lassarini
Mr. McGrath
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Nott

Mr. Hamilton
Mr. Shaw
Mr. Hefferen
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Lang
Mr. Lassarini
Mr. McGrath
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Nott

Proposed insertion of words negatived.

Clause, as read, agreed to.
No. 4.

SAME BILL:—

Clauses 9 to 64 having been dealt with,—

Clause 65.

Clause 65. 1) A person who has, either before or after the commencement of this Act, become the lessor of prescribed premises being a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house, by purchase thereof, shall not, within a period of "two years" after the date of the agreement for the purchase give a notice to quit on the ground specified in paragraph (g) of subsection five of section sixty-two of this Act to any person who was a lessee of the prescribed premises at the date of the agreement for the purchase unless, after the date of such agreement, he has given the lessee at least eighteen months' notice in writing of his intention to give such notice to quit.

* * * * * * * * [Read]

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (Mr. Treatt) to leave out the words "two years" and insert words "six months" in lieu thereof.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

AYES, 41.

Captain Arthur  Mr. W. McC. Gollan  Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. Budgeley  Mr. Gorman  Mrs. Quair
Mr. Feddick  Mr. Hamilton  Mr. Rosewall
Mr. Cribb  Mr. Hawkins  Mr. Robertson
Mr. Robert Cameron  Mr. Boy Deferen  Mr. Shannon
Mr. Carden  Mr. Heffren  Mr. Sheenkin
Mr. Chalmers  Mr. Kelly  Mr. Wattison
Mr. Clyne  Mr. Landa  Mr. Weir
Mr. William Davies  Mr. Long  Mr. Williams
Mr. Driin  Mr. Lazzarini  Tellers
Mr. Communications  Mr. James McGov  Tellers
Mr. Evatt  Mr. McGrath  Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mrs. Fowler  Mr. Matthews  Mr. Tonge
Mr. Powles  Mr. Noble
Mr. Freeman  Mr. Nott

NOES, 28.

Mr. Jeff Hest  Mr. Gollin  Mr. Richardson
Mr. Brown  Mr. Heapshaw  Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Horner  Mr. Howith  Mr. Stephens
Mr. Coop  Mr. Jackott  Mr. Treatt
Mr. Cross  Mr. Jackau  Mr. Turner
Mr. Cutler  Mr. Kendall  Mr. Vincent
Mr. Dickson  Mr. McCaw  Tellers
Mr. Filla  Mr. Medlin  Mr. Monger
Mr. Fitzgerald  Mr. Morton  Mr. Jack Beale
Mr. Fitz  Mr. Podman  Mr. Dewley

Words stand.

Clause, as read, agreed to.

No. 5.

SAME BILL:—

Clauses 65 to 69 having been dealt with,—

Clause 70. 1) A person who has, either before or after the commencement of this Act, become the lessor of prescribed premises being a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house, by purchase thereof, shall not, within a period of "two years" after the date of the agreement for the purchase give a notice to quit on the ground specified in paragraph (g) of subsection five of section sixty-two of this Act to any person who was a lessee of the prescribed premises at the date of the agreement for the purchase unless, after the date of such agreement, he has given the lessee at least eighteen months' notice in writing of his intention to give such notice to quit.

* * * * * * * * [Read]

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, an order for the recovery of possession of any prescribed premises, being a dwelling-house, from any person on any of the grounds specified in paragraphs (g), (i), (l) or (m) of subsection five of section sixty-two of this Act shall not be made unless the court is satisfied that the lessor had provided at the date of expiry of the notice to quit, and has immediately available for the occupation of the persons occupying such dwelling-house, reasonably suitable alternative accommodation:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply in any case where—

(a) the lessor is a protected person within the meaning of the National Security (War Service Moratorium) Regulations and the lessee is not a protected person within the meaning of those Regulations; or

(b) the court is satisfied that the lessor is required by law to reconstruct or demolish the dwelling-house and possession thereof is sought by him for that purpose.

In this subsection "National Security (War Service Moratorium) Regulations" means the Regulations having that title as in force for the time being under the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946-1947, of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

* * * * * * * * [Read]
Question proposed.—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (Mr. Treatt) to leave out subclause (2).

Question put.—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

AYES, 41.

Mr. Baddeley Mr. Cahill Mr. Biddulph Mr. Cameron Mr. Chalmers Mr. Clyne Mr. Daintree Mr. Dring Mr. Enticknap Mr. Everett Mr. Feek Mr. Freeman Mr. Gollan Mr. Gorman Mr. Hawkins Mr. Hiernan Mr. Kelly Mr. Lawrence Kelly Mr. Landa Mr. Long Mr. Lazzarini Mr. James McGirr Mr. McGrath Mr. Matthews Mr. Noble Mr. Nett Mr. O'Sullivan

NOES, 28.

Mr. Beale Mr. Brain Mr. Brunner Mr. Chaffey Mr. Cross Mr. Cutler Mr. Dewley Mr. Dickson Mr. Ellis Mr. Fitzgerald Mr. Frith Mr. Gollan Mr. Hearnshaw Mr. Howarth Mr. Jacket Mr. Jackson Mr. Kendall Mr. McCaw Mr. McGowen Mr. Morten Mr. Padman Mr. Richardson

Proposed omission of words negatived.

Clause, as read, agreed to.

A. PICKERING,

Clerk Assistant.
WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 17 AUGUST, 1948.

No. 1.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL:

Legislative Council's Amendments.

Question put,—That the Legislative Council's amendments be agreed to.

AYES, 35.

Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cobill
Mr. Chalmers
Mr. Clyne
Captain Dunn
Mr. Enticknap
Mr. Evitt
Mr. Finnan
Mr. Powles
Mr. Freeman
Mr. Geraghty
Mr. Gorman
Mr. Graham
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Roy Heferen
Mr. Heffron
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Landa
Mr. James McGirr
Mr. McGrath
Mr. Matthew
Mr. Neil
Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. Quirk
Mr. Beashaw

NOES, 23.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Brown
Lieut.-Col. Brunner.
Mr. Cross
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Ellis
Mr. Gollan
Mr. Hearnshaw
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackett
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Lang
Mr. Lawson
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Morton
Mr. Stephens

Amendments agreed to.

A. PICKERING,
Clerk Assistant.

### 1947.

**(SECOND SESSION.)**

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

**No. 1.**

**REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.**

The Printing Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Paper</th>
<th>Subject of Paper</th>
<th>By whom Moved for</th>
<th>By whom laid upon Table</th>
<th>When laid upon Table</th>
<th>Recommended by the Committee</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the Public Service Act, 1902, as amended</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of the Royal Commission</td>
<td>issued to His Honor Judge Kirby to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the order for the transfer of Sergeant Keogh from Peak Hill to Bathurst.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>under the Coal Industry Act, 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Return</td>
<td>of Authorities to Nine issued since January, 1882, under the Mining Act, 1874.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>Proclamations</td>
<td>declaring certain land to be private land for the purposes of the Mining Act, 1896-1925.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minutes</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. H. V. L. Saunders, Assistant Geologist, Mr. Clifford Harris, Inspector of Mines, Mr. John Featherstone, Inspector of Collieries, and Mr. John Dodds, Inspector of Collieries, Department of Mines.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the Carabina Use of Fire Act, 1912-1949</td>
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<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>Balance-sheets</td>
<td>of Art Unions under the Lottery and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of—(a) Food for Britain Fund. (b) Red Cross Headquarters Younger Set. (c) E.S.L. Memorial Building Fund. (d) Epping Forces No. 3. (e) Walmer Glory Chest, Marsfield. (f) Grand United Centenary Centre. (g) Willoughby District Victory Carnival Committee. (h) Far West Homes and City Commercial Travellers’ Association Coot Fund Appeal.</td>
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<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended, et al.</td>
<td>Mr. Pratt</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(a) Albury.</td>
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<td>(b) Ashbury.</td>
<td>(j) Bungarrie.</td>
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<td>(b) Oldham.</td>
<td>(k) Narrandera.</td>
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<td>(d) Booma.</td>
<td>(l) Maitland.</td>
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<td>(e) Brockvale.</td>
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<td>(f) Cabramatta.</td>
<td>(n) Northmack.</td>
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<td>(g) Canley Vale.</td>
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<td>(h) Canterbury S.</td>
<td>(p) Patmore.</td>
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<td>(v) Reresby.</td>
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<td>(o) Harford.</td>
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<td>(p) Hornsby.</td>
<td>(x) Stone.</td>
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<td>(r) Jannali.</td>
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<td>(s) Junee.</td>
<td>(aa) Yagoona.</td>
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<td>(bb) Bungarrie.</td>
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<td>(cc) Narrandera.</td>
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<td>(v) Muswellbrook.</td>
<td>(dd) Narrandera.</td>
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<td>(gg) Narrandera.</td>
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<td>(aa) Yagoona.</td>
<td>(ii) Narrandera.</td>
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</table>

Report of the Trustees of the Australian Museum for the year ended 30th June, 1946.

Amended Regulations under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912.

Amended Regulations under the Prisons Act, 1899.

Amended Regulations under the Liquor Act, 1912, as amended.

Amended Ordinances under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended.

Amended By-laws under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1942.

Regulations under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1933-1946.

Copy of Report (Mr. R. H. Noka, Commissioner) appointed under the Local Government Act, 1910, as amended, to make inquiry into a proposal for the extension of the Otway County District.

Notification of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Water Conserving Storage in Lake Bathurst.

Notification of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Dam across the Macquarie River at Burrendong.

Notification of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Dam across the Hunter River at Glenburn.

Notification of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Dam across the Namoi River at Keppit.

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<th>Description of Paper</th>
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<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Public Recreation Purposes at (a) Cabramatta; (b) Galong; (c) Heeroy; (d) Earlwood.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gazette Notice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended By-laws</td>
<td>under the Government Railways Act, 1912–1945.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O’Sullivan</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statements</td>
<td>of traffic secured to Railway Transport by the exercise of the powers conferred by the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Railways Act, 1912, as amended, during the months of February and March, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O’Sullivan</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining traffic on the existing line of Railway from—(a) Sydney to Newcastle—New bridge across Cockle Creek and other works. (b) Sydney and Wallangarra—Additional openings over Cosgrove Creek, between Quirindi and Kempsey.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O’Sullivan</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of confirming the Commissioner of Railways’ title to land at James.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O’Sullivan</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of an easement under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction, for Railway purposes, of an Electric High-tension Transmission Line between Sollon and Liverpool.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Department of Police for 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>by the Public Service Board into the general working of the Department of Public Works and the Department of Labour and Industry, with particular reference to the supply and distribution of bricks by the State Brickworks.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the reasons for and the circumstances surrounding the transfer of Sergeant Second-class Alfred John Koegh from Port Hill to Bathurst, ordered on or about the 28th day of March, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Rules</td>
<td>under the Police Regulation Act, 1889, as amended.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the Police Service Act, 1962.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended By-laws</td>
<td>under the Metropolitan Water, Sewage and Drainage Act, 1924–1945.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Regulations</td>
<td>and amended Regulations under the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900–1941.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Regulation</td>
<td>under the Navigation Act, 1901–1941.</td>
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<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>30 September</td>
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<td>Amended Regulation</td>
<td>under the Co-operation Act, 1892–1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>30 September</td>
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<td>Statement</td>
<td>of Receipts and Payments of the Police Supersession and Reward Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>30 September</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>of Expenditure from the Government Railways Fund in excess of that appropriated by Parliament during the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>30 September</td>
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<td>Amended Rules and Regulations</td>
<td>under the Totalisator Act, 1916-37.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copies of Minutes</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments on probation, of Mr. J. Pitkeathly, as Inspector of Collieries, and Mr. C. L. Adamson, as Assistant Geologist, Department of Mines.</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report and Balance-sheet</td>
<td>of the Mine Subsidence Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. Buddley</td>
<td>Mr. Buddley</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
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<td>Balance-sheets</td>
<td>of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— (a) Ryde District Sub-branch of the R.S.S.A.L.A. (b) See Why Amateur Estimating Club's &quot;Clubroom&quot; Fund. (c) Railway Unit Reserve Association. (d) Fairfield Citizens Boys' Club. (e) A.A.S.C. All Electors £1,000. (f) Camden Ambulance Building Fund. (g) Red Cross Christmas Card. (h) Manning District Ambulance. (i) 113 (Corcoran) Nurses' Memorial.</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>30 September</td>
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<td>Amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the Fisheries and Ovato Farms Act, 1935-42</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
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<td>Report and Balance-sheet</td>
<td>of the Aborigines Welfare Board for the year ended 30th June, 1946</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Minute</td>
<td>of suspension or variation of Statutes administered by the Chief Secretary's Department during the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. Heffern</td>
<td>Mr. Heffern</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
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<td>Reports</td>
<td>of the Public Library of New South Wales for the years ended 30th June, 1942, 30th June, 1943, and 30th June, 1944.</td>
<td>Mr. Heffern</td>
<td>Mr. Heffern</td>
<td>30 September</td>
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<td>Notification of reumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912 as amended for the purpose of the Public Works Act, 1899, at (a) Shortland. (b) Tammin, (c) Sutherland. (d) Wagga Teachers' College. (e) Sydney Technical College. (f) Taree Point. (g) Woy Woy.</td>
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<td>Report of the Public Accountants Registration Board for 1946.</td>
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<td>Return of Transactions under Statements administered by the Registrar-General for 1946.</td>
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<td>Amended Regulations under the Conveying Act, 1925-1945.</td>
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<td>Amended Regulations under the Aucitmein, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act, 1941-1946.</td>
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<td>Copies of Minutes of the Public Service Board, respecting the appointments on probation of Mr. R. H. B. Roe and Mr. W. G. Haigh, as Engineering Assistants, Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.</td>
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<td>Amended Regulations under the Rural Workers' Accommodation Act, 1926.</td>
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<td>Amended Regulations under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, as amended.</td>
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<td>Extension of effective period of the Regulations.</td>
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<td>Account of the Sydney County Council Electricity Undertaking (audited by the Auditor-General) for 1946.</td>
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<td>Certified copy of Supplementary Agreement between Cessnock Municipal Council and Caledonian Colliers Limited, relating to a franchise under the Local Government Act, 1919, granted by the Council to the said Caledonian Colliers Limited for the supply of electric current for street and private lighting and for power within the Municipality of Mr. H. W. Durr, appointed to inquire into a proposal to unite the Municipality of Blackheath, the City of Katoomba and the Shire of Blue Mountains.</td>
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<td>Amended Regulations under the Valuation of Land Act, 1916.</td>
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<td>Amended By-law under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1925-26.</td>
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<td>New and amended Ordinances of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments on probation of Mr. E. W. Smith, as Architect, and Mr. W. McN. S. Stevenson, as Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Works.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification of acquisition of land and easements resumed under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the following purposes: (a) Bankstown Court House. (b) Darrin Police Station. (c) Enfield Police Station. (d) Harrow Stormwater Drainage. (e) Hurstville Stormwater Drainage. (f) Lidcombe-Annaburn Stormwater Drainage. (g) Lidcombe Stormwater Drainage. (h) Malmsbury-Kareela Stormwater Drainage. (i) Southern Electricity Supply of New South Wales (4).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended, in the following areas:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(a) Ball Shire.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) Canterbury Municipality (2).</td>
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<td>(c) Condobolin Municipality.</td>
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<td>(d) Gidgie Municipality.</td>
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<td>(e) Granville Municipality.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(f) Greater Newcastle City.</td>
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<td>(g) Kootingai Municipality (3).</td>
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<td>(h) Lake Macquarie Shire (2).</td>
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<td>(i) Muscan Municipality.</td>
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<td>(j) Mooman Municipality.</td>
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<td>(k) Newtown Municipality.</td>
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<td>(l) Sandown Municipality.</td>
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<td>(m) Stanthorpe Municipality.</td>
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<td>(n) Byrne Municipality.</td>
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<td>(o) Sutherland Shire (2).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(p) Sydney County Council.</td>
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<td>(q) Tenterfield Shire.</td>
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<td>(r) Warringah Shire.</td>
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<td>Notification</td>
<td>of acquisition of cement under the Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1935–1945, for the Throsby Creek Storm-water Drainage (2).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the V seanual Disease Act, 1919,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Amended Regulation</td>
<td>under the Public Hospitals Act, 1929–43, for the Maitland Hospital.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment of Mr. W. F. E. Walker, M.B., B.S., as Medical Officer, Department of Public Health.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Kelly</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales for 1946.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substituted Schedule and amended Regulation.</td>
<td>under the Stock Quarantine Act, 1923-34</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the New South Wales Dairy Products Board for the year ended 30th June, 1944.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Kelly</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Return of expenditure</td>
<td>under section 13 of the Forestry Act, 1910–14, during the year ended 30th June, 1944.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copies of Minutes</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments of:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Mr. F. E. Walker, Architect.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) Mr. A. J. K. Hutchinsen, Technical Assistant.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(c) Mr. R. C. L. Conway, Research Officer.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(d) Mr. E. O. H. E. Keiley, Engineer.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(e) Mr. M. A. B. Chinn, Divisional Officer, Forestry Commission of New South Wales, Department of Conservation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>under the Irrigation Act, 1912–14</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Description of Paper</td>
<td>Subject of Paper</td>
<td>By whom Moved for</td>
<td>By whom laid upon Table</td>
<td>When laid upon Table</td>
<td>Recommended by the Committee</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of Dams across (a) Hunter River at Glenbawn; (b) Namoi River at Keegret.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, in connection with (a) Tallawarrig Irrigation Area; (b) Medgum Provisional Flood Control and Irrigation District.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, and the Narran Bridge Resumption Act, 1910, as amended, for the purposes of the Narran Bridge Irrigation Act, 1910, and the Irrigation Act, 1912.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of acquisitions of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of Weirs in the Barwon and Dealing Rivers. (4).</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulations and amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the Irrigation Act, 1912, as amended</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. L. A. H. McCaffrey, as Soil Conservationist, Department of Conservation.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>of traffic secured to Railway Transport by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Railways Act, 1912, as amended, during the months of April, May, June, and July, 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining the traffic on the existing lines of Railway between— (a) Sydney and Newcastle—New Bridge across Dora Creek; (b) Sydney and Albury—Improvement of new Railway Corrugated Works at Yerrons; (c) Sydney and Broken—Goode Yard at Cock’s River; (d) Sydney and Newnes—Quadruplication of the line between Birkehead and Hornsby (3); (e) Sydney and Queensland Border—Improved Traffic Facilities at Macarlie; (f) Sydney and Burrrs—Quadruplication of Railway between Lidcombe and Forrest; (g) Redfern and Tempe—Additional Railway Tracks at Erskineville.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of confirming the Commissioner for Railways’ title to such land as Waddoware.</td>
<td>Mr. O’Sullivan</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the provision of an Electric Substation as Blacktown in connection with the Electric Transmission Line from Lawson to Lithgow.</td>
<td>Mr. O’Sullivan</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>By-laws</td>
<td>under the Government Railways Act, 1912-45</td>
<td>Mr. O’Sullivan</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Description of Paper</td>
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<td>Remarks</td>
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<td>Abstract</td>
<td>of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1912.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1917</td>
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<td>Notification</td>
<td>of requisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of a Public Recreation Ground at Earlwood.</td>
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<td>Regulations</td>
<td>for the management of the Barrina Recreation and Showground under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.</td>
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<td>Gazette Notice</td>
<td>setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain Crown Lands under section 25 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1912.</td>
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<td>Amended Schedule</td>
<td>of Fees and Charges, Middlesex General Cemetery</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Report</td>
<td>of the National Park Trust for the year ended 30th June, 1946...</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance-sheets</td>
<td>of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in all of— (a) Newcastle Sub-branch, Australian Legion Ex-Servicemen and Women. (b) Six Hours Day. (c) Wentworthville and District Memorial Carnival. (d) Bondi Junction Centre, Royal Forester Hospital. (e) Ex-Naval Xmas's Association of Australia, New South Wales Section.</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulation and amended Regulations under the Fisheries and Oyster Farm Act, 1936-42</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Schedules</td>
<td>under the Careless Use of Fire Act, 1912-46</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Notifications ........</td>
<td>of resumed and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended—</td>
<td>Mr. Evatt</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Hornsby (2).</td>
<td>Punchbowl.</td>
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<td>Hornsby West.</td>
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<td>Annan.</td>
<td>Ermindale (2).</td>
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<td>Kirrawee.</td>
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<td>Kurri Kurri.</td>
<td>Reids.</td>
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<td>Kyogle.</td>
<td>Revesby (5).</td>
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<td>Lambton.</td>
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<td>Landseavona.</td>
<td>Rydalmere (5).</td>
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<td>Lismore.</td>
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<td>Liverpool.</td>
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<td>Macksville.</td>
<td>Seven Hills (2).</td>
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<td>Manly Hill (3).</td>
<td>South Strathfield.</td>
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<td>Miranda.</td>
<td>Sutherland.</td>
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<td>Mos Vale.</td>
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<td>Narrandera (3).</td>
<td>Temora.</td>
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<td>Narranbush.</td>
<td>Toongabbie (2).</td>
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<td>North Bankstown.</td>
<td>Turramurra North.</td>
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<td>Northmead (2).</td>
<td>Tweed Heads.</td>
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<td>North Sydney.</td>
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<td>Paddington.</td>
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<td>Padstow.</td>
<td>Wentworthville (3).</td>
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<td>Panania (2).</td>
<td>West Epping.</td>
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<td>Parkes.</td>
<td>West Ryde.</td>
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<td>Parramatta North (3).</td>
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<td>Parramatta West.</td>
<td>Wingham (3).</td>
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<td>Parry Park.</td>
<td>Villawood (2).</td>
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<td>Penrith West (2).</td>
<td>Yagoona.</td>
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<td>Penrill Hill.</td>
<td>Yea.</td>
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<td>Port Kembla (3).</td>
<td>Young.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rule ..................</td>
<td>made by the Judges of the Supreme Court, adding to list of fees payable in Prothonotary’s Office.</td>
<td>Mr. C. E. Martin</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rules ..................</td>
<td>made by the Judge of the Land and Valuation Court, pursuant to the provisions of the Water Act, 1912, as amended by the Irrigation and Water (Amendment) Act, 1949.</td>
<td>Mr. C. E. Martin</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copies of Minutes ....</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of— (a) Mr. L. A. Longley, M.B., B.S. (Melb.), D.P.M. (Sydney), as Deputy Medical Superintendent, (b) Mr. H. J. Prior, M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, (c) Mr. J. H. Kiley, M.B., Medical Officer. Division of Mental Hygiene, Department of Public Health.</td>
<td>Mr. Kelly</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Copies of Minutes</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of—</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Mr. W. F. Owen, B.Sc. (Agr.), Economics Research Officer,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) Mr. R. J. Flynn, Agronomist,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(c) Mr. C. R. Graham, Livestock Officer,</td>
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<td>(d) Mr. J. R. Blake, Fruit Officer,</td>
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<td>(e) Mr. A. A. Cleman, Livestock Officer,</td>
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<td>(f) Mr. H. M. Groves, Junior Livestock Officer,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Department of Agriculture.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulations and Form</td>
<td>under the Dairy Industry Act, 1915-40</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repeal and new Regulation</td>
<td>under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1923</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substituted Regulations and Schedule</td>
<td>under the Agricultural Seeds Act, 1921</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Regulation Statement</td>
<td>under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-40</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>By-law</td>
<td>of traffic secured to Railway Transport by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Railways Act, 1912, as amended, during the month of August, 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>respecting the re-issue of Merchandise and Live Stock Rates as from 1st October, 1947, under the Government Railways Acts, 1912-46.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining the traffic on the existing lines of Railway between—</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(a) Sydney and Newcastle—Provision of new bridge at Woy Woy.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(b) Dunag and Gloucester—Prevention of erosion, Mammy Johnson's Creek, near Dunung.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(c) Syderham and Botany—Provision of a Goods Yard at Cook's River.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the Transport Act, 1930-35, and the Transport (Divisions of Functions) Act, 1923-43.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. K. J. Gould, as Engineering Draftsman, Department of Public Works.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>2 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of acquisition of land and easements under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the following purposes —</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>2 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Horsham Stormwater Drainage (2).</td>
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<td>Kooringa Mental Hospital Extension.</td>
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<td>Koyara Stormwater Drainage.</td>
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<td>Port Kembla and Sydney Electricity Supply Systems.</td>
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<td>Punchbowl Police Station.</td>
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<td>Public Offices—Bridge and Phillip Streets, Sydney.</td>
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<td>Quandialla Police Station.</td>
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<td>Southern Electricity Supply of New South Wales (2).</td>
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<td>Thirroul Police Station.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of acquisition of land and easements under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended, in the following areas —</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>2 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Albury City (1).</td>
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<td>Bowna Municipal (2).</td>
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<td>Bawley Shire.</td>
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<td>Bathurst City (3).</td>
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<td>Canterbury Municipality (5).</td>
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<td>Description of Paper</td>
<td>Subject of Paper</td>
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<td>When laid upon Table</td>
<td>Recommended by the Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of acquisition of land and easements under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended, in the following areas:</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>2 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Concord Municipality,</td>
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<td>Coonabarabran Shire (2),</td>
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<td>Coonamble Municipality (2),</td>
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<td>North Sydney Municipality (2),</td>
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<td>DRUMMOND Shire,</td>
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<td>ENFIELD Municipality,</td>
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<td>Goulburn City,</td>
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<td>RYDE Shire,</td>
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<td>Willoughby Shire,</td>
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<td>Liddell Shire,</td>
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<td>Lake Macquarie Shire (2),</td>
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<td></td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1924-43, at (a) Central Hills; (b) Liverpool.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>2 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Milk Act, 1921-42, for the following purpose: Employees' residence, Municipality of Dangog.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>2 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Soil Conservation Act, 1936, for the following purpose: Soil Conservation Experiment Area, Parish of Wallarah.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>2 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of the works of the Medlow Provisional Flood Control and Irrigation District.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>2 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>under the Building Operations and Building Materials Control Act, 1945.</td>
<td>Mr. Matthews</td>
<td>2 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Art Union under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>2 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Dam across the Macquarie River at Burrendong.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>3 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the Works in connection with the Pilliga Road Water Trust.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>3 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. C. P. R. Sheehy, as Clerk, Department of Labour and Industry, and Social Welfare.</td>
<td>Mr. Knight</td>
<td>9 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Art Union under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of Leichhardt Social Services.</td>
<td>Mr. Baddiley</td>
<td>14 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of the Aboriginal Protection Act, 1890-1945.</td>
<td>Mr. Baddiley</td>
<td>14 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of the New South Wales Ambulance Transport Service Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. Kelly</td>
<td>14 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals for the year ended 30th June, 1946.</td>
<td>Mr. Kelly</td>
<td>14 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the Pastures Protection Act, 1934—1943</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>14 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926—1932</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>14 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the Stock Diseases Act, 1925—1934</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>14 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Messrs. D. M. Cuneo, as Short-hand-writer and Typist, Department of Agriculture.</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>14 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the Sydney Harbour Bridge (Administration) Act, 1932.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>14 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>By-law</td>
<td>under the Government Railways Act, 1912—1914</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>14 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the Motor Traffic Act, 1922—1945</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>14 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the Metropolitan Traffic Act, 1900, as amended</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>14 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of confirming the Commissioner for Railways' title to land at Wielckham.</td>
<td>Mr. Knight</td>
<td>15 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>under the Pastories and Ships Act, 1912—1945</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>15 October</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Valeym General for the year ended 30th June, 1947</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>15 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Ordinances</td>
<td>under the Local Government Act, 1918, as amended</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>15 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the works in connection with the Dertibottos Provisional Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation Districts.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>15 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of acquisition of land and easement under the Public Works Act, 1913, as amended, for the construction of a Weir across the Cudgegong River.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>15 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended By-law</td>
<td>under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1922—1942</td>
<td>Mr. Evatt</td>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended, at Broken Hill, Caringbah, and Remington.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>15 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Closer Settlement</td>
<td>Particulars respecting the resumption by the Government of—Cocoo Park Estate, between Finkly and Jerilderie.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Closer Settlement</td>
<td>Gracie Downs Estate, between Burman and Wakool.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Closer Settlement</td>
<td>Part Kenny Estate, near Bowden.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Closer Settlement</td>
<td>Murphy's Estate, near Moulanama.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Closer Settlement</td>
<td>Marple Estate, near Zoonis and Tumbarumba.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Closer Settlement</td>
<td>Part Nangoo Estate, near Gundagai.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Closer Settlement</td>
<td>Eumalra Estate, in the District of the Upper Murray.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>Partly respecting the purchase by the Government of—Part Epernambuck Estate, near Wakool.</td>
<td>Mr. Finnan on behalf of Mr. Weir</td>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>Part Roseadale Estate, near Wobrook.</td>
<td>Mr. Finnan on behalf of Mr. Weir</td>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>Part Wallington Estate, near Wakool.</td>
<td>Mr. Finnan on behalf of Mr. Weir</td>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. R. A. Hill and Mr. J. J. F. Husson, as Soil Conservationists, Department of Conservation.</td>
<td>Mr. Finnan on behalf of Mr. Weir</td>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of Weirs in the Barwon and Darling Rivers and of a Dam across the Macquarie River at Burundong.</td>
<td>Mr. Finnan on behalf of Mr. Weir</td>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Description of Paper</td>
<td>Subject of Paper</td>
<td>By whom Moved for</td>
<td>By whom laid upon Table</td>
<td>When laid upon Table</td>
<td>Recommended by the Committee</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Public Recreation Purposes (a) as addition to the Kurnell State Park and (b) at Collinwy.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>22 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Trustees of Ku-ring-gai Chase for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>22 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>22 October</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 23rd October, 1947.

H. T. FOWLES,
Chairman.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Paper</th>
<th>Subject of Paper</th>
<th>By whom Moved for</th>
<th>By whom laid upon Table</th>
<th>When laid upon Table</th>
<th>Recommended by the Committee</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Broken Hill Water Board for 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>23 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 26 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1912.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>23 October</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of confirming the Commissioner of Railways' title to land at Stanwell Park.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>23 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining the traffic on the existing lines of Railway between—&lt;br&gt;(a) Sydney and Bourke—Quadruplication of line between Lidcombe and Fourdrin.&lt;br&gt;(b) Redfern and Tempe—Additional Railway Tracks at Essendon.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>23 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended Regulations</td>
<td>under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>23 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>under the Factories and Shops Act, 1912-1946.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Knight</td>
<td>23 October</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the New South Wales Dairy Produce Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>23 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of W. W. Anderson, as Inspector of Coalfields. Department of Mines.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Baddley</td>
<td>23 October</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>of Accounts of the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales for the year ended 30th June, 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. J. McGirr</td>
<td>4 November</td>
<td>To be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the River Murray Commission for the year ended 30th June, 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>4 November</td>
<td>To be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copies</td>
<td>of Minutes of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of J. J. Sloan, Mr. B. T. Laffan, Mr. G. R. Irvine, Mr. G. B. Jago, as Dairy Officers, and Miss M. D. Tindal, M.Sc., as Botanist, and Mr. M. H. Keeler, as Livestock Officer, Department of Agriculture.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>4 November</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Subject of Paper</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Added Regulations</td>
<td>under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of the acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>the purpose of the works in connection with the Dwellings Provincial, Domestic</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By whom moved for.</th>
<th>By whom laid upon Table.</th>
<th>When laid upon Table.</th>
<th>Referred to by the Committee</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>6 November</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>6 November</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>6 November</td>
<td></td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 6th November, 1947.

W. E. WATTISON,
Acting Chairman.

### 1947.
(Second Session.)

**Legislative Assembly.**

**New South Wales.**

**No. 3.**

**REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.**

The Printing Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 15th October 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 2, dated 6th November, 1947, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Paper</th>
<th>Subject of Paper</th>
<th>By whom Moved for</th>
<th>By whom laid upon Table</th>
<th>When laid upon Table</th>
<th>Recommended by the Committee</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amended Schedule</td>
<td>of Fees and Charges for Burial Grounds at Dubbo for the management of Public Recreation Ground and Resting Place at Blackland’s Crossing, Wallacia, of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Dam across the Hunter River at Glenba.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>11 November</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Regulation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>11 November</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>11 November</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>of the Certificate of the Returning Officer under the Constitution (Legislative Council Elections) Act, 1932-37, respecting the election of William Robert Coote, Esquire, as a Member of the Legislative Council, together with Notice.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>12 November</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proclamation</td>
<td>declaring certain land to be private land for the purposes of the Mining Act, 1909-1946.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>12 November</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended, at— Bankstown.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Eves</td>
<td>12 November</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bexley North.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gladesville.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>May’s Hill.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Moss Vale.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Northmead.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>North Ryde.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Turrumurra North.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amended, Substituted and New By-laws</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Heffron</td>
<td>18 November</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>under the University and University Colleges Act 1900-37.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>18 November</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The description of papers and subjects have been extracted from the document.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Paper.</th>
<th>Subject of Paper.</th>
<th>By whom Moved for.</th>
<th>By whom laid upon Table.</th>
<th>When laid upon Table.</th>
<th>Recommended by the Committee.</th>
<th>Remarks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Granite Notice</td>
<td>stating forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the dedication of certain land in accordance with the provisions of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>18 November</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papers</td>
<td>relating to Gleneock Estate, part of which is the subject of a Promotion Application under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>18 November</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1946.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Heffron</td>
<td>19 November</td>
<td></td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legislative Assembly.

H. T. FOWLES,
Chairman.

1947.

(Second Session.)

Legislative Assembly.
New South Wales.

No. 4.

Report from Printing Committee.

The Printing Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 3, dated 30th November, 1947, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Paper</th>
<th>Subject of Paper</th>
<th>By whom moved for</th>
<th>By whom laid upon Table</th>
<th>When laid upon Table</th>
<th>Recommended by the Committee</th>
<th>Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proclamations</td>
<td>under the Milk Act, 1931-1942, constituting the &quot;Blue Mountains-Lithgow Milk Distributing District.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>of traffic secured to Railway Transport by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Government Railways Act, 1912, as amended, for the month of September, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>of Report by Mr. R. H. Swift on certain matters concerning the administration and management of the Tramway and Omnibus Services in New South Wales.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>under the Co-operation Act, 1932-1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended, at:</td>
<td>Armidale, Blaxland, Casino, Cootamundra, Gunnedah, East Maitland.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment on probation of Mr. R. F. Doyle, Electrical Inspector of Collie Colliery, Department of Mines.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Factories and Shops Act, 1912-1946.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments of Ordinances</td>
<td>under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended, for the purpose of the Works in connection with the Desbooth Provisional Domestics and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Mr. Kelly | 20 November | Not to be printed. |
| Mr. O'Sullivan | 20 November | Not to be printed. |
| Mr. O'Sullivan | 20 November | Consideration deferred. |
| Mr. James McGier | 20 November | Not to be printed. |
| Mr. Bratze | 20 November | Not to be printed. |
| Mr. Baddeley | 25 November | To be printed. |
| Mr. Baddeley | 25 November | Not to be printed. |
| Mr. Bratze | 25 November | Not to be printed. |
| Mr. Cahill | 25 November | Not to be printed. |
| Mr. Weir | 25 November | Not to be printed. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Paper</th>
<th>Subject of Paper</th>
<th>By whom Moved for</th>
<th>By whom read upon Table</th>
<th>When read upon Table</th>
<th>Recommended by the Committee</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1943.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>25 November</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers’ Pensions Tribunal together with Statement of Accounts and Balance-sheets, for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. Beddsey</td>
<td>25 November</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Balance-sheets       | of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of—  
War Veterans’ Home.  
Gunnedah District Ambulance Service.  
The Hornsby War Memorial Committee.  
Institute Chinese War Orphans.  
Liverpool District Ambulance.  
St. George District Ambulance.  
The Australian Red Cross Society, R.S.S. & A.I.L.A. and  
Tumut Agricultural and Pastoral Association. | Mr. Beddsey        | 2 December           | Not to be printed.    |                             |        |
| Report               | of the Commissioner for Railways for the quarter ended 30th June, 1947. | Mr. O’Sullivan     | 2 December           | Not to be printed.    |                             |        |
| By-law and Schedule  | of Passenger Fares and Charging Rates as from 1st December, 1947, under the Government Railways Act, 1911-46. | Mr. O’Sullivan     | 2 December           | Not to be printed.    |                             |        |
| Amendment of Regulation | under the Weights and Measures Act, 1916, as amended | Mr. Beddsey        | 3 December           | Not to be printed.    |                             |        |
| Amendment of By-law  | under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1942                       | Mr. Cahill         | 3 December           | Not to be printed.    |                             |        |

**Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 4th December, 1947.**

S. D. DICKSON,  
Acting Chairman.
1947.
(Second Session.)

Legislative Assembly.
New South Wales.

No. 5.

Report from Printing Committee.

The Printing Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Vote No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 4, dated 4th December, 1947, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Paper</th>
<th>Subject of Paper</th>
<th>By whom moved for</th>
<th>By whom laid upon Table</th>
<th>When laid upon Table</th>
<th>Recommended by the Committee</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notification ..........</td>
<td>of resumption of Land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, as amended, at——</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Evatt ............</td>
<td>4 December ...........</td>
<td>1947.</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>of variation of Stamps (Stamp Duties Act, 1920-1948) in respect of police taken out with the Government Insurance Office by the Life Saving Clubs of New South Wales</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr ...</td>
<td>9 December ...........</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>of Receipts and Expenditure of the New South Wales State Lotteries for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr ...</td>
<td>9 December ...........</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment on probation, of Mr. J. C. G. Moffatt, as Clerk, Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Badley ..........</td>
<td>9 December ...........</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New By-laws ..........</td>
<td>under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1942</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Cahill ..........</td>
<td>9 December ...........</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment of Regulation</td>
<td>under the Oueensland Act, 1930-1946</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Kelly ..........</td>
<td>9 December ...........</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended Schedule</td>
<td>of Fees and Charges, Uliddilla, General Cemetery.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheehan .......</td>
<td>9 December ...........</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheehan .......</td>
<td>9 December ...........</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>of the Colonial Treasurer respecting Agreements entered into by him with the Co-operative Building Societies under section 17 of the Co-operation Act, 1923-1945, during the quarters commencing 1st January, 1947, 1st April, 1947, and 1st July, 1947, and Statements relating to Agreements entered into prior to the commencement of such quarters and subsisting as at 31st March, 30th June, and 30th September, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr ..</td>
<td>9 December ...........</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Paper</td>
<td>Subject of Paper</td>
<td>By whom moved for</td>
<td>By whom laid upon Table</td>
<td>When laid upon Table</td>
<td>Recommended by the Committee</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Report</td>
<td>of the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947, together with Annexures.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>10 December</td>
<td>1947.</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Report</td>
<td>by Mr. W. S. Wilson, Commissioner for Transport, Tasmania, and Mr. S. M. Richardson, late Manager, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramway Board, into the administration and operation of the tramway and omnibus services in the Sydney Metropolitan and Newcastle areas.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>10 December</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
<td>Again referred.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Copy of Report</td>
<td>of the Department of Public Works for the year ended 30th June, 1946.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>10 December</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment on probation of Mr. J. M. Logan as Soil Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Conservation.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir on behalf of Mr. Graham.</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 December</td>
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<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment of Regulations and new Regulations.</td>
<td>under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1949.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>10 December</td>
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<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Amendments of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Public Service Act, 1902</td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>10 December</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>New Regulations</td>
<td>under the Electricity Development Act, 1945.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>10 December</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statement of Accounts of the Sydney Municipal Council City Fund for 1948, audited by the Auditor-General.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 December</td>
<td></td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Report</td>
<td>by Mr. E. H. Swift on certain matters concerning the administration and management of the Tramway and Omnibus Services, together with the Statement of Accounts and Balance-sheets of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>Mr. Raddiley</td>
<td>18 December</td>
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<td>(a) St. Michael's and St. Brigid's, Parramatta.</td>
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<td>(b) Tweed District Ambulance.</td>
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<td>(c) Cessnock Police and Citizens Boys' Club Appeal.</td>
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<td>(d) Mackay Returned Servicemen's League.</td>
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<td>(e) Gladstone District Boys' Band.</td>
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<td>(f) Albury-Cooma District Ambulance Service.</td>
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<td>(g) Sydney County Council Employees' Food for Britain Appeal.</td>
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<td>(h) Kempsey District Ambulance Service.</td>
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<td>(i) Enfield-Croydon Park Sub-Branch R.S.S. and A.I.A. Christmas Box.</td>
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<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Public Instruction Act, 1900, at—</td>
<td>Mr. Heffron</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 December</td>
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<td>Adamstown Heights.</td>
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<td>Closer Settlement</td>
<td>Particulars respecting the resumption by the Government of—</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>18 December</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(a) Bedford Park and Tomahurricane Estates, in the Constantia District.</td>
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<td>(b) Part O'pa Creek Estate, in the Borowa District.</td>
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<td>(c) Part King's Plains Estate, in the Irrawong District.</td>
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<td>(d) Kywong Estate, in the Narrandera and Wagga Wagga Districts.</td>
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<td>(a) Boyd Estate, in the Forbes District.</td>
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<td>(b) Carnarvonity Estate, in the Forbes District.</td>
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<td>(c) Part Inverell Estate, in the Armidale District.</td>
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<td>(d) Tom's Park and Part Wooparram Estate, in the Albury District.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>Of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining the traffic on the existing line of Railway between Sydney and Wallangarra, by the provision of an Additional Siding at Muswellbrook.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>18 December</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>Of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Transport Services (Electric Sub-station) at Double Bay.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>18 December</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>Of traffic secured to Railway Transport by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4), of the Government Railways Act, 1912, as amended, for the month of October, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>18 December</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gazette Notices</td>
<td>Setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain Crown Lands under section 25 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1912.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>18 December</td>
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Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 19th December, 1947.

H. T. FOWLES,
Chairman.

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<td>10 March</td>
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<td>10 March</td>
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<td>of the Colonial Treasurer relating to Agreements entered into with the Co-operative Building Societies under section 174 of the Co-operation Act, 1923-24, during the quarter commencing 1st October, 1947, and Statement relating to Agreements entered into prior to the commencement of such quarter and subsisting as at 31st December, 1947</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. Evans</td>
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(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

The Printing Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the papers referred to them since their Report No. 5, dated 18th December, 1947, as follows:

<table>
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<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1917, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended at—</td>
<td>Granville (2), Parramatta North.</td>
<td>Mr. Evans</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1946</td>
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<td>Gulgong, Pepple Hill and Wentworthville.</td>
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<td>Kingsfold, Teralba (3).</td>
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<td>Liverpool, Temora.</td>
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<td>Marsden (2), Villawood (2).</td>
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<td>Meola Hill, Wagga Wagga (2).</td>
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<td>North Wollongong, Yemmora. (2).</td>
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<td>of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of—</td>
<td>Tenterfield District Ambulance.</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>War Veterans' Appeal &quot;Miss Australia&quot; &quot;Quest. Belalina District Ambulance Service.</td>
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<td>Kogarah War Memorial Hall.</td>
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<td>Warnock Park Children's Playground.</td>
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<td>Gundagai District War Memorial.</td>
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<td>I.O.F. Home Fund.</td>
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<td>The Entrance and Long Jetty Sub-branch, R.S.S.A.I.L.A.</td>
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<td>Hurstville Child Care Committee.</td>
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<td>Anti-T.B. Association of New South Wales, and the Police Boys' Camp, Kurnooin.</td>
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<td>Casino War Memorial.</td>
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<td>Copy of Minutes</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. John Snodden, Safety Officer, and Mr. Harold Taylor, Inspector of Mines, Department of Mines. declaring certain land to be private land for the purposes of the Mining Act, 1906-1940.</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proclamations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substituted Regulation</td>
<td>under the Mining Act, 1900-1946.</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>under the Inflammable Liquid Act, 1915-19.</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substituted Sale</td>
<td>under the Mines Rescue Act, 1929.</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Return</td>
<td>and amendment of Rule under the Mines Inspector Act, 1901-1946.</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendments</td>
<td>of Regulations under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act, 1941-1946.</td>
<td>Mr. B. Martin</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>of Regulations and Form under the Public Accountants Registration Act, 1945.</td>
<td>Mr. C. E. Martin</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>on the working of the Companies Act, 1926, for 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. C. E. Martin</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>of By-laws under the University and University Colleges Act, 1900-1937.</td>
<td>Mr. Heffron</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>and amendments of Ordinances under the Local Government Act, 1919.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description of Paper.</td>
<td>Subject of Paper.</td>
<td>By whom moved for.</td>
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<td>Regulations ..........</td>
<td>under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1905-49 ..........</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill ..........</td>
<td>Mr. Weir ..........</td>
<td>10 March ..........</td>
<td>Not to be printed. ..........</td>
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<td>Notification ..........</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for works in connection with the Berriquin and Gummy Provisional Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation Districts.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir ..........</td>
<td>Mr. Weir ..........</td>
<td>10 March ..........</td>
<td>Not to be printed. ..........</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification ..........</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for works in connection with the Jerrawang Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir ..........</td>
<td>Mr. Weir ..........</td>
<td>10 March ..........</td>
<td>Not to be printed. ..........</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification ..........</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the erection of an Office for the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission at Deniliquin.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir ..........</td>
<td>Mr. Weir ..........</td>
<td>10 March ..........</td>
<td>Not to be printed. ..........</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification ..........</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Dam across the Macquarie River at Barcaldine.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir ..........</td>
<td>Mr. Weir ..........</td>
<td>10 March ..........</td>
<td>Not to be printed. ..........</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulations ..........</td>
<td>under the Irrigation Act, 1912-1946 ..........</td>
<td>Mr. Weir ..........</td>
<td>Mr. Weir ..........</td>
<td>10 March ..........</td>
<td>Not to be printed. ..........</td>
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<tr>
<td>By-laws ..........</td>
<td>under the Government Railways Act, 1912-1945 ..........</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan ..........</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan ..........</td>
<td>10 March ..........</td>
<td>Not to be printed. ..........</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statements ..........</td>
<td>of traffic secured to Railway transport by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Government Railways Act, 1912, as amended, for the months of November and December, 1941.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan ..........</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan ..........</td>
<td>10 March ..........</td>
<td>Not to be printed. ..........</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications ..........</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of easements under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction for Railway purposes of Electric High-tension Transmission Lines between Hamilton and Dungog, Taree and Kempsey, Lithgow and Orange, Sydney and Newcastle.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan ..........</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan ..........</td>
<td>10 March ..........</td>
<td>Not to be printed. ..........</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications ..........</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land or easements under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining traffic on the existing lines of Railway between—(a) Sydney and Newcastle—Quadruplication of the line between Strathfield and Hornsby. (b) Gosford and Wyong, by the provision of Additional Railway Tracks at St. Peters. (c) Sydney to Orange, by widening of existing Cutting and improving existing Drainage at Mount. (d) Sydney and Bourke, by remodelling Traffic Yard at Blayney. (e) Sydney and Burring, by the provision of Water Supply Facilities at Penrith.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan ..........</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan ..........</td>
<td>10 March ..........</td>
<td>Not to be printed. ..........</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications ..........</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of—(a) The authorised line of Railway from Sandy Hollow, via Galgong to Maryvale. (b) Erecting a Railway Platform Attendant and Gatekeeper's Residence at Glanville's Creek. (c) Erecting a Railway Station Master's Residence at George's Plains.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan ..........</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan ..........</td>
<td>10 March ..........</td>
<td>Not to be printed. ..........</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of confirming the Commissioner for Railways' title to land at Ensu Plains.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Closer Settlement—Particulars</td>
<td>respecting the resumption by the Government of— (a) Ellenbe Estate, in the Gunnedah, Tambool and Wagga Wagga Districts. (b) Toomas Estate, in the Tumbarumba District.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>11 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendments</td>
<td>of Regulations under the Justice Act, 1902–1947.</td>
<td>Mr. C. E. Martin</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subsidiary Regulations</td>
<td>under the Liquor Act, 1912</td>
<td>Mr. C. E. Martin</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>of Regulation under the Legal Practitioners Act, 1888–1938.</td>
<td>Mr. C. E. Martin</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Council of the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>16 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copies of Minutes</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of Mr. C. F. Fleming and Mr. A. F. Murray, as Fruit Officers; Mr. J. S. Maden and Mr. O. C. Shelley, as Junior Fruit Officers; Mr. D. J. Noonan, Late Stock Officer; Mr. F. H. Green, as Assistant Economics Research Officer; and Mr. B. D. Amust, as Agronomist, Department of Agriculture. of Regulation under the Dairy Products Act, 1933–1938.</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>of Regulation under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924.</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>of Regulation under the Stock Diseases Act, 1924–1934.</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>of Regulation under the Agricultural Seeds Act, 1921.</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Regulation</td>
<td>under the Nextious Insects Act, 1924.</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>on the further Suspension of the Horse-breeding Act, 1940.</td>
<td>Mr. Kelly</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Minutes</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of Mr. V. L. Maitcho, M.R., B.S., Medical Officer; Mr. J. W. G. Stobswaith, Analyst, and Mr. E. A. Sandrew, M.B., Ch.M., Medical Officer, Department of Public Health.</td>
<td>Mr. Kelly</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statements</td>
<td>of Annuities of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. Kelly</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the Housing Act, 1942, as amended, at— Bankstown, Banjo Hills, Benero North, Cobramatta, Chester Hill, Croydon, Earlwood, Honeysuckle West, knocked down to land at Ensu Plains.</td>
<td>Mr. Blackwood</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Copy of Report</td>
<td>of the Housing Commission of New South Wales, for the year ended 30th June, 1946.</td>
<td>Mr. Evatt</td>
<td>Mr. E. B. F.</td>
<td>16 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>of Regulation under the Factories and Shops Acts, 1912-1946, setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain land under section 25 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.</td>
<td>Mr. Fairman</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>16 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazette Notices</td>
<td>of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>16 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>of acquisition of land and easements under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the following purposes: Canterbury-Hunterville Stormwater Drainage, Corrimal Police Station, Corowa Aboriginal Station, Cundilla Police Station, Fish River Water Supply Scheme (4), Hornsby Stormwater Drainage, Liddonham Stormwater Drainage, Moore Sewerage, Mumbi Pecum Training School, Public Offices, Sydney, Rural Bank, Wolongong, Southern Electricity Supply of New South Wales (3), Yass Aboriginal Reserve.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Substituted Regulation</td>
<td>of acquisition of land and easements under the Local Government Act, 1919, in the following areas:</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 March</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Auburn Municipality, Bankstown Municipality (3), Blaxland Shire (2), Blue Mountains County, Bourke Municipality, Canterbury Municipality, Cessnock County, Cobar Municipality, Cootamundra Shire, Cootamundra Shire, Dubbo Municipality, Enfield Municipality, Gosford Shire, Greater Newcastle City (3), headphone</td>
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<td></td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1924-1943, in the following areas:</td>
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<td>Anna Creek, Waterloo, Wollongong</td>
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<td>of acquisition of land under the Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1926-1941, for an additional Reservoir Site, Lockout Reservoir, New Lambton.</td>
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<td>Notification of acquisition of land under the Public Hospitals Act, 1916-1943, for Marrickville District Hospital—Extension.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification of acquisition of land under the Forestry Act, 1916-1935, for the following State Forests: Bellangry, Goonoo, Bibbensendi, Jack's Creek, Gloucester.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 March</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Report by Mr. H. E. Swift, on certain matters concerning the administration and management of the Tramway and Omnibus Services.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>25 November</td>
<td>Deferred.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Report by Mr. M. S. Wilson, Commissioner for Transport, Tasmania, and Mr. S. M. Richardson, late Manager, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramway Board, into the administration and operation of the tramway and omnibus services in the Sydney Metropolitan and Newcastle Areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>10 December</td>
<td>Deferred.</td>
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</table>

*Legislative Assembly,*

*Sydney, 18th March, 1948.*

H. T. FOWLES,
Chairman.
### Report from Printing Committee

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 6, dated 18th March, 1948, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Paper</th>
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<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Report</td>
<td>of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the year ended 30th June, 1945.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>18 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>respecting an arrangement with the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited in regard to rebate of Harbour rates at Newcastle.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>18 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Report</td>
<td>of the Trustees of Captain Cook's Landing Place for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>18 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendments of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Irrigation Act, 1912, as amended</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>18 March</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Amendment and Substitution Regulation</td>
<td>of Rules made by the Judges of the Supreme Court under the Building Operations and Building Materials Control Act, 1946.</td>
<td>Mr. C. E. Martin</td>
<td>8 April</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Regulation Notice</td>
<td>under the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>8 April</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of the resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended for Public Recreation Purposes at Abbotsford Point.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>8 April</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended Schedule Regulations</td>
<td>of Fees and Charges for the Church of England Portion of (a) General Cemetery at Queanbey and (b) various General Cemeteries in the Diocese of Goulburn, for the management of Denominational Burial Grounds within the General Cemetery at Biloela, 1940.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>8 April</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>for the management of the Racecourse as Collareneba.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>8 April</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>for the management of the Grafton Racecourses and Public Recreation Ground.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>8 April</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance-sheets</td>
<td>of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of—Cremnilla Surf Life Saving Club, Engadine Library Institute and Recreation Club, Sutherland United Services Club, Food for Britain, War Veteran, Six-Hour Day, Palace Citizens Boys Clubs and Anti-T.B. Association of New South Wales Youth Campaign, Lithgow Six-Hour Day Demonstration, Benwrick Children’s Hospital, Spastic Centre and Local Charities, Catholic Church Building Fund, Chatswood, Miss Australia, 1947, Quest, Kyogle District Ambulance Service Funds, of the National Relief Fund of New South Wales for 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1948</td>
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<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Report</td>
<td>Notifications</td>
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<tr>
<td>Of the Senate of the University of Sydney for 1945</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Public Instruction Act, 1880, at—Albany West, Kyle Bay, Auburn, Macclesfield, Rockham, Cambro, Condell Park, Newport, Cremnilla North, Old Guildford, Dee Why West, Balgira, Gordon East, Sutherland North, Narrabeen, Yemasie</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. George Eric Henry Shepherd, B.V.Sc., as Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture, supplementary to the Report of the Workers’ Compensation Commission for the year ended 30th June, 1947</td>
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<td>Statistics</td>
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<td>Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>Of Mr. B. N. Baxter upon the operation and administration of the Villawood Prefabrication Factory, together with appendices</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. A. H. Lucas, as Engineering Assistant, Department of Public Works, Amendments of Ordinances under the Local Government Act, 1913, as amended, of the Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee for the year ended 30th June, 1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>Of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Miss A. M. Hendron, M.R., B.S., Medical Officer, and Mr. Stephen Benkel, M.D., B.S., Medical Officer, Department of Public Health,</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment of Regulation Copies of Minutes</td>
<td>Of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of dams across (a) the Macquarie River at Burringbar, and (b) the Hunter River at Glenbawn.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Notifications</td>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for works in connection with the Wagedomestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>13 April</td>
<td>1948.</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for works in connection with the Densborough Provincial Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>13 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Receipts and Payments</td>
<td>of the Hay Irrigation Area, for 1947</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>13 April</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Receipts and Payments</td>
<td>of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1912.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>13 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment of By-law</td>
<td>of the power conferred on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Government Railways Act, 1912, as amended, during the months of January and February, 1948.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>13 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of extending the Railway Electric Substation at Orange.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>13 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the provision of Railway Station Master's residence at Robertson.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>13 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>respecting exemptions from stamp duty of receipts award by the Agricultural Societies' Council of New South Wales, and affiliated Societies.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGeer</td>
<td>14 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Commissioner of Taxation on the working of the several Taxation Acts covering (a) State Income Tax, (b) Unemployment Relief Tax, and Social Services Tax, and (c) Special Income and Wages Tax for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGeer</td>
<td>14 April</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the years ended 30th June, 1945, and 30th June, 1946.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGeer</td>
<td>14 April</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Public Trustee, together with Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGeer</td>
<td>14 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment of By-law</td>
<td>under the Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1929-1943.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGeer</td>
<td>14 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation and Forms</td>
<td>under the Stamp Duties Act, 1920-1940</td>
<td>Mr. James McGeer</td>
<td>14 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments of Regulation</td>
<td>under the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900-1941</td>
<td>Mr. James McGeer</td>
<td>14 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments of By-law</td>
<td>under the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1924-1948.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGeer</td>
<td>14 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substituted Rule</td>
<td>under the Mines Inspection Act, 1901-1945</td>
<td>Mr. Badley</td>
<td>14 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Description of Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of Report</td>
<td>Notification under Part II of the Water Act, 1912-1946, prescribing the rivers and lakes and sections of rivers to which section 260 shall apply. by Mr. E. H. Swift on certain matters concerning the administration and management of the Tramway and Omnibus Services in New South Wales.</td>
<td>Mrs. Wuir</td>
<td>14 April</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Report</td>
<td>Copy of Report by Mr. M. S. Wilson, Commissioner for Transport, Tasmania, and Mr. S. M. Richardson, late Manager, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramway Board, into the administration and operation of the tramway and omnibus services in the Sydney Metropolitan and Newcastle areas.</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>25 November</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 15th April, 1948.

H. T. FOWLES, Chairman.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Paper</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proclamation</td>
<td>under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908, as amended.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Buddleby</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment of Regulation</td>
<td>under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908, as amended.</td>
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<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Fishery and Oyster Farms Act, 1938-1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Buddleby</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Milk Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Buddleby</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Aborigines Welfare Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Report</td>
<td>of the Department of Fisheries of New South Wales for the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Buddleby</td>
<td>20 April</td>
<td>To be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance-sheet</td>
<td>ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Buddleby</td>
<td>20 April</td>
<td>To be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments of Forms and Rules</td>
<td>made by the Judges of the Supreme Court.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Buddleby</td>
<td>20 April</td>
<td>To be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copies of Minutes</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. A. E. Sawbrook, M.B., Ch.M., as Medical Officer, and Mr. R. S. McPherson, as Surveyor, Department of Public Health.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. C. E. Martin</td>
<td>20 April</td>
<td>To be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 34 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>20 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>of the Colonial Treasurer respecting the exemption from stamp duty of Insurance Policies and Bills of Lading in respect of food parcels despatched abroad by the &quot;Food for Britain&quot; Fund.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>21 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
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*Legislative Assembly*

*New South Wales*

No. 8.

**Report from Printing Committee.**

The Printing Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 7, dated 15th April, 1948, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Paper</th>
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<td>Proclamation</td>
<td>under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908, as amended.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Buddleby</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment of Regulation</td>
<td>under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908, as amended.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Buddleby</td>
<td>15 April</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Fishery and Oyster Farms Act, 1938-1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Buddleby</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Milk Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Buddleby</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Aborigines Welfare Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Report</td>
<td>of the Department of Fisheries of New South Wales for the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance-sheet</td>
<td>ended 30th June, 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments of Forms and Rules</td>
<td>made by the Judges of the Supreme Court.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copies of Minutes</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. A. E. Sawbrook, M.B., Ch.M., as Medical Officer, and Mr. R. S. McPherson, as Surveyor, Department of Public Health.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 34 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1942.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed</td>
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<td>Minute</td>
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<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>15 April</td>
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### Report from Printing Committee

The PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 8, dated 22nd April, 1948, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Paper</th>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of providing Railway Refreshment Room Staff quarters at Blayney.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>22 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>and forms under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1947, of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1915-1947, as amended, at—</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Finnan</td>
<td>22 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Eratt</td>
<td>27 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, promotion, of Mr. B. Higginsbotham, Junior Livestock Officer, and Mr. H. K. O. Maas, M.Sc., Assistant Botanist, Department of Agriculture.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>27 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Dried Fruits Board of New South Wales, together with Statement of Accounts and Appendix, for 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>27 April</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Public Recreation purposes at Kosciusko State Park.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Matthews on behalf of Mr. Shobhan.</td>
<td>27 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>of Regulation under the Navigation Act, 1901-1941, respecting the acquisition by the Government of North Wackol Estate in the District of Benarkin, for Closer Settlement purposes.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>28 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>28 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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**New South Wales.**

**1947-48.**

(Second Session.)

Legislative Assembly.

No. 9.

The Printing Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 8, dated 22nd April, 1948, as follows:

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<td></td>
<td>Mr. O’Sullivan</td>
<td>22 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>and forms under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1947, of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1915-1947, as amended, at—</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Finnan</td>
<td>22 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Eratt</td>
<td>27 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, promotion, of Mr. B. Higginsbotham, Junior Livestock Officer, and Mr. H. K. O. Maas, M.Sc., Assistant Botanist, Department of Agriculture.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>27 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Dried Fruits Board of New South Wales, together with Statement of Accounts and Appendix, for 1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>27 April</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Public Recreation purposes at Kosciusko State Park.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Matthews on behalf of Mr. Shobhan.</td>
<td>27 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>of Regulation under the Navigation Act, 1901-1941, respecting the acquisition by the Government of North Wackol Estate in the District of Benarkin, for Closer Settlement purposes.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. James McGirr</td>
<td>28 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>28 April</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Description of Paper</td>
<td>Subject of Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of easement under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction, for Railway purposes, of an Electric High-voltage Transmission Line between Hamilton and West Mainland.</td>
<td>Mr. O’Sullivan</td>
<td>28 April</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>by the Colonial Treasurer respecting Agreements entered into by him with the Co-operative Building Societies under section 174 of the Co-operation Act, 1923-1947, during the quarter commencing 1st January, 1948, and statements relating to agreements entered into prior to the commencement of such quarter and subsisting as at 31st March, 1948.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGill</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1991, as amended, in all of the Nanango-Wagga District Ambulance, Laze Masqua Ro War Memorial Convalescent Home Appeal.</td>
<td>Mr. Baddley</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>of and new Regulation under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1942, under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935-1946.</td>
<td>Mr. Baddley</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>of By-law under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1935-1947.</td>
<td>Mr. Cabill</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendments</td>
<td>of Ordinances under the Local Government Act, 1919, of a Public Service Board respecting the appointment on probation, of Mr. Eric Govan, Engineering Draftsman, Department of Public Works.</td>
<td>Mr. Cabill</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>sitting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain land under section 35 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1915.</td>
<td>Mr. Shoaian</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1915, as amended, for Public Recreation purposes at Rockside State Park.</td>
<td>Mr. Shoaian on behalf of Mr. Weir</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proclamation</td>
<td>under the Milk Act, 1923-1947, extending the Milk Zone to include the Manning and Glenomen Shires, the Municipalities of Tarco and Wingham and portion of the Stroud Shire.</td>
<td>Mr. Kelly</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copies of Minutes</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of Mr. J. B. Mayne, Assistant Economics Research Officer, Mr. H. B. Beattie, B.V.Sc., Veterinary Officer, and Mr. S. J. Wilkin, Livestock Officer, Department of Agriculture.</td>
<td>Mr. Cabill on behalf of Mr. Graham</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</table>
Not to be printed.

Notifications of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of—
(a) Providing a Transport Depot at Belmont.
(b) Confirming the Commissioner for Railways' title to land in the Guyra Shire.
(c) Maintaining the traffic on the existing line of Railway between Central and Tempo by the provision of Additional Railway Tracks at Redfern.

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<td>Notifications</td>
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<td>Mr. Finn on behalf of Mr. O'Sullivan.</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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Legislative Assembly.
Sydney, 13th May, 1948.

H. T. FOWLES,
Chairman.

**1947-48.**

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

**No. 10.**

**REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.**

The PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 9, dated 13th May, 1948, as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Description of Paper</th>
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<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. J. V. McAuliffe, B.Sc., Assistant Geologist, Department of Mines.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</table>
| Balance-sheets               | of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of—
Newcastle Hospital War Memorial Ward.
Maitland District Ambulance Service.
Mount Colah Home for Ex-Servicemen.
Lake Macquarie District Ambulance.
Red Cross Christmas Appeal.
Scone淑女社社。
Police Citizens Boys' Club, No. 9 Division.
Liverpool Ambulance Service. |
<p>| Copy of Report               | of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals for the year ended 30th June, 1947. |                    | Mr. Kelly              | 17 June             |                               | To be printed.   |
| By-Law                      | under the Milk Act, 1931-1942                                                   |                    | Mr. Kelly              | 17 June             |                               | Not to be printed.|</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended; for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912-1947, as amended, at—</td>
<td>Mr. Evatt</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Argenton.</td>
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<td>Base Hills.</td>
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<td>Cobar (3).</td>
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<td>Coff's Harbour.</td>
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<td>Coorowill.</td>
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<td>Granville.</td>
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<td>Lill Hill.</td>
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<td>Lamero.</td>
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<td>May's Hill.</td>
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<td>Orange.</td>
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<td>Pagewood.</td>
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<td>Pendle Hill (3).</td>
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<td>Punchbowl.</td>
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<td>Amendments</td>
<td>of Ordinances under the Local Government Act, 1910, as amended…</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>of By-Law under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1903-1947…</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on pro-</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsisted Regulation and By-laws</td>
<td>of Mr. M. F. Reddes, Analyst, Department of Agriculture, under the Hay Irrigation Act, 1902, as amended…</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendments of Regulations and substituted By-laws</td>
<td>of the Commissioner for Railways for the quarters ended 30th September, 1947, 31st December, 1947, and 31st March, 1948…</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copies of Reports</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining the traffic…</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>on the existing lines of Railway from Sydney to Bourke and Blacktown to Richmond by the provision of a loop line at Blacktown connecting the Great Western Railway with the Richmond Line…</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of the Police Department, together with Appendices, for 1947…</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendments of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Motor Traffic Act, 1909-1945…</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>17 June</td>
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<td>Amendments of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Metropolitan Traffic Act, 1900, as amended…</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Amendment of Regulation</td>
<td>under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942…</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Amendments of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Factories and Shops Act, 1912-1948…</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>17 June</td>
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<td>Amendments of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Rural Workers' Accommodation Act, 1926…</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repeal of Regulations, and substituted Regulation</td>
<td>under the Dentists Act, 1934-1946…</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Police Department, together with Appendices, for 1947…</td>
<td>Mr. James McGarr</td>
<td>21 July</td>
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<td>Amendments of Rules</td>
<td>under the Police Regulation Act, 1886, as amended…</td>
<td>Mr. James McGarr</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Amendments of By-laws</td>
<td>under the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1924-1946…</td>
<td>Mr. James McGarr</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment of Regulations and Rules</td>
<td>of the Police Department, together with Appendices, for 1947…</td>
<td>Mr. James McGarr</td>
<td>21 July</td>
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<td>Amendment of Regulation</td>
<td>under the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, 1920-1935…</td>
<td>Mr. James McGarr</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Regulations</td>
<td>under the Coal Industry Act, 1946…</td>
<td>Mr. James McGarr</td>
<td>21 July</td>
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<td>under the Motor Traffic Act, 1909-1945…</td>
<td>Mr. James McGarr</td>
<td>21 July</td>
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<td></td>
<td>under the Agricultural Act, 1912, as amended…</td>
<td>Mr. James McGarr</td>
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<td>Amendments of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers (Pensions) Act, 1941-1948</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proclamation</td>
<td>under the Mining Act, 1905-48</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1930-42</td>
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<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>21 July</td>
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<td>Balance-sheets</td>
<td>of Art Unions under the Lottteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of—</td>
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<td>Hornsy War Memorial Committee.</td>
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<td>Cooma District Hospital.</td>
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<td>Ballina District War Memorial.</td>
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<td>Australian Armoured Corps Association Welfare Fund.</td>
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<td>Dominant Correct, Newcastle.</td>
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<td>Australian Legion of War Veterans.</td>
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<td>North Sydney Police Officers Boys Club.</td>
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<td>Newcastle Thinkers for Legacy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proclamation</td>
<td>under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908, as amended...</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>Mr. Baddeley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repealed, amended and new Ordinances.</td>
<td>under the Local Government Act, 1913</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>Mr. C. Hall</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment of By-laws</td>
<td>under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-47</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>21 July</td>
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<td>Amendment of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1929</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>of the Sydney County Council Electricity Undertaking for 1947...</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
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<td>Statement</td>
<td>of Traffic secured to Railway Transport by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Government Railways Acts, 1912-1945, for the month of May, 1948</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>21 July</td>
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<td>Notification</td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining the traffic on the existing line of Railway between—</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill, on behalf of Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Reffern and Tempe—Additional Railway tracks at Erskineville.</td>
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<td>Sydney and Bourke—Quadruplication of the line between Lidcombe and Parramatta.</td>
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<td>Sydney and Newcastle—New Railway Bridge over Wyong Creek and other work.</td>
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<td>Sydney and Bourke—Drainage facilities at Toongabbie.</td>
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<td>Central and Tempe—Additional Railway tracks at St. Peters.</td>
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<td>Sydney and Mudgong—Water supply facilities at Galleries Bullock.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>of appropriation and resumption of easements under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction, for Railway purposes, of Electric High-tension Transmission Line between Lithgow and Orange, in the Shire of Tarana.</td>
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<td>Xiliation</td>
<td>under the Barrymore Liquidation Act, 1912</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>Mr. Macdonald</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Notification</td>
<td>under the Public Instruction Act, 1880</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>Mr. Macdonald</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the Public Instruction Act, 1880, at—</td>
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<td>Balmain East, Nicholson Street.</td>
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<td>Young Wallsend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Stock Diseases Act, 1922-1924</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Pastures Protection Act, 1934-48</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulations and Forms</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. J. N. Wood, Livestock Officer, Mr. L. G. Williams and Mr. J. F. Macadam, B.V.D., as Veterinary Officers, Department of Agriculture.</td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copies of Minutes</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the works in connection with the Tooma Provisional Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification (2)</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. L. J. Squires, Soil Conservationist, Department of Conservation.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Dam across the Macquarie River at Burrendong.</td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Repeal and substituted Schedule to the Regulations</td>
<td>of the Public Accounts Registration Board for 1947</td>
<td>Mr. Weir, on behalf of Mr. C. E. Martin.</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>under the Water Act, 1912</td>
<td>Mr. Weir, on behalf of Mr. C. E. Martin.</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Regulations</td>
<td>of the Conveyancing Acts, 1919-1949</td>
<td>Mr. Weir, on behalf of Mr. C. E. Martin.</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gazette Notices</td>
<td>of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 34 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.</td>
<td>Mr. Shahan</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Regulations</td>
<td>setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain lands under section 35 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.</td>
<td>Mr. Shahan</td>
<td>21 July</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Schedule</td>
<td>of Fees and Charges for the Presbyterian and Church of England portions of the Necropolis.</td>
<td></td>
<td>21 July 1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended Schedule</td>
<td>of Fees and Charges, Kiama Cemetery</td>
<td></td>
<td>21 July 1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment of Regulation</td>
<td>under the Police Officers (Amendment) Act, 1906, as amended.</td>
<td></td>
<td>22 July 1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance-sheets</td>
<td>of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— Youth Campaign, 1946. John Probyn Testimonial Fund. Bega Hospital and Ambulance Auxiliary and Returned Soldiers' League.</td>
<td></td>
<td>27 July 1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendments of Regulations</td>
<td>of appropiation and resumption of easements under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Railway purposes as follow— (a) Construction of an Electric High-tension Transmission Line between Lidgow and Orange, in the Shire of Turon. (b) Provision of Underground Electrical Cables between Ultimo and White Bay Power Stations.</td>
<td></td>
<td>27 July 1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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</table>

Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 20th July, 1948.

H. T. FOWLES, Chairman.


LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 11.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 10, dated 29th July, 1948, as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Paper</th>
<th>Subject of Paper</th>
<th>By whom Moved for</th>
<th>By whom laid upon Table</th>
<th>When laid upon Table</th>
<th>Recommended by the Committee</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Broken Hill Water Board for 1947</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>29 July</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments of Regulations</td>
<td>under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935-1945</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>29 July</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>by the Public Service Board upon conditions at Dulcan Park Mental Hospital, together with Appendices</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments of Ordinances</td>
<td>under the Local Government Act, 1919</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>under the Electricity Development Act, 1918</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Regulation</td>
<td>under the Plants Diseases Act, 1924</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments of By-laws</td>
<td>under the University and University Colleges Act, 1903-1957</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment of Regulation</td>
<td>under the Church Settlement Acts</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended Schedule</td>
<td>of Fees and Charges, General Cemeteries at Woonona and Kiama</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of requisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of establishing a Children's Playground at Wollongong.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>of Receipts and Payments of the Police Superannuation and Benefit Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1948</td>
<td>Mr. James McGir</td>
<td>Mr. James McGir</td>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>of Estimated Expenditure of the Maritime Services Board in excess of that appropriated by Parliament for the year ended 30th June, 1948</td>
<td>Mr. James McGir</td>
<td>Mr. James McGir</td>
<td>10 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particulars</td>
<td>respecting the requisition by the Government of part &quot;Jennaling&quot; Estate in the District of Forbes, for Church Settlement purposes.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>12 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>by the Colonial Treasurer respecting Agreements entered into by him with Co-operative Building Societies under section 17A of the Co-operation Act, 1933-1941, during the quarter commencing 1st April, 1948, and statement relating to Agreements entered into prior to the commencement of such quarter and subsisting at 30th June, 1948.</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the year ended 30th June, 1946.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGir</td>
<td>Mr. James McGir</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>To be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of the Certificate</td>
<td>of the Returning Officer under the Constitution (Legislative Council Elections) Act, 1932-1937, respecting the election of James Denis Kenny, Esquire, as a Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, together with General notices.</td>
<td>Mr. James McGir</td>
<td>Mr. James McGir</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Description of Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications of acquisition of land and easements under the Public Works Act, 1912, for the following purposes:—</td>
<td>Cataract Stormwater Drainage, Cremorne Junction Police Station, Enos Plains Prison Farm, Fairfield Police Station, Fish River Water Supply Scheme, Lidcombe Stormwater Drainage, Malabar Police Station, Randwick Stormwater Drainage (3), Rural Bank (4), Southern Electricity Supply of New South Wales (5), Strathfield Stormwater Drainage, Tabulam Aboriginals' Reserve.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notifications of acquisition of land and easements under the Local Government Act, 1919, in the following areas:—</td>
<td>Albury City, Auburn Municipality, Bankstown Municipality (3), Beecroft Municipality (2), Blue Mountains City, Cabramatta and Unkley Vale Municipalities, Cooee Shire, Gosford City, Greater Wollongong City, Illawarra Shire, Kogarah Municipalities (2), Ku-ring-gai Municipalities (2), Lake Macquarie Shire (4),</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications of acquisition of land and easements under the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1924-1945, for the following purposes:—</td>
<td>Lidcombe Water Pipe Line, Newport Water Supply (2), Orphan School Creek Stormwater Channel.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Notifications of acquisition of land under the Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1943, for the purposes of the following hospitals:—</td>
<td>Auburn District Hospital, Goulburn District Hospital, Malanda Hospital, Marrickville District Hospital (3),</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications of acquisition of land under the Forestry Act, 1916-1925, for the purposes of the following State Forests:—</td>
<td>Cawooda, Jack's Creek (No. 270).</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the State Tilers and Blacktown.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notifications of acquisition of lands under the Grafton and South Grafton Water Supply Administration Act, 1916-1946, for the following purposes:—</td>
<td>Service Reservoir Site, South Grafton, Service Reservoir Site, Junction Hill, Grafton.</td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Notifications</td>
<td>of acquisition of land and easements under the Broken Hill Water and Sewerage Act, 1938, for the following purposes:— Service Reserves etc. Broken Hill Water Supply Pipelines.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendments of By-laws</td>
<td>under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1947.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Cahill</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of Minute</td>
<td>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of Mr. C. J. Levick, Dairy Officer, Mr. A. N. Sinclair and Mr. G. J. Skillman, Veterinary Officers, Department of Agriculture.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Graham</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>of suspension or variation of Statutes administered by the Chief Secretary's Department during the year ended 30th June, 1948.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Fennan, on behalf of Mr. Baddeley</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Schedules</td>
<td>of Fees and Charges of the Northern Suburbs General Cemetery and the Roman Catholic Portion of the Necropolis.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>for the management of the Presbyterian Portion of the General Cemetery at Warren.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Public Recreation purposes at Doonside. setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain land under section 25 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Gazette Notice</td>
<td>of Crown lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sheahan</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Abstract</td>
<td>Regulations and Forms</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Weir</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<td>Amendment of Regulation</td>
<td>of Sydney Harbour Bridge (Administration) Act, 1922 ...</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>By-law</td>
<td>under the Government Railways Act, 1912-1945.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. O'Sullivan</td>
<td>17 August</td>
<td>Not to be printed.</td>
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Legislation Assembly
Sydney, 17th August, 1948.

H. T. FOWLES,
Chairman.
REPORT

Upon the Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons

By L. E. WALCOTT

First Clerk and Clerk of Records of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales

Ordered to be printed, 4 December, 1947
Report upon the Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons

By L. E. Walcott
First Clerk and Clerk of Records of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales

PART I.
Comparative analysis of the Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in relation to the Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

PART II.
PART I.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN RELATION TO THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Note—(a) The New South Wales Standing Orders have been taken consecutively for reference purposes.

(b) The term "practice" implies usage without any specific Standing Order or Rule of Procedure covering the case. The term "procedure" implies that a specific Standing Order or Rule of Procedure covers the case.

(c) All references to "May" are to the 14th Edition.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.S.W. Legislative Assembly</th>
<th>Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances.</th>
<th>Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 and 2</td>
<td>Nothing similar.</td>
<td>May, 14th edition, p. 266 et seq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 18</td>
<td>On the first day of meeting of a New Parliament, the Clerk of the Crown</td>
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<td></td>
<td>delivers to the Clerk of the House a book containing a list of members</td>
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<td>returned at the Election. Members are then summoned to the Lords,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>where they receive orders from the Lord Chancellor to elect a Speaker.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>They are told that the reasons for their being called together will</td>
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<td></td>
<td>be declared as soon as they are sworn; but they must first choose a</td>
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<td>person to be their Speaker, and present him in the Lords at a stated</td>
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<td></td>
<td>hour on the following day for the Royal approbation. Members return</td>
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<td>to their own Chamber and elect a Speaker, who, on being elected,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>returns thanks. The House then adjourns until the following day.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>On the following day the Speaker takes the Chair, and awaits a</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Message from the Lords Commissioners. He then goes up to the Lords,</td>
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<td>with the House, and acquaints the Lords Commissioners that he has</td>
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<td>been elected Speaker, and lays claim to their &quot;undoubted rights, etc.&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>When he has been approved and confirmed as Speaker, he retires with</td>
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<td>the House to their own Chamber. Members then take and subscribe the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Oath required by Law. It will be seen that, whereas in N.S.W. Members</td>
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<td>are sworn before the Speaker is elected, in the House of Commons the</td>
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<td>Speaker is elected before Members are sworn. (The next senior officer,</td>
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<td>however, automatically takes the Clerk's place.)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Members then take and subscribe the Oath required by Law. It will be</td>
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<td></td>
<td>seen that, whereas in N.S.W. Members are sworn before the Speaker is</td>
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<td></td>
<td>elected, in the House of Commons the Speaker is elected before</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Members are sworn. Members do not attend in the Lords to hear the</td>
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<td>King's Speech until approximately one week after the House first</td>
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<td>meets. During this period the only business conducted by the House is</td>
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<td>the swearing in of Members. A new Member is introduced between two</td>
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<td>Members ..........................................................</td>
<td>Resolution of 23rd Feb., 1688; S.O. No. 83.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Similar practice .......................................................................</td>
<td>May, p. 342.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Similar procedure ....................................................................</td>
<td>S.O. No. 80 (1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>The Chairman of Ways and Means and the Deputy Chairman of Ways and</td>
<td>S.O. No. 80 (2).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Means may act as Deputy-Speaker.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means may act as Deputy-Speaker, has</td>
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<td></td>
<td>beyond this no similarity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>No similar provisions. (The next senior officer, however, automatically takes the Clerk's place.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Similar practice .......................................................................</td>
<td>May, p. 270.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Substantially similar procedure. Clerk announces vacancy when House</td>
<td>May, p. 69.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meets and one of the Ministers states that the King has given leave</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to the House to choose a new Speaker. When chosen, the same Minister</td>
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<td>states that the House should present him (date and time), in the Lords</td>
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<td>for the Royal approbation. Otherwise, same procedure as at the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>beginning of a Parliament.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Similar procedure .......................................................................</td>
<td>May, p. 270.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>(a) A &quot;Chairman of Ways and Means&quot; is elected by the House on the</td>
<td>R.P. 24; S.O. No. 80 (1) and (2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>motion of the Prime Minister and a &quot;Deputy Chairman&quot; by the House.</td>
<td>R.P. 26; S.O. No. 80 (4).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) A Panel of 10 Temporary Chairmen, each available to act as</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chairman of Ways and Means when requested so to do by the Chairman of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ways and Means.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>(e) Similar for Chairman and extended to include Deputy Chairman.</td>
<td>S.O. No. 80 (3).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Speaker's absence must, however, be announced before his Deputy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>can put the question for the closure of a debate under S.O. No. 28 (5),</td>
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<td></td>
<td>or exercise the power of selecting amendments under S.O. No. 28, or</td>
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<td>perform any function not arising from the course of the debate (e.g.,</td>
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<td>issue a Writ).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) and (c) No similar practice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>No similar practice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 33</td>
<td>Similar practice. Both Houses meet at 12 o'clock. Prayers are read</td>
<td>May, p. 273 et seq.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in the Commons but not, in the Lords. The Speaker sits in the Clerk's</td>
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<td>chair until Black Rod approaches (to signify that no business can be</td>
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<td></td>
<td>transacted until Parliament has been opened by the King). He then</td>
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<td></td>
<td>moves to his Chair to receive Black Rod. The Speaker, with the House,</td>
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<td>proceeds to the Lords, where the King reads his speech. The</td>
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<td>Commons then retire from the Bar of the Lords, pass through their</td>
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<td>own Chamber, and re-assemble at 3 o'clock. The King's Speech is</td>
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<td>then reported by the Speaker, and the Address-in-Reply moved. When</td>
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<td>the Address-in-Reply has been agreed to (usually not for at least a</td>
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<td>week) it is ordered to be presented either—</td>
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<td>(e) by the whole House; or</td>
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<td>(d) &quot;by such Members of the House as are of His Majesty's most</td>
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<td></td>
<td>honourable Privy Council or of His Majesty's Household.&quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.S.W. Legislative Assembly</td>
<td>Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances.</td>
<td>Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A Bill is read the first time pro forma (the &quot;Outlawries Bill&quot;) and certain other business (e.g., issue of Writs, presentation of Papers, passing of Sessional Orders, etc.) is usually undertaken before the King's Speech is reported.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>This is governed by Standing Order, not by Sessional Order. See General Report.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 and 42</td>
<td>The Bell is rung at the time appointed for the meeting of the House; (the moment the Speaker enters the Chamber). Prayers are read by the Speaker's Chaplain, who kneels beside the Speaker on &quot;knealers&quot; which are placed at the Table in place of the Clerk's chair for that purpose. As soon as Prayers are concluded, Mr. Speaker takes the Chair and a second bell is rung. This is usually five minutes after the first bell.</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>See 44 below.</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Similar practice is relation to Sovereign; but it is not covered by S.O. The practice of the House of Commons is that a quorum is not necessary to receive a Message from the King (or the Lords Commissioners) to attend in the House of Lords. On return, business is continued even though there be no quorum, until notice is taken of the fact.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>On Mondays to Thursdays the Speaker must ascertain that a quorum is present before he takes the Chair; once he is in the Chair, the responsibility is on the House. In accordance with recent practice, however, the Speaker &quot;presumes&quot; that there is a quorum unless his attention is directed otherwise. On Mondays to Thursdays, if there is no quorum, the Speaker retires, or waits in the Clerk's chair, until either (a) there is a quorum; or (b) 4 p.m., whichever is the earlier. He counts the House at 4 p.m., and if there is no quorum, adjourns the House, without Question put, until the next sitting day. On Fridays the Speaker takes the Chair irrespective of the presence of a quorum, but business does not start until a quorum is made. If there is no quorum by 1 p.m., he adjourns the House as before. If, after 4 p.m. (or 1 p.m. on Fridays) notice is taken that there are less than 40 Members present, strangers are directed to withdraw, the Division Bell is rung, and after two minutes the House is again counted. If the absence of a quorum is proved either by a count, or on report from the Tellers in a Division, the Speaker adjourns the House. Between 4:16 p.m. and 9:16 p.m. the House may NOT be counted but, if there is a Division between these times and less than 40 Members are present, the business is stood over until the next sitting and the next business is taken.</td>
<td>S.O.'s Nos. 24 and 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 47</td>
<td>No similar procedure. In practice, however—</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(a) A Member calling attention to absence of quorum is not held to be present unless he is physically present at the counting.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) He is not guilty of disorder if a quorum is in fact present.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(c) Names of Members present on a Counting are NOT recorded in either the Journal or the Votes and Proceedings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>A similar practice in that adjournment is solely within the power of the House. &quot;There is no exception similar to our S.O. 25, but there are exceptions similar to our S.O.'s 42 and 44, as shown above.</td>
<td>May, p. 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>(a) Similar provisions, with slight variations, as follows:—</td>
<td>S.O. No. 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) No adjournment motion until after Questions on Mondays to Thursday; and not before Orders of the Day or Notices of Motions, except by leave of the House, unless it is for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance.</td>
<td>R.P. 58; May, p. 343.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Mover must rise and ask leave to move the adjournment to discuss a &quot;definite matter of urgent public importance,&quot; and must then hand to the Speaker a written statement of the subject matter of his motion.</td>
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<td>(iii) Such motions are taken at 7:30 p.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) The motion must be openly supported by not less than 49 Members, or, if supported by not less than 10, a division may be demanded by the mover to determine whether the motion may be made.</td>
<td>R.P. 58.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(c) No similar limitations.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(d) Similar practice, by Speaker's ruling</td>
<td>R.P. 58.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) Similar provisions implied but not specified.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>As this is covered by Standing Order and not by Sessional Order the Question does not arise.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>No similar provisions. Similar: similar practice.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Votes and Proceedings are published daily, and a fuller record, the Journal, at the end of the Session. See Main Report.</td>
<td>R.P. 272 and 273.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances.

53 Similar practice

54 Accounts and papers relating to trade, finance and general or local matters may be ordered to be presented to the House. The Clerk communicates the formal order to the Department concerned, and, when prepared, the Minister presents the paper.

55 Returns affecting the Royal Prerogative, e.g., foreign affairs, colonial administration, the army, civil government, administration of justice, etc., are obtained by Address to the Crown.

56 Similar provisions

57 Returns to orders and addresses and important papers presented pursuant to Act are printed by order of the House. All “Command papers” are printed by order of the Department concerned. Some unimportant papers are not printed.

58 Members receive one free copy of all papers, if required, from the Vote Office. Extra copies may be obtained with the permission of the Speaker. Otherwise they are all sold.

59 Under Regulations approved by the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms may admit persons to the Members, Public, Ladies and Press Galleries, or the Peers, Foreign and Diplomatic Galleries, or the Distinguished Strangers Gallery. In addition, there are the Speaker’s and Sergeant-at-Arms Galleries.

60 Similar provisions; except that no reference to the Parliamentary Reporting Staff being exempted. Members of the House of Lords are exempted.

61 Similar provisions, but extending to “any part of the House or gallery appropriated to members.”

62 Similar practice.

62A A Press Gallery is provided and it is controlled by the Speaker through the Sergeant-at-Arms. An order that strangers withdraw applies to the Press Gallery.

63 No similar practice.

64 Attendance is not normally enforced, but when any special business is to be conducted, steps have been taken to secure their attendance. R.P. 27 states it is the “duty” of every Member to attend.

65 and 66 Similar practice in the past, but not used since 1901.

67 Similar practice only

68 Similar practice in the past, but not used since 1836

69 Similar practice in the past, but not used since 1836

70 Similar practice only

71 Similar practice covered by R.P.

72 Similar practice covered by R.P.

73 Similar practice covered by R.P.

74 There is a more detailed subdivision into the order of precedence of business. This is completely set out in May at the reference given.

75 Papers are presented by delivery to the Votes and Proceedings office. Messages between the Commons and the Lords may be reported at any convenient time during the sitting.

76 Questions are of two kinds—
(a) Those which require an oral answer (“starred questions”).
(b) Those which require a written answer (“unstarred questions”).

Notice is required in all cases. Members may hand their questions in at the Table or the Table Office, where they are checked and sent to the printer, later appearing on the Question Paper for the day. Questions delivered to one of the Officers at the Table, or to the Table Office during the sitting of the House may be set down for oral answer on the next sitting day but one, i.e., Departments have two days in which to prepare answers for their respective Ministers to give to the House. By special provision, if an urgent question is personally delivered by a Member to the Table Office before the House sits on any given day he may receive an oral answer the next day. No Member is allowed to have more than 3 oral questions standing to his name on any one day.

Questions not for oral answer are printed in the Vote after notices of motions relating to orders of the day and the answers thereto are printed in Hansard. As regards questions to unofficial Members there is a similar provision to N.S.W. This subject is more fully dealt with in the Main Report.

Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure.

May, p. 240.

May, p. 253 et seq.; R.P. 271 (3).

May, p. 253 et seq.; R.P. 271 (3).

May, p. 257; R.P. 271 (1) and (4).


May, p. 260.

May, p. 225; R.P. 277.

Resolution of May, 1873 (now S.O. No. 89); May, p. 528.

S.O.'s Nos. 87 and 88.

May, p. 226.

May, p. 222.

May, p. 222.

May, p. 222.

May, pp. 221–222.

R.P. 157 (iii); Note (2).

R.P. 157 (iii); Note (3).

R.P. 157 (i); Note (1).

May, p. 326 et seq.

S.O. No. 7; May, p. 332 et seq.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances.</th>
<th>Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>77</strong></td>
<td>The rules regarding the framing of questions rest mainly on precedent, and are too numerous for inclusion here.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>78</strong></td>
<td>Debate is not allowed. But supplementary questions, based on the Minister's reply, are allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>79</strong></td>
<td>See 76 on p. 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td>See 76 on p. 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>81</strong></td>
<td>Petitions must be &quot;written upon parchment.&quot; Printed, lithographed, or type-written Petitions will not be received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>82</strong></td>
<td>Similar procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
<td>Similar procedure. Although a Petition in a language other than English will be received, if accompanied by a translation, certified correct by the member who presents it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>84 to 87</strong></td>
<td>Similar procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td>Similar procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>89</strong></td>
<td>No similar procedure but similar practice implied by note to R.P. 49.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>90</strong></td>
<td>Similar procedure—extended to include any intended motion unless a notice of motion appears on the notice paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
<td>Only received with the recommendation of the Crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>92</strong></td>
<td>Similar practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>93</strong></td>
<td>Petitions are referred, without any question being put, to the Committee on Public Petitions, which may or may not order it to be printed. But, if a petition not ordered to be printed forms the subject of a notice of motion standing to the name of a member who presented it, it may be read by the Clerk at the Table if so required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>94</strong></td>
<td>Under present practice, written notice is almost invariably given. In this case a Member hands in his notice in writing to one of the Clerks at the Table, at any time during the sitting of the House. If notice is given orally it must be given before the commencement of Public Business and a written copy handed in during the course of the same sitting. No signature is required to a written notice handed in personally; but, if handed in for an absent Member, the Member doing so must write the absent Member's name at the end of the notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>95</strong></td>
<td>If irregular or improper, it may, with the Speaker's authority, be corrected or withdrawn. Otherwise, there is no similar provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
<td>No similar procedure. Members obtain allotted times for their motions by means of a ballot. Beyond this, so many motions may be put down as desired; but, the probability of their ever being reached is so remote that advantage is seldom taken of this power.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The above text is a segment of a larger document discussing the rules and procedures of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly.
Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances.

Notices of motions for the special adjournment of the House are limited, as far as unofficial members are concerned, to those moved under S.O. No. 8 and accepted by the Speaker, in which case they are taken before the commencement of Public Business. If agreed to, they have precedence over all other business at 7.30 p.m. on the same day. A notice of motion concerning a matter of privilege comes immediately after "notices of motions at the commencement of public business," and has precedence even if it is a Government business day or a Supply day.

Motions (whether under S.O. No. 8 (1) or S.O. No. 14, or general motions) relating to the Business of the House may have precedence over all other notices of motions and orders of the day, including any Bill or other matter to which the House has, by order, given precedence. Notice of such a motion may be placed at the commencement of, or among, orders of the day or other notice of motions; but, as such a motion is invariably a Government motion, its precedence is secured by the Government's power of arranging the order of business, and not under any S.O. of the House.

A notice of motion may be modified, provided the amended notice does not exceed the scope of the original.

Practice of the House of Commons varies considerably from ours. In general, an independent or substantive motion does not require notice; a dependent or subsidiary motion does require notice. The latter category includes:

(i) ancillary motions, e.g., that a Bill be read a second time;
(ii) motions for superseding a question, e.g., to adjourn a debate;
(iii) motions dependent on other motions, e.g., an amendment.

This is your general, however, and reference should be made to May for a complete exposition of the practice.

Similar procedure; and extended, in practice, to a motion for adjournment under S.O. No. 8.

(a) The Government arranges the position both of its notices of motion and of its orders of the day. For private members, see under 107 above.
(b) See under 108 above.
(c) No similar practice.

Unless (a) in Committee, (b) merely formal, or (c) originated from either "front bench" or by a Privy Councillor, every motion requires a seconder; and, if not seconded, it is not entered in the proceedings.

R.P. 124 and note.

R.P. 129; May, p. 381.

Similar procedure

Such motions are called "Prayers," and, being exempted business under S.O. No. 1 (6), may be moved at 10 o'clock on Mondays to Thursdays. There is no restriction on debate, which may go until a decision is reached.

Similar practice

May, p. 362.

Similar procedure

Government may arrange Government business, whether orders of the day or motions of motions, in any order desired, provided private members' business has precedence on those days allotted to such business.

Similar practice

May, p. 365.

In effect, similar practice.

Similar procedure

May, p. 363.

In effect, similar practice.

Such motions are usually treated as purely formal.

Similar practice. The whole document, containing Questions, Public and Private Business, and previous day's Votes and Proceedings, etc., is called the "Vote" (or "Blue Paper").

No similar practice. See main Report. See also 108, 111 and 116 above.

Unless the time is taken for Government purposes, private members' business has precedence on certain allotted days under S.O. No. 8, and the question of Government business taking precedence after a certain hour on one of these days does not arise. Under S.O. No. 3 (1) (c) and S.O. No. 1, however, there is a substantially similar practice in relation to the first motion, on a private members' Wednesday, if not disposed of by 7.30 p.m.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>124 In theory, all motions which have not been called on, lapse unless they are renewed at the instance of the member in whose names they stand. In practice, uncalled Government motions are renewed daily, under a presumed general direction to that effect. Private members' motions, however, lapse unless the member concerned goes to the Table and requests that his motion be set down again for the next (or some specified) sitting day. Such motions follow those already set down for that day, subject always to the Government's right to arrange the order of their own business.</td>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 Similar procedure</td>
<td>S.O. No. 12; May, p. 280.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126 Similar procedure; but only after Whitsun tide in a normal session, or after Easter in the case of sessions beginning before Christmas (e.g., 1945-46).</td>
<td>S.O. No. 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127-132 (inclusive). No similar practice. At the time appointed for the interruption of business (i.e., 10 p.m. on Mondays to Thursdays and 4 p.m. on Fridays), if no motion is made for the adjournment of the House, Mr. Speaker goes through the Order Paper, and, if no objection is taken to any item, the question may be put and the item disposed of.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133 This is a wide subject and is dealt with fully in the Main Report under the heading of Financial Procedure. These two S.O.'s are incorporated in S.O.'s Nos. 63 to 70.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134-136 Similar procedure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135 R.P. 148.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137 Similar procedure</td>
<td>R.P. 148.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138-144 (inclusive). Similar practice, partly covered by procedure. (a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138 Similar practice (a) Explanation is allowed under similar conditions. (b) Reply is allowed on a substantive motion or an order of the day. (c) By practice, the seconding of a substantive motion does not preclude the member from speaking again on the motion, but this does not apply to an amendment. (d) In Committee there is no restriction.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>139 Similar procedure</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>140 to 150 (inclusive). Similar procedure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141 Although used in the past, this practice is not now followed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 No similar practice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143 Similar practice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144 Similar procedure, but wide discretion exercised by the Chair in enforcing it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145 Similar practice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146 May, pp. 427; R.P. 155.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147 This is a wide subject and is dealt with fully in the Main Report under the heading of Financial Procedure. These two S.O.'s are incorporated in S.O.'s Nos. 63 to 70.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148-150 Similar procedure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149 In effect, similar practice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 No similar practice (as far as can be ascertained).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151 Similar procedure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152 No similar practice, although no specific reference to it in writing, except for R.P. 157 (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153 Similar procedure, but without stated exceptions (2), (3) and (4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155 S.O. No. 18 contains similar provisions, except that there is no proviso giving the Member concerned the right to require the Speaker or Chairman to put the Question that he be further heard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156 Similar procedure</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>157 S.O. No. 18 contains similar provisions, except that there is no proviso giving the Member concerned the right to require the Speaker or Chairman to put the Question that he be further heard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158 Similar procedure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159 A motion taken at the time for matters of privilege (i.e., after a motion for adjournment under S.O. No. 8) has precedence, provided there is, in the opinion of the Speaker, a prima facie case of privilege and it has been raised at the earliest opportunity. In regard to the question of &quot;order,&quot; there is, in effect, a similar practice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160 Similar practice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161 No similar rule of procedure. In practice, a motion can be made &quot;That this House regrets, etc. . . .&quot; but this has not been used since 1925, and, in that case, the motion was by leave withdrawn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162 Repealed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163 and 164.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Similar practice...

Similar practice...

Similar practice, except that Member was heard in explanation only "if he so desired ", and the consideration of his punishment could be deferred to a subsequent day.

No similar practice.

Similar practice.

Similar procedure...

Similar practice.

Similar procedure, "provided he has confined his speech to the reasons for the adjournment."

Neither mover nor seconder of a motion for the adjournment of the debate which has been negatived, is entitled to speak again to the main question.

The points of difference are as follows:

(i) The closure can only be moved when the Speaker, or in Committee, the Chair of Ways and Means, is in the Chair, unless, in the House, the Speaker's unavoidable absence has been notified by the Clerk.

(ii) When the closure has been carried and the question consequent thereon decided, any member may claim (provided the Speaker does not withhold his consent) that any further question be put, which may be necessary to bring to a decision a question already proposed from the Chair (cf. our 175A).

(iii) A similar result is obtained, under S.O. No. 26 (3), with regard to a clause.

(iv) There must be a majority of not less than 100 in favour of the closure.

A similar result is achieved by an Allocation of Time Order, which applies to a particular Bill, and is usually moved after the second reading. It is regarded as an extreme case of " closure. " The order contains various provisions, the chief of which is the detailed allotment of time, by days to the stages of a Bill, and by hours, to the Committee and Report stages. It also defines an allotted day, provides machinery for bringing the proceedings to a conclusion at the specified allotted time, varies S.O.'s Nos. 6 (4) and 8, exempts the proceedings from interruption at 10 p.m. under S.O. No. 1, and contains certain other provisions.

This is not part of the general procedure of the House, and is not covered by any S.O. or R.P.

There appears to be specific exemption of such proceedings from the application of a closure under S.O. No. 26.

N.B.—It should be noted here that S.O. No. 19 gives the Chair the power of selecting amendments. This, in effect, another form of closure, and has proved a most satisfactory method of using the time of the House to the best possible advantage. It is quite unknown in N.S.W., but reference should be made to R.P. 189 for details.

Similar practice.

Similar procedure, but a R.P. says that a member must also be " covered."

Similar practice.

Similar practice.

Similar practice.

Until 1888 a similar procedure existed. Since that date, the form of the Question is " That this Question be NOT now put "—in which case, if resolved in the affirmative, the House passes to the next business.

This was made to distinguish the Previous Question from a closure motion. It cannot be moved " in any committee, on any amendment, or on a motion relating to the transaction of public business on the meeting of the House. The Previous Question has not been used since 1888, and the Chair now strongly resists any attempt to employ this form of procedure.
There is no parallel case in the practice of the House of Commons. Two May, p. 404 S.O. No. 31.

members may, however, claim a division, subject to the power of the Chair under S.O. No. 11 to call upon the Members who support, and those who challenge, his decision, to rise successively in their places and, as thought fit, he either declares the determination of the House or orders a division.

Similar practice. An objection must be taken; and, furthermore, it must be taken before the declaration of the numbers. Should, if objection is upheld by the Speaker, the lists will be corrected; but, if a Member inadvertently votes in the wrong lobby, he is held bound to his vote.

The method of taking a Division in the House of Commons may be best described by reference to the diagram attached. When a division is called, the Speaker orders "clear the lobby," and the Tellers' doors in both lobbies (marked "A" and "B" in the diagram) are locked. After two minutes, the Speaker again puts the Question, and, if his opinion is challenged, the "Aye" are directed to the right lobby and the "Noes" to the left. He then appoints two Tellers for each party, one "Aye" and one "No" Teller being stationed in each lobby. Two Clerks, in accordance with a Division Duty Roster, come to the Tellers' Desks which are placed in each lobby near doors "A." No Member may pass these desks until both the Clerks and the Tellers are in position, and doors "B" are unlocked. After a period of six minutes from the time at which the lobbies were ordered to be cleared, the Speaker orders doors "C" to be locked. Thus, only those Members who are already in the lobbies may have their names recorded in the division; but Members may continue to enter the Chamber via doors "D." As soon as doors "B" have been unlocked, Members file past the Clerks and have their names ticked off. When Members have returned into the House, the numbers are reported to one of the Clerks at the Table by the Tellers. Both sets of Tellers then approach the Table from their respective sides of the House, and one of the Tellers for the majority declares the numbers. The Speaker is then handed the division paper and he declares the numbers again and states the decision. The procedure in Committee is exactly the same.
The usual practice is to correct the numbers from the Chair, the Tellers for both "Ayes" and "Noes" being agreed on the corrected figures. Should, in a case of disagreement by the Tellers, a new division be required.

Similar practice, the Speaker usually giving his vote in such a way as to leave the question still undecided.

Division lists are printed separately, but published together with the Votes and Proceedings, etc. At the end of a Session, a bound volume of the lists is published.

Errors may be subsequently corrected upon application at the Table or the Division list.

This is covered by S.O. No. 31. See above under 202.

In the case of the House of Commons, Addresses may be presented to the King. They may be so presented—

(a) as is usual—by each Member of this House as are of His Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council or of His Majesty's Household; or

(b) by the whole House.

The privilege is enjoyed by the whole House, as a House, but not by individual Members.

When an Address is to be presented by the whole House, the Speaker proceeds in state to the Palace at the appointed time, and the Members assemble with him in a chamber next to the Throne room. When the King is ready to receive them the doors are opened, and the Speaker leads the Members forward, being conducted by the Lord Chamberlain. The Speaker reads the Address, presents it, His Majesty answers it, and the House retire. On returning into the House of Commons, the Speaker reports the King's answer.

When the Address is delivered as in (a) above, the answer is reported by a member of the Royal Household, who appears at the Bar, and, on being called by the Speaker, reads the King's answer.

Messages from the King, in the case of the House of Commons, may be—

(a) Verbal, i.e., re some important public event.

(b) King's pleasure, concerning formal or regularly recurring events.

(i) King's recommendation, concerning a financial matter, or

(ii) King's Consent to Bills affecting the interests of the Crown.

"(a)" above are presented by a Member who appears at the Bar, and informs the Speaker that he has a Message from the King signed by His Majesty. When called by the Speaker, he comes forward and delivers it, and the Speaker reads it to the House.

"(b)" above are delivered, by command, by a Minister.

Messages under the Sign Manual may be answered by an Address, but if requesting financial aid the provision of such aid is in itself an answer. Other written messages are answered by Address, but verbal messages usually need no reply.

Messages are usually handwritten on a headed pro forma.

One of the Clerks of either House may bear a Message from one House to the other, when it is received at the Table and reported, usually so as not to interrupt business, although business may, if necessary, be interrupted.

No motion is needed to send a Message to the House of Lords in similar circumstances. Often the 3rd Reading of a Bill is passed, or a resolution has been agreed to, the appropriate Message is accidentally sent to the Lords. The fact of the Message being so sent is recorded in the Journal.

A substantially similar practice existed in the past, but since the middle of the 19th Century it has fallen completely into disuse.

If the House of Commons considers a Joint Committee should be appointed on any matter, it passes a resolution to that effect and sends a Message to the House of Lords asking their concurrence. If they assent, they communicate that fact to the Commons. The Commons then appoint a Committee and inform the Lords that they have done so and request that they appoint an equal number. The Lords do likewise and advise the Commons that they have done so. Neither House communicated the names of the Members they have appointed. If the Lords initiate the proposal for a Joint Committee, the procedure is exactly the same.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances</th>
<th>Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>237</strong></td>
<td>In both cases, it is usual for the Lords to nominate the time and place for the first meeting of the Joint Committee; adjustments can be made if convenient to the Commons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>The Quorum is three in the case of the Lords only. In the Commons, the size of the Quorum is expressly ordered when the Committee is appointed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>The Report only of the Committee is presented to each House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>Similar practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>Similar practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>No similar provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243</td>
<td>Similar practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>Money Bills, i.e., those for ordinary annual supply or taxation, Appropriation, etc., and those whose &quot;main purpose&quot; involves payment, are initiated on a resolution reported from Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, or a Money Committee of the whole House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Bills are normally presented under S.O. No. 32 (2) without any order for their introduction. Private Members, however, often introduce Bills under S.O. No. 10, thereby gaining the advantage of the ten minutes address to which they are entitled under the S.O. and the consequent early publicity for their measures.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>Such Bills are usually private or hybrid as a result of the carry-over of the private legislation of the 19th Century. (See Main Report.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>Restricted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>The counterpart of this is in the financial practice of the House of Commons. In their case the &quot;Message from the Crown&quot; is the &quot;King's Recommendation.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247a</td>
<td>Similar practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247b</td>
<td>No similar provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>Similar practice, although no reference to amendments to other Acts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>Similar procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>In effect, similar procedure. Bills presented under S.O. No. 32 (2) are deemed read a first time, without question put. In the case of Bills presented under S.O. No. 32 (1), the questions that the Bill be read a first time and printed, are decided without amendment or debate. The first reading, order for printing and appointment of a day for second reading are taken together as one formal stage. The procedure with Bills brought from the Lords is similar to that under S.O. No. 32 (2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>Similar practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>Similar practice with regard to amendments to leave out &quot;now&quot; and insert &quot;this day three (or six) months,&quot; or to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The previous question is now never used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In addition, however, a common form of procedure is an amendment to leave out all the words after &quot;that&quot; and insert some other preposition. Although not always fatal to any further progress with the Bill, the carrying of such an amendment usually means that the Bill would be dropped.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>Similar practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>Similar practice. On withdrawing the first Bill a motion is made forthwith with &quot;that leave be given to present another Bill instead thereof.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>Under S.O. No. 46, all Bills, except Bills for imposing taxes, Consolidated Fund Bills, Appropriation Bills, or Bills for confirming provisional orders, are committed to Standing Committees as directed by the Speaker. However, a Bill may be committed to a Standing Committee in respect of some only of its clauses, or to a Select Committee, or it may be transferred from one to the other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>No similar provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>Similar procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259</td>
<td>Similar practice, except that the marginal notes are not called by the Chairman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>Similar practice, except that the Chairman, with the consent of the Committee, may allow debate to cover several amendments which are allied.</td>
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<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Similar practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>Similar practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>Apart from the differences resulting from S.O. No. 46, new clauses and schedules may be added and amendments may be made in the House on Consideration of Report, provided they could have been made while in Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>Similar practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>Similar practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>A clause may be postponed, but not if it has been amended, nor any proposed amendment thereto negatived, nor the question “ that it stand part of the Bill ” proposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>Similar procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>The order in which a Bill is considered in Committee is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and 268.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>No similar provision, but, within the discretion of the Speaker, similar practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>Similar practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>No question is put that the title, or the title as amended, stand part of the Bill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td>Similar practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273</td>
<td>Similar procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>Rescinded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>If a Bill is not amended in Committee, it is ordered to be read a third time forthwith, or a future day is appointed for its third reading. If amended, the Member in charge names a day for the consideration of the Bill as amended, although it may be considered immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>Similar practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>Similar practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>The Member in charge may move the third reading as soon as the Bill has been reported without amendments, or after consideration of an amended Bill is finished, or he may name a future day. The former is the more usual practice, except in the case of Bills of major importance, and Money Bills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>Similar practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>(a) A Bill may be re-committed after being read a third time, by discharging the order for the third reading. An amendment to the question “ that the Bill be read a third time,” to re-commit it would, if negatived, mean that the Bill would be declared read a third time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>No similar provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282</td>
<td>Similar procedure. The Bill is endorsed in Norman French &quot; soit baffle aux seigneurs,&quot; signed by the Clerk of the House, and accompanied by a Message. The Message is less formal than ours, is handwritten, and is NOT signed by the Speaker (or anyone).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>No similar provision, but see 282 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>No similar provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>Rescinded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>286</td>
<td>Similar practice, except that the Member in charge, and not Mr. Speaker, nominates the day for consideration of Lords' amendments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>Similar procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288</td>
<td>Similar procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>289</td>
<td>Lords' Amendments are always taken in the House, not in Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290, 291, 292, 293, 294</td>
<td>Similar practice. A Committee is appointed to draw up the reasons for disagreeing with Lords' amendments. There is no provision for anything in the nature of a Conference. Where one House insists on amendments to which the other House disagrees, the Bill is lost for that session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
N.S.W. Legislative Assembly

Practices and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances.

S.O. No. (c)

295, 296, 297

No similar provisions.

298

In effect, similar practice. A Bill brought from the Lords is not necessarily proceeded with, however, unless a Member "takes it up," and nominates a day for its second reading.

299 to 306

The practice of the House of Commons in bringing about mutual agreement to Bills originating in the Lords is the same as for those originating in the Commons. (See 295-298 above.)

300

To obtain the Royal Assent, Bills are lodged in the custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments (except those for " aids and supplies," which are in the custody of the Commons). When a Commission is wanted the Clerk of the Parliaments prepares two lists of the titles of all Bills, one of which goes to the Clerk of the Commons for submission to the Committee of the Whole House or to the King for preliminary inspection. "Aids and supplies" Bills are first in these lists. The Royal Assent is usually given through Black Rod to attend in the House of Lords to hear the Committee read. When the House of Commons are at the Bar of the House of Lords, the Commission is read at length. The Assent is rarely given by the King (or Queen) in person, the last occasion being in 1854.

307

Similar practice (Chairman of Ways and Means).

308

If the Chairman of Ways and Means, and the Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means are both absent, one of the panel of ten Temporary Chairman of Ways and Means may act as Chairman; but not any member whom the Chairman of Ways and Means may appoint for the occasion. There is no similar proviso.

310

Similar provision.

311

Committees of Supply and Ways and Means are appointed at the commencement of each Session and continue throughout the Session. Money Committees of the Whole House are set up either under S.O. No. 68, or S.O. No. 69 (see Main Report-Financial Procedure). In other cases, Bills are normally referred to Standing Committees. Where a Bill is referred to a Committee of the Whole House, however, a similar practice exists.

312

Under S.O. No. 16, the Speaker leaves the Chair without putting any question unless notice of instruction to the Committee has been given, or when going into Supply for the first time on each of the four main branches of the Estimates (or a Vote of Credit), there has been an amendment moved or a question raised concerning the Estimates proposed to be taken.

313

Similar practice.

314

Similar practice.

315

Similar practice.

316

Similar practice.

317

Similar practice.

318

Similar practice.

319

Similar practice.

320

Similar practice.

321

The Chairman suspends proceedings and reports to the House. The Speaker, if a motion is made for the suspension of the Member(s) concerned, puts the question without amendment, adjournment or debate. The Committee may then resume.

322, 323, and 324.

See above under 64 et seq. The procedure is similar to that followed in the House. If the absence of a quorum is proved, the Speaker resumes the Chair. If there are then 50 Members present, the Committee is resumed.

325

All Divisions, both in the House and in Committee, are printed daily as part of the "Vote" and issued as a volume at the end of the Session. (See Main Report.)

326

Similar practice.

327

Similar practice.

328

Similar practice.

329

No similar practice.

Referenced to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure.

(c)

May, pp. 365-6.

May, pp. 466-7.

May, p. 630.

May, p. 566.

May, p. 238.

May, p. 571.

May, p. 665.

May, p. 572.

May, p. 376.

May, p. 658.

May, p. 659; S.O. No. 16.

May, p. 666.

May, p. 288; May, p. 570.

May, p. 570.

May, p. 877.

May, p. 572.

May, p. 384.

May, p. 573.

May, p. 158.

S.O. No. 17 (1); May, p. 444.

May, pp. 571 and 572.

May, pp. 574-5.

S.O. No. 51; May, p. 575.

May, p. 574.

May, p. 467; May, pp. 462-3.
Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances.

331  Similar practice, except for resolutions from Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, which the House orders to be received on a future day.

332  Rescinded.

333  Similar practice.

334  Similar procedure with regard to the appointment of the Committee. These Committees can only be kept alive, however, by a resolution "that this House will on (a certain day) resolve itself into," etc. If the question that Mr. Speaker leave the Chair (on first going into Committee of Supply on each of the four main branches of the Estimates) is negatived or amended, the Order of the Day for the Committee is revived by a motion made forthwith in the above terms. If, in similar circumstances, debate is adjourned, a similar motion must be made. Otherwise, the House, on coming out of Committee of Supply or Ways and Means each time resolves "that this House will (on a given day) resolve itself into the Committee."

335  Similar practice, except on first going into Committee of Supply on each of the four main branches of the Estimates or a Vote of Credit when a motion to amend the Estimates or a Vote of Credit is moved on a question raised, debate is allowed.

336  Rescinded.

341  Not more than 15 Members.

342  No similar provision.

343  No similar provision.

344  No similar provision.

345  The Members are nominated on the motion of some Member. The Members of the Committee can only be nominated as soon as the Committee is appointed, if previous notice has been given (with certain minor exceptions). The mover is required to ascertain beforehand whether the Members he proposes to nominate are prepared to sit on the Committee.

346  Selection by secret ballot is a possible method of nomination of a Select Committee, but is seldom used.

347  Similar practice.

350  The senior Member (i.e., the member who has been a member of the House for the longest period, irrespective of continuity of service) fixes the date and hour of first meeting.

351  Similar practice.

352  The Quorum is variable and is laid down by resolution of the House when the Committee is appointed.

354  Similar provision. The names of Members asking questions of witnesses are prefixed to the question, and both are recorded in the evidence. In divisions, the name of the proposer of each question is recorded as well as those voting for and against.

355  If the date and time of the next sitting has been fixed, the Chairman would probably adjourn the Committee till then, although no time limit is specified for him to wait before doing. If the next sitting is not fixed, it is considered better to "move the House to revive the Committee."

356  Similar procedure.

References to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure.

359  May, p. 654. S.O. No. 56.

360  May, p. 655. S.O. No. 60.

361  May, p. 656. S.O. No. 66.

362  May, p. 657. S.O. No. 54.

363  May, p. 658. S.O. No. 61.


365  May, p. 660. S.O. No. 63.

366  May, p. 661. S.O. No. 64.

367  May, p. 662. S.O. No. 65.

368  May, p. 663. S.O. No. 66.

369  May, p. 664. S.O. No. 67.

370  May, p. 665. S.O. No. 68.

371  May, p. 666. S.O. No. 69.
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<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>Similar practice, although it is unusual for a Select Committee to sit away from Westminster.</td>
<td>May, p. 596 (foot); May, p. 687 (foot).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>358</td>
<td>A Select Committee has power to sit during the Sitting of the House.</td>
<td>S.O. No. 52; May, p. 586.</td>
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<tr>
<td>359 and 360</td>
<td>Similar practice. In addition, the Committee may make a Special Report. Leave to report is automatic under the S.O.</td>
<td>S.O. No. 61.</td>
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<td>361</td>
<td>Witnesses are summoned by an order signed by the Chairman of the Committee (provided the Committee has power to send for &quot;persons, papers and records&quot; as is usual).</td>
<td>May, p. 596.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>It is not usual to examine witnesses upon oath unless the inquiry is of a special nature, e.g., judicial. There is no written procedure for the examination of witnesses.</td>
<td>May, p. 604.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365</td>
<td>Similar practice while witnesses are being examined, but in the case of the House of Commons any members may remain while the Committee is deliberating and the Committee has no legal right to exclude them.</td>
<td>May, p. 598.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>368</td>
<td>Similar practice.</td>
<td>May, p. 606.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>In effect, similar practice.</td>
<td>May, p. 606.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>371</td>
<td>No similar provision.</td>
<td>May, p. 606.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>372</td>
<td>The Clerk to the Committee delivers the report to one of the Clerks at the Table on behalf of the Chairman (or other Member charged with its presentation). The Report is then deemed to have been received, ordered to be upon the Table and be printed.</td>
<td>May, p. 606.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>373</td>
<td>Similar practice.</td>
<td>May, p. 606.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>374</td>
<td>Similar practice. Payment is made by the Paymaster-General under order, signed by the Chairman of the Committee.</td>
<td>May, p. 606.</td>
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<tr>
<td>375</td>
<td>Lists are posted in the lobbies and Committee Office.</td>
<td>S.O. No. 55.</td>
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<td>381</td>
<td>In theory, similar practice; but, in practice, Members are permitted to address their questions directly to the witness.</td>
<td>May, p. 606.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>Judges, and the Lord Mayor, are told that there are chairs, but this is understood to mean that they may only rest with their hands on the backs of the chairs.</td>
<td>May, p. 607.</td>
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<td>386</td>
<td>Similar practice.</td>
<td>May, p. 607.</td>
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<tr>
<td>387</td>
<td>Generally similar provisions. The Standing Orders of the House of Commons provide for varying forms of disorder, as under:</td>
<td>S.O.'s Nos. 17-20; May, pp. 440-443; May, pp. 444-445; May, p. 446.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) Prevarication.—Member is interrupted by Speaker, and if he persists he is ordered to withdraw or is named.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Irrelevant.—Member is interrupted by Speaker, and if he persists he is ordered to withdraw, or is named, or the House is called upon to adjudge his conduct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) Disorderly or unparliamentary words.—Member is ordered to withdraw words; if he fails to explain or retracted words, he is ordered to withdraw or is named.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) Grossly disorderly conduct.—Member is immediately ordered to withdraw or is named, or House is called upon to adjudge his conduct.</td>
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<td>(e) Grave disorder.—Sitting is suspended or House adjourned.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(f) Obstruction of business of House otherwise than by disorderly conduct.—Member is guilty of contempt and is named.</td>
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When a Member is named in the House, similar motion is put "That such Member be suspended, etc." On the first occasion suspension continues until the fifth sitting day; on the second occasion to the twentieth, and thereafter until the House orders the suspension to terminate. In Committee, the procedure is similar to that of Chairman suspends proceedings and reports to the House. When a Member is suspended, or ordered to withdraw he is excluded from the whole of the area of the Palace of Westminster.
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<td>388 to 390</td>
<td>Rescinded.</td>
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<td>391</td>
<td>Similar practice</td>
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<td>392</td>
<td>Although stated in more general terms, S.O. No. 19 (1) produces a similar result.</td>
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<td>393</td>
<td>A Member suspended from the service of the House under S.O. No. 17 must withdraw from the precincts (i.e., the whole area of the Palace of Westminster). If suspended on motion NOT under S.O. No. 17, he is not excluded, unless this is expressly provided for in the motion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>393A</td>
<td>No similar provision.</td>
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<tr>
<td>394</td>
<td>Similar practice</td>
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<tr>
<td>395</td>
<td>Similar provisions. There is nothing to prevent a Bill (other than a Bill imposing a charge on the public or on public funds) from being passed through all its stages in one day. Standing Order No. 1 (Sittings of the House) can be suspended on motion of a Minister, with or without notice.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>398 to 411</td>
<td>(The House of Commons' procedure on Private Bills is completely different and a comparison of it with the N.S.W. Standing Orders is impracticable. The whole matter has been dealt with in the Main Report).</td>
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<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>The Standing Orders Committee of the House of Commons is concerned with Private Bills and Reports of Examiners thereto referred to it, and not with the Standing Orders generally. The Committee on Publications and Debates Reports is comparable with the N.S.W. Printing Committee, but is concerned with expenditure on printing and stationery, not only for the House of Commons, but for the Public Service generally. There is no Library Committee. The role of the House of Commons' Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms Committee is similar to that of our House Committee. They control the arrangements for the Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms and sign all cheques for the Catering Department.</td>
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This is actually the House of Lords Chamber, which is at present being used by the Commons.
# PART II.
## Arrangement of General Report.

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Note.—References will be found in this Report to various Appendices, which, owing to their number and size, have not been printed as part of the Report. A copy of each of these Appendices is filed in the Office of the Legislative Assembly, New South Wales, and all are available to anyone who desires access to them for reference purposes.
PART II.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FUNCTIONING OF ITS DEPARTMENTS AND STAFFS

GENERAL

This report contains my observations, made over a period of nine months (from August, 1946, to April, 1947), on the practice and procedure of the House of Commons, with a special reference to the organisation and functioning of the Staff of the House. In general, these observations will be confined to comparisons between the House of Commons and the New South Wales Legislative Assembly; and, in particular, to the practical aspects of the work of their respective Staffs.

Many learned and instructive publications on the practice and procedure of Parliament are available, but none, I think, can compare in clarity, wealth of detail, and practical application, with the Fourteenth Edition of Sir T. Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice, which has just been edited by the present Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Gilbert Campion, and published in February, 1946. In this Edition not only the form, but also the substance, of the earlier editions has been materially changed. As stated in the Preface, "...my real duty, I felt, was to expound my predecessors' work of practice and the novel accretion of standing orders..."

This has been effected and the result is a book which has been materially changed. As stated in the Preface, "...my real duty, I felt, was to expound the memory of my predecessors. For, the results of a century of rapid political change had so altered the balance of Parliament is explained, both in theory and in practice, with numerous references to comparisons and rulings..."

In view of the comprehensive and up-to-date nature of this work, these notes will not presume to do more than draw comparisons between existing methods employed by the House of Commons and those employed by the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. In achieving this, it will undoubtedly be necessary to restrict, in outline, some of the rules adhered to by the House of Commons, if only to clarify the comparisons. For these re-statements of matters which are completely expounded in May, I apologize.

Before considering any particular point of difference between the two Houses, it is necessary to mention several basic factors which affect considerably all aspects of any comparison one may make. These are, briefly:

(a) The length of a Session, and the more or less regular Sessional time-table of the House of Commons,
(b) The scope of legislation undertaken,
(c) The incidence of Private Business, and
(d) The organisation of the Offices of the House.

First, Length of the Session and the Sessional Time-table.

Over a considerable period of time, the Sessions of the House of Commons followed a more or less regular time-table. The Session usually commenced towards the end of January and finished just before Christmas. Three adjournments divided the Session into three periods. These were the Christmas adjournment, the Easter adjournment, and the Summer adjournment during August and September. In each of these three periods certain types of business were predominant, as under:

(a) Between Christmas and Easter. Private Members' Business had greater scope than during the other periods, and the Bill that required the most discussion was an Appropriation Bill.
(b) Between Easter and the Summer Adjournment. The main financial business of the year, including the Budget, Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill, was in this period. This was largely due to Standing Order No. 14, which provides that twenty sitting days shall be allotted to "Supply," and that these days shall be completed by 5th August.
(c) Between the end of the Summer Adjournment and Christmas: Mainly Government business of a general nature was undertaken.

Recently, however, it has been the practice to complete one Session and commence the next shortly before Christmas, usually in October or November. The opening of the new Session takes place within a week of prorogation. The chief advantage of beginning the Session at this time of the year is that the general legislation, which formerly came at the end of the Session, is, i.e., in period (c) above, can be initiated, and Standing Committees can commence their work thenceforth in the Session (see also, later). Further, it was advantageous during the war years, in that Parliament never knew a lengthy recess, and could, therefore, be called together quickly in case of emergency. However, these benefits are somewhat offset by the fact that the later stages of Bills now tend to come before the House during the summer months which are already congested with financial business.

In addition to the regularity of the length of these distinct periods of the Session, the House meets on regular days in each week of these periods. These days are normally Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 2.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. (Saturday only in an emergency and Sunday as a still rarer exception). As a result of this, the total number of sitting days of any Session can be forecast with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Over the last twelve Sessions, there have been, on an average, 145 sitting days per Session. The allotment of time between Private Members' Business and Government Business, in days, can be ascertained by reference to the appropriate Standing Orders (together with the Government's power to take Private Members' time to its own use, as has been done in the case of Session 1946-47, and for several years previously). Under the Standing Orders, Private Members' Business has precedence on:

(a) Every Wednesday and Friday between Christmas and Easter. Notices of Motions have precedence on Wednesdays, and Orders of the Day on Fridays, according to Standing Orders Nos. 2 and 3 of 1886.
(b) The first, second, third and fourth Fridays after Easter Day, for Bills (normally Second Readings), and
(c) The third, fourth, fifth and sixth Fridays after Whit Sunday, for Bills (normally later stages).

This is varied by Standing Order No. 3 in the case of a Session beginning before Christmas, but the total number of days available to Private Members remains substantially unaltered.
A most important factor in the comparative number of sitting days in a Session of the House of Commons and of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly is the number of Members in the respective Houses—440 as opposed to 30. It is natural that the number of Members interested in, and desirous of securing notice of, particular matters must be greater in the case of the House of Commons. It, therefore, takes longer for each measure to pass through its various stages.

Second, the Scope of Legislation.

During Session 1945-46, the Imperial Parliament passed 87 Public Bills; 14 Provisional Order Bills; 45 Private Bills, and 7 Bills for Continuation of Orders under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936. In addition, delegated legislation in the form of Statutory Rules and Orders were issued and tabled at the average of 40/45 per week throughout the Session, including adjournments.

Although this was on exceptionally long and busy Session in certain respects, the above figures give a clear indication of the vast mass of legislation undertaken.

There are several outstanding reasons for the extent of the legislation of the Imperial Parliament compared with that of Australian Parliament.

In the first place, this is a "sovereign" Parliament in every sense of the term. Theoretically, there is no subject on which it could not make a new law or amend an existing law. Australian Parliament, on the other hand, is limited in its legislative field by the Federal sphere, to the "enumerated" powers allotted under Section 51 of the Constitution Act; in the State sphere to those subjects not reserved exclusively to the Federal Parliament; and, in both spheres by the power of the High Court in determining whether or not a statute is ultra vires. Australian Parliaments are, in fact, "non-sovereign" legislatures and, this disability has not been removed by the Commonwealth's recent adoption of the Statute of Westminster.

Secondly, Great Britain has extensive legislative responsibilities towards India, the Colonies, and in connection with Foreign Affairs generally. In the present state of world rehabilitation particular emphasis is being laid upon the general debate on, and legislation concerning, these matters, occupies a considerable proportion of the time of the House. Even in normal circumstances, they form a notable part of the Sessional programme.

Thirdly, the Emergency Powers Act (which is still in force), the Defence Regulations made under it, and the Statutory Rules and Orders made under these Regulations, have produced a formidable addition to the normal body of delegated legislation, over which the House must exercise some control. Since the establishment of the Statutory Rules and Orders Committee (for details of the work of this Committee, see later) only a small proportion of the time of the House is taken up in this type of legislation, but this in no way affects the total output. Most of the war-time controls imposed on private individuals and public bodies were made under the Emergency Powers Act and the Defence Regulations thereunder.

In the course of comparing the practice and procedure of the House of Commons and the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, there is a still further subdivision, into Offices, in the comparable work of the two Legislatures. The fact that the scope of their work is very much wider than ours.

Third, the Incidence of Private Legislation.

The Standing Orders of the House of Commons relating to Private Business number 273; those relating to Public Business, 35. Although the number of Standing Orders devoted to each type of business is not by any means a criterion of any predominance of private business over public business, it is at least indications that the former occupant an important place in the work of the House.

Until the 19th Century, private business was largely concerned with the rights of individuals. During the 19th Century, however, the Industrial Revolution produced the need for many new public services—railways, police, paved roads, street lighting, gauging, gas, etc., with which to accommodate systems, etc. Some of these, such as police protection, communication, etc., were recognized from the first as being solely within the province of the Local Authorities, such as railways, gas, water supply, etc., were, until the prevailing desire to economize in the characteristic of the municipal system, left in the field of private enterprise. Large through the provision which the Town Authorities were able to bring to bear on Public Authorities for the benefit of the consumers of these public utilities. During the latter half of the century, private enterprise was modified and, finally, largely suppressed by municipal provinons. Through the initiation, and expansion of public services and utilities, private legislation was called upon to provide, inter alia, compulsory powers of purchase and the whole range of public regulation. During the normal session of Parliament in this period, 300/400 Private Acts would be passed.

Of recent years there has been a considerable decline in private legislation. This is due to several factors—

(a) The legislative programme of the Imperial Parliament and the Legislative Assembly to communal life, are now in operation, and it is seldom that any new service has to be supplied.

(b) Of these, any government services and utilities, all necessary powers are already held by the regulated private monopolies, or the Local Authorities, maintaining them, and recourse to legislation for additional powers is rare.

(c) General legislation has now removed the need for many of the existing Special legislation and, therefore, the Order Procedure has largely reduced the numbers of Private Bills.

Nevertheless, approximately 50/60 Private Acts are passed each Session and it may be asserted that, in practically every case, there are the residue of that vast mass of private legislation which Parliament knew in the last century. In most cases, these Acts confer some special powers on a particular Local Authority, e.g., power to Birmingham Corporation to compel sale to it of certain private land for construction of an electric power station.

New South Wales undeniably profited by English experience in the 19th Century, and private enterprise was given little importance in the provision of services and utilities which are essentially public in character. For this reason, private legislation has always been on a much smaller scale in Australia than in England. During the 20th Century, Private Legislation in the New South Wales Parliament during recent years, the incidence of this type of legislation in the Imperial Par- ly, the present, and in the future, private legislation must be kept in mind when comparing the two legislatures.

Fourthly, The Organisation of the Officers of the House of Commons.

The Principal Officers of the House, and the mode of their appointment, are shown hereunder:

(a) Speaker: Elected by the House.

(b) Chairman of Ways and Means: Elected by the House on Motion of Prime Minister.

(c) Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means: Elected by the House on Motion of Prime Minister.

(d) Temporary Chairman of Ways and Means: Nominated by Speaker.


(f) Clerk Assistant and Second Clerk Assistant: Appointed by the Crown, under sign manual, on recommen- dation of Speaker.

(g) Serjeant-at-Arms: Appointed "in the gift of the King, under warrant from the Lord Chamberlain and by present under the Great Seal." 

(h) Speaker's Counsel: Appointed by Speaker.


All other Officers of the House come under one or other of the following classes of office, and are appointed in various ways:

2. Officers appointed by the Speaker, by Letters Patent.
3. Officers appointed by the Speaker, under sign manual, on recommen- dation of Speaker.
4. Officers appointed by the Clerk of the House.

There is a still further subdivision, into Offices, in the Clerk's Department; and, into various individuals and Offices, in the cases of the other two departments.

A comparison of the organisation of the Officers of the House of Commons with that of the Officers of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, bears a distinct analogy to a comparison of an Army Corps H.Q. with an Inf Div H.Q. In the latter case, the G, A and Q functions on a Corps H.Q. are each performed by several officers; at Div. H.Q., one officer may perform one or more of the functions on his own. So it is with the Officers of these two Legislative bodies. The Departments and Sub-Departments of the House of Commons each carry out similar functions, which, in New South Wales, are per- formed by one Officer, or at the most, two.

Department of the Clerk of the House.

The four main branches of the Department of the Clerk of the House of Commons are:

(a) The Journal Office.
(b) The Committee and Private Bill Office.
(c) The Public Bill Office.
(d) The Table Office.

Subsequent portions of this report will deal with the work of each of these Offices in detail; at this stage, it is intended merely to mention their general functions.
The Department of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

While the House is sitting, control of that portion of the Palace of Westminster used by the Commons, comes under the Serjeant-at-Arms. While this department is directly responsible to the Speaker, the House, however, is the responsibility of the Lord Great Chamberlain and his Staff.

The Serjeant-at-Arms Department consists of —

(a) A Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, who
   (i) deputises for him in the Chamber, and
   (ii) is responsible for the accounts and stores of the
       Office. He also, on occasion, may deputise for the
       Serjeant-at-Arms in the Chamber.

(b) An Assistant Serjeant-at-Arms, who is the Executive
    Officer of the Department and responsible for the
    office work within the Department. He also, in
    special circumstances, may deputise for the
    Serjeant-at-Arms in the Chamber.

(c) Office Clerks and Stenographer. There are two
    Office Clerks and one Stenographer who assist in
    the office work of the Department.

(d) The Badge Messengers. These are retired Army
    Warrant Officers or Navy Petty Officers; they attend
    only while the House is sitting and are paid a small
    annual salary. They act as doorknobs on the Chamber,
    and in other parts of the Palace, and to a limited extent
    are available to Members for general messenger
    duties within the precincts of the Palace of
    Westminster. They have a lanyard and badge, for
    identification. They are stationed at the main
    entrances and in various lobbies and corridors. An
    Inspector

The Speaker's Department.

Directly under the Speaker are the following —

(a) Speaker's Secretary—who is responsible for dealing
    with the Speaker's official correspondence and assist-
    ing in the social and official dealings with Members.

(b) Speaker's Chaplain—who reads Prayers at the com-
    mencement of each Sitting of the House.

(c) The Library—which is controlled by a Librarian and
    assistants. All Accounts and Papers presented to
    the House are filed and indexed in the Library for
    future reference. They are sent to the Library by
    the Clerk of the Journal Office on the morning of the
    day after they are presented. Also, Command Papers
    presented during any recesses may be deposited with
    the Library. (See later under Journal Office).

(d) An Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills—whose
    duty it is to scrutinise petitions for Private Bills
    to see that they comply with the Standing Orders.

(e) Vote Office—which issues Parliamentary Papers to
    Members, and performs a similar function to the
    Pappers Room at Sydney. There is an Officer in charge
    of this office, and several assistants, all of whom are
    Junior Clerks.

(f) The Fees Office—which corresponds to our Parliamen-
    tary Accountant, and which is responsible for paying
    Members' salaries and those of Officers of the House,
    collecting expenses which are chargeable on Private Bills,
    and matters of internal finance concerning the House
    of Commons.

(g) Hansard.—The House of Commons Hansard Staff
    is directly controlled by the Speaker's Department.
    There is also a Trainbearer who attends the Speaker
    on entering and leaving the Chamber.
The Votes and Proceedings.

Certain important differences between the House of Commons and the House of Lords in the subject of Votes and Proceedings are mentioned below; but, it is first necessary to study the method of compilation of this document.

At this stage, it will be convenient to mention one point concerning the machinery by which the Journal Office functions. When the House is not actually sitting, the Journal Clerks work in the Journal Office, which is located on the Westminster Abbey side of Westminster Hall. This is a considerable distance from the Chamber, and, therefore, another member of the staff carries the Journal to and from the Chamber while it is actually sitting. The two Journal Clerks compiling the Votes and Proceedings see this nearer office, which is called the Votes and Proceedings Office. The remuneration of the Journal Office staff work in the Journal Office throughout.

The manuscript Votes and Proceedings are written up (the first page being on a blank sheet with printed heading), taking the entries from the Clerks' Minute Books and referring to precedents, where necessary, to ensure uniformity in the form and words used. "Outlines" from the " Votes and Proceedings" (see later) are used, both by the Clerks at the Table in their Minute Books, and by the Journal Clerks in the manuscript Votes and Proceedings, especially where long entries, such as amendments moved in Committee, are involved. The Minute Books are brought out of the Chamber whenever the Clerk Assistant or Second Clerk Assistant leaves the Chamber during the Sitting, and sections of the Votes and Proceedings are written up and sent to the printer as they are completed. When the House rises, proof copies of the Votes and Proceedings can be received back and checked before the House rises. As soon as the House rises, the proof copy of each of the Votes and Proceedings, and the final portion which has just been completed in manuscript, are read over with both the Minute Books. The complete Votes and Proceedings are then sent to the Printer. No proof copy of the final stage is received, the entire Votes and Proceedings are expanded into the form of words, punctuation, etc., insisted upon. The Votes and Proceedings are then sent to the Printer. No proof copy of the final stage is received, the entire Votes and Proceedings are expanded into the form of words, punctuation, etc., insisted upon. The Votes and Proceedings are corrected, and a strict adherence to precedent in the form of words, punctuation, etc., insisted upon.

Errors in the Votes and Proceedings are dealt with in two ways, that is to say:

(1) If serious, by means of an "erratum" entry in a subsequent Vote and Proceedings;

(2) If NOT serious, by correcting the Journal Office and Votes and Proceedings Office copies of the "Corrected Votes," which are later bound and kept.

Papers.

Apart from Papers presented "by order" or "by address," these are dealt with regard to the presentation of the main body of Accounts and Papers in the following:

(a) While the House is Sitting.

These accounts and papers which are held before the House by the Clerk or Assistant, or presented by committed of His Majesty, are presented, in theory, by the Minister laying them on the Table. In practice, they are handed over to the Votes and Proceedings Office mentioned above, while the House is sitting, and this is taken to be presentation.

(b) During the Recess.

Under Standing Order No. 93, Accounts and Papers commanded to be presented to the House by His Majesty may be delivered to the Librarian, and such delivery is to be deemed to be presentation of them to the House. Those which are laid before the House by Act of Parliament or order of the House are NOT to be presented in this way, but must be held over until the House meets. Under Standing Order No. 93 a command paper has been presented during the recess period, to be laid on the Table from Friday to Monday; but, it is not permissible to present them in this way during a prorogation or dissolution.

Appendices to Votes and Proceedings.

The following Appendices are available for reference:

Appendix 3: Facsimile copy of entries appearing in the Minutes of the Clerks of the Table for 15th October, 1946.

Appendix 1: Facsimile copy of Manuscript Votes and Proceedings for 15th October, 1946.


The Journal.

The Journal of the House of Commons is the official record which, when produced in a court of law, is accepted as evidence of what has been done in the House. It is usually produced in manuscript during the morning of the day following the sitting concerned.

In the Journal, the abbreviated terms used in the Votes and Proceedings are expanded into consecutive phraseology, the form and style of the 18th Century being retained for the sake of historical regularity. The Journal contains no new subject matter. It differs from the Votes and Proceedings in form of expression only; not in substance.

Considerable care is taken in preparing and checking the Journal. Any errors which may have occurred in the Votes and Proceedings are corrected, and a strict adherence to precedent in the form of words, punctuation, etc., insisted upon.

The manuscript is preserved by one or more Journal clerks (depending on the length of the Journal for the particular day). Printed forms, similar to those used for the "clips" in New South Wales, and "cuttings" from the Votes and Proceedings are used wherever possible, as shown in Appendix 4 mentioned below. The manuscript is checked by two clerks, and, when agreed upon, a set is sent to the Printer of the Votes and Proceedings, thus providing a second check of both the Journal and the Votes and Proceedings.

The following Appendices are available:

Appendix 3: Facsimile manuscript Journal for 15th October, 1946.


The original copies of Papers are checked with the manuscript Journal and sent to the Librarian of the House of Commons, where they are registered and filed for future reference. A First Proof of the Journal is checked with the manuscript, and then registered as a "Fair Sheet." The Journal is not given a general daily distribution as in the case of the Votes and Proceedings. It is finally published as a bound volume at the end of the Session.

Other Duties of the Journal Office.

Statutory Rules and Orders.

One further duty of the Journal Office with regard to Papers, is the preparation of the "List of Rules and Orders, etc., which have been presented and are required by Statute to lie upon the Table of the House for an appointed number of days which is still unexpired. This list is compiled weekly and involves a considerable amount of research, to ascertain:

(a) which Rules and Orders, among those presented, come within the requirement,

(b) the statutory period for which they are required to lie upon the Table; this is always checked with the provisions of the Statute under which the Rule or Order has been made, and

(c) when the requisite period has elapsed, so that the Rule or Order may be removed from the list.

Index to Votes and Proceedings.

This is a chronological list and is kept up daily, but only for the internal use of the Journal Office.

Index to the Journal.

This is similar to the Index to Votes and Proceedings of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. It is prepared and bound up with the Journal at the end of the Session. It is arranged in alphabetical order and shows the pages as well as dates concerned.

The points of difference in form and wording between the New South Wales Votes and Proceedings, and the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons are very numerous and I have considered it would be of little value, even to attempt to itemise them. There are certain outstanding differences, however, which are set out below:

Proceedings in Committee.

(1) Proceedings in Committee of the whole House are presented both in the Votes and Proceedings and the Journal. This is a relatively recent innovation and results in making the record complete. An entry in the Votes and Proceedings signifies that the proceedings immediately therefor took place in Committee. On coming back into the House, the fact is signified by entering a line across the page, followed by an entry by the effect that Mr. Speaker resumed the debate, etc., etc. In the Votes and Proceedings no entry is made.
The financial procedure of the House of Commons and the part played by the Public Bill Office in the preparation of this procedure.

The Financial Procedure in the House of Commons.

The present procedure employed by the House of Commons in dealing with financial business is the result of several hundred years of experience. During this time there has been continuous growth and extension of the whole financial procedure, and this portion of the Report can do little more than touch on the main principles involved, with some reference to the duties of the Public Bill Office in connection therewith.

To simplify these notes, I propose to deal with financial business under two heads, viz.,

(a) ordinary annual expenditure, taxation and the provision of revenue (i.e., Supply, and Ways and Means);

(b) expenditure for novel purposes (i.e., financial resolutions).

Generally speaking, the procedure in relation to (a) is governed by practice based on ancient usage, while that in relation to (b) is governed by Standing Orders Nos. 63 to 70, and these aspects will be dealt with in the following order and sequence:

(i) those charged on the Consolidated Fund, i.e., pay out of the Consolidated Fund as directed under various statutes;

(ii) those charged upon the people, which are taxes, customs, duties of excises, and taxes upon land and personal property.

Furthermore, a statement of the four main rules of general financial procedure are appropriate at this stage.

These rules are:

(a) Rule 1.—With certain minor exceptions, a charge (in either of the above senses) must be authorised by legislation before it becomes effective; and, it must originate in the House of Commons.

(b) Rule 2.—A charge cannot be considered until it has been deman(1) by, or recommended from, the Crown.

(c) Rule 3.—A charge must be considered in Committee of the whole House, and the resolution of the Committee may be reportable by the Speaker; if the House declines to consider the charge, the Speaker may report it to the House of Commons.

(d) Rule 4.—On any given day, one stage only of a resolution involving a charge may be considered, and, if so introduced on such a resolution can be taken. This has been slightly varied by Standing Order No. 70 and by Sessional Order in case of Session 1946-7.

The effect of these four general rules on the two classes of financial business are dealt with next.

Supply and Ways and Means.

Supplies and Ways and Means are divided into several groups, and are usually recorded in the following order and sequence:

(a) the Report of the Clerk of the House of Commons on each Bill read a First time;

(b) the Report of the Clerk of the House of Commons on each Bill read a Second time;

(c) the Report of the Clerk of the House of Commons on each Bill read a Third time;

(d) the Report of the Clerk of the House of Commons on each Bill read a Fourth time.

In these terms, the Clerk of the House of Commons on each Bill read a Fifth time shall be recorded in the following order and sequence:

(i) those charged on the Consolidated Fund, i.e., pay out of the Consolidated Fund as directed under various statutes;

(ii) those charged upon the people, which are taxes, customs, duties of excises, and taxes upon land and personal property.

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The effect of these four general rules on the two classes of financial business are dealt with next.
A temporary and provisional validity is given to supply grants by the Public Accounts and Charges Act, 1891, and to taxation resolutions in ways and means by the Provisional Documents Act, 1891. In these cases the limits and resolutions are effective on as soon as agreed to, but must be given legislative authority by legislation within certain specified periods (May, page 725).

In the appropriation of expenditure, in the Civil Estimates, it is important to note that a sum appropriated to one service cannot be used on another service; it is a maximum sum; and, it is only available during the current year.

Revenue is appropriated indirectly by being made payable into the Consolidated Fund, instead of the National Debt Fund in accordance with the directions of the Appropriation Act, and any surplus remaining is the Consolidated Fund at the end of the financial year, issued to the National Debt Commissioners for the payment of debts in the next financial year.

Rule 2.—The rule that expenditure or taxation must be initiated by the Crown, by preliminary demand or recommendation, is based on ancient constitutional practice and dates back to the time when the King had his own revenue, apart from Parliament, from which he was expected to pay for the usual needs of Government. As the Commons preferred the King to be economical, they left the initiation of demands for money to him. When Parliament assumed control of the Exchequer, this custom was carried on as an unspoken rule, and it was with several hundreds of years of rigid application.

In present-day practice, the King's initiative in financial matters is implied—

(a) in his speech at the Opening of a Session of Parliament, where he states that Estimates will be presented,
(b) by the fact that the Estimates are presented 'by command,'
(c) by the fact that grants of supply are voted in terms

making themselves payable to the King.

At that time there was a considerable feeling of surprise by ordinary members of the initiative of the Speaker in the House on the ground of his being the King's agent or spaniel, and of House Committees in Select Committees. By moving the Speaker out of the Chair, and employing the whole House in the capacity of a small select committee, it was hoped that both the financial initiative of the Speaker, and all debate thereon should not be previously entered upon but adjourned until such further day as the House should think fit to appoint; and then it ought to be referred to the Committee of the whole House and their opinion reported thereupon, before any resolution or vote of the House be resolved therein.

Rule 3.—The origin of the rule that the granting of supply or the imposition of taxation must originate in a Committee of the whole House, goes back to the early 17th Century. To quote Sir Robert Southwell, it was laid down "that if any motion be made in the House for any public aid or charge upon the people, the consideration and debate thereon should not be previously entered upon but adjourned until such further day as the House should think fit to appoint; and then it ought to be referred to the Committee of the whole House and their opinion reported thereupon, before any resolution or vote of the House be resolved therein."

At that time there was a considerable feeling of surprise by ordinary members of the initiative of the Speaker in the House on the ground of his being the King's agent or spaniel, and of Select Committees in Select Committees. By moving the Speaker out of the Chair, and employing the whole House in the capacity of a small select committee, it was hoped that both the financial initiative of the Speaker, and all debate thereon should not be previously entered upon but adjourned until such further day as the House should think fit to appoint; and then it ought to be referred to the Committee of the whole House and their opinion reported thereupon, before any resolution or vote of the House be resolved therein.

The Committee of Ways and Means has two functions, the imposing of taxation, and second, the issue of money from the Consolidated Fund and the principle of appropriation, they took on their present individual functions.

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Expenditure for Novel Purposes.

Rule 1.—The need for legislative authority for expenditure for novel purposes (i.e., changes initiated by financial resolution or a Finance Bill) is not urgent, but if the change is payable "out of moneys to be provided by Parliament" the sum involved will appear in the Exchequer for the year (for which it would be appropriated under the Appropriation Act). If it is charged "upon the Consolidated Fund" the bill authorizing it is at the same time the authority for the appropriation.

Rule 2.—Standing Order No. 63 provides that "This House will not receive any petition for any sum relating to public service, or proceed upon any motion for a grant or charge out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, unless recommended by the Commons, in pursuance of the usage requiring the Crown's initiation of a grant of supply, and an application of it to the proposals for expenditure originating elsewhere, or proceeded upon any motion for a grant or charge out of moneys to be provided by Parliament in pursuance of the resolution, signified by a Minister, the King is regarded as having adopted it as an addition to his original demand. A Committee may be appointed to deal with the matter and to report with the notes on financial resolutions below.

Rule 3.—The rule requiring that expenditure for novel purposes, covered by a financial resolution, must originate in a Committee of the whole House, is embodied in Standing Order No. 68. Such a Committee is usually called a Money Committee, but unlike the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, which continue throughout the Session, a Money Committee of the whole House is appointed for each separate financial resolution. Under Standing Order No. 68, both a Committee may be appointed on a "setting up" resolution that "This House will (on a given day) resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the resolution to be considered as soon as it appears on the order paper, without an order of the House of the previous day.

Amendments.

One further aspect of financial procedure of considerable importance is the nature of the amendments that can be made to these general headings at this stage, that is, amendments.

Of the four general rules discussed above, the two which remain in number are the colloquial name for (1) the financial initiative of the Crown, and (2) the origin of expenditure or taxation in Committee of the whole House.

With regard to the first, the House restricts amendments to those which come within the terms of the demand or recommendation from the Crown. There can be no amendment proposed which would increase the amount of the supply to be granted, the charge covered by the financial resolution, or the taxation to be imposed, beyond that covered by the demand or recommendation, and this is signified by Ministers and private members. Further, if it includes any increase by way of extension of the objects, purposes or conditions of the financial resolution, or any alteration in the financial resolution, it is to be included in the communicate from the Crown, the King's Speech, Estimates presented, a message or recommendation, and as this is an essential preliminary to the consideration of a financial proposal, no increase of any kind can be considered without consequent proceeding over. As pointed out in May, the only advantage which Ministers have over private members, is that they are in a position to procure the initiation communication by means of their advisory capacity to the Crown.

Secondly, when a resolution or a bill of this nature has been reported, no amendment can be proposed in the House if it either imposes a charge not incurred in, or increases the charge as contained in, the resolution or bill. The criticism in this case can be raised with the terms of the bill resolution or the form in which it is presented, the resolution or bill having been reduced in Committee, it cannot be restored, even to its former limit, in the House of Commons. The Bill may, for reasons not hereinafter mentioned, be recommitted; but, in the case of taxation or charging measures, the tax or charge can be restored to its former level, even on Report.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure and Taxation.—Supply, and Ways and Means.

As the practice of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly on those two branches of financial business, has been largely modelled on that of the House of Commons, and therefore presents many aspects of similarity, no comparison will be attempted here, but a broad and general statement of the present practice of the Imperial Parliament in these matters follows:

For clarity, the two subjects are dealt with separately.
Supply—Ordinary Annual Expenditure.—The Main Estimates.

The Main Estimates are presented about the end of February. They are divided into four main branches, the Navy Estimates, Air Estimates, Civil and Revenue Department Estimates. The last-named is subdivided into ten equal parts and gives considerable detail of the application of the expenditure being voted, and a roadway plan is attached to each of the parts. A copy of the Civil Estimates for 1945 is available as Appendix 35 for reference and comparison. Decisions by Departments are usually set aside against expenditure and are called Appropriations in Aid. They are shown in Parts II and III, and must be expunged if voted. On 28th May, 1937, any excess receipts being ultimately paid into the Exchequer.

Vote on Account.

Owing to the practice of the House of Commons in extending the debate on the Estimates over the 20 allotted supply days, the Main Estimates can never be passed much before the end of June, and it is necessary to pass a Vote on Account some time before the end of the financial year, which is 31st March. The Vote on Account merely makes available four or five months of the services for the purposes of the Estimates. In the case of the Civil Estimates, the Schedule shows the amount appropriated to each Vote, and no money appropriated to any Vote can be applied to another. In the case of each of the defence services, however, money appropriated to the Vote may be applied to another, and in their cases it is the practice to obtain several of the smaller votes of each service and use this total sum in lieu of a Vote on Account for four or five months expenditure.

Some General Matters Relating to Committee of Supply.

In Committee of Supply, the Speaker leaves the Chair without adjournment, except in the case of first going into Supply on each of the four main branches of the Estimates, or on a Vote of Credit, provided an amendment has been made or a question raised concerning the Estimates to be taken. Motions to amend this question, therefore, provide four occasions for general criticism of Government policy, and are initiated by the Opposition in the Session. Such motions are usually in the form of amendments to the question "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" by leaving out all the words after "That" and substituting some other proposition. The motions must in each case be relevant to that branch of the Estimates on which it is proposed to go into Committee of Supply. The providing of these occasions for the airing of grievances is the modern application of the old principle, "grievances before supply." It will be noted that, whereas in the House of Commons four opportunities of "interrupting supply" are available, Standing Order No. 435 of the Legislative Assembly of 1839, at the instance of the Opposition, the votes are usually kept "open" until the last two days. The twenty allotted days before 3rd August, as provided by Standing Order No. 14, constitute the limit within which the money has been moved out of the Chair on each of the four main branches of the Estimates. Certain exceptions are made, however. The Chairman is divided into three Parts and gives considerable detail of the application of the expenditure being voted, and a roadway plan is attached to each of the parts. A copy of the Civil Estimates for 1945 is available as Appendix 35 for reference and comparison. Decisions by Departments are usually set aside against expenditure and are called Appropriations in Aid. They are shown in Parts II and III, and must be expunged if voted. On 28th May, 1937, any excess receipts being ultimately paid into the Exchequer.

Excess Grants.

There are several other special forms of supply which are called Exceptional Grants, such as money to maintain the dignity of the Crown or to provide a reward for some distinguished public man whose service to the State has been outstanding.

The Provision of Revenue and Taxation.—Ways and Means.

It has been mentioned above that the Committee of Ways and Means annually audited the Accounts and his report has been considered by the Public Accounts Committee, the latter reports to the House in March of the financial year following that in which the excess was incurred. The excesses are submitted to the Committee of Supply as a single vote for each branch of the Estimates, the vote is included in the Main Consolidated Fund Bill and finally in the next Appropriation Bill. It should be noted that, in any given financial year, the Excess Grants being considered have nothing to do with the finances of that year, but are the aftermath of the previous financial year, e.g., excesses incurred in the year 1945-46, would not be considered until March, 1947.

Votes of Credit.

Votes of Credit are hump sums voted, primarily in time of war, for the prosecution of the war. In this case, as expenditure is largely unforeseen, or concerns matters which cannot be disclosed at the time of the Appropriation Act the Committee can only be asked to set out the application of the sums in the form of Estimates. A Vote of Credit is not presented after the Exchequer has been moved out of the Chair, or on the Civil Estimates, but the days spent in Committee and in Committee of Supply is treated as an allotted day. Certain of the larger defence votes are taken after lie is moved out of the Chair on the respective defence service estimates, but, although the Committee stages of these votes are not counted as allotted days, the report stage is so counted. Further, days spent on Supplementary Estimates and Votes of Credit (see below) are not counted as allotted days.

As the twenty allotted days spent on the Annual Estimates are by long-established practice, regarded as further occasions for general criticism and review of Government administration, at the instance of the Opposition, the votes are usually kept "open" until the last two days. On these two days, a motion is provided for passing all the votes under a form of supply called "allocations." Debate is often initiated on any given vote by the proposal of a conventional amendment to reduce the vote by £100, although this is by no means the only form of amendment that can be offered. The usual method of putting the question on an amendment to substitute words (i.e., the question is proposed in the form "that the word 'X' stand part of the question," etc.) is not followed in Committee of Supply in these cases. The notice as given is "to move to reduce the vote by £100." The Chairman alters this and says, "The original question as given is a sum not equal to £100, etc., etc., since which an amendment has been moved to reduce the vote by £100." The question I have to propose is, "That a reduced sum not exceeding £X—100 be granted, etc., etc."
Apart from the main Consolidated Fund Bill, called the Appropriation Bill, the most important is the one passed in March. This Bill covers, inter alia, the Supplementary Estimates, or any estimates which have preceded the Appropriation Act for the coming financial year. The Appropriation Act, passed at the end of July, authorises the issue of the sumber of public money, the Estimates, less that already voted by the Vote on Account, and applies each vote to the service for which it has been voted. A copy of the Appropriation Act and Appropriation Account, detailing the estimates, are available as appendix D for reference. The special provision makes it possible for the House of Commons to disallow any part in dealing with public money should be noted.

Taxing.

The Committee of Ways and Means in its taxing capacity provides the means by which money is got in to the Treasury. As with Supply and Means, a bill must be initiated, a resolution moved in Committee of the whole House. When agreed to and reported to the House, this resolution forms the basis of the measure which imposes the tax, unless it is incidental to a measure dealing primarily with other subjects (see below).

The resolution is not specifically recommended from the Crown, but, being consequential on the supply grant to which it relates, it draws an implied recommendation from that. In other words, no tax may be imposed without that it is necessary to provide the funds required to make the grant subsequent to the resolution must be made by the minister of the Crown. A tax is a "charge upon the people" and once the resolution is moved and agreed to, this resolution forms the basis of the measure which imposes the tax, unless it is incidental to a measure dealing primarily with other subjects (see below).

The resolution is not specifically recommended from the Crown, but, being consequential on the supply grant to which it relates, it draws an implied recommendation from that. In other words, no tax may be imposed without the consent of the House of Commons. The resolution is by the Vote on Account, and applies each vote to the service for which it has been voted. A copy of the Appropriation Act and Appropriation Account, detailing the estimates, are available as appendix D for reference. The special provision makes it possible for the House of Commons to disallow any part in dealing with public money should be noted.

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Procedure in Committee

The Select Committee on Estimates is appointed to examine such of the Estimates presented to this House as may seem fit to the Committee, and to suggest the form in which such Estimates shall be presented at the Report Stage. The Committee must likewise be kept within the terms of the resolution.

Amendments

Amendments to the money resolution to be moved in Committee, or to the Bill in Committee, are sent to the Public Bill Office. The draft of the amendment is then checked by the Public Bill Office to ensure that its terms are wide enough to include all the charges contained in the Bill. The problem of picking out the charging portions of a Bill is a considerable one because they must be considered against all the existing law on the subject and when giving regard to the three tests given above. In many cases they are very involved and obscurely phrased. In this, the Public Bill Office has been used as the advice of the Parliamentary Draughtsmen.

Bills Sanctioning Expenditure

The Bills which give legislative authority to Money Resolutions may be of two kinds.

Where the "main object" of the Bill is the imposition of a public charge, the Bill is brought in founded on the money resolution and after the resolution has been agreed to, the Bill itself is brought forward. Where the charge is of a "prospective" control; the latter a "retrospective" control over financial matters. These are the Select Committee on Estimates and Public Accounts Committees. The House, however, as a general rule, exercises a "prospective" control, since the "main object" of the Bill is the imposition of a public charge.

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The Select Committee on Estimates is appointed in the following terms:—

(1) On the third reading in the Lords, those provisions which constitute an infringement, are struck out, and the balance of the Bill is presented to the Committee. The Committee therefore must use its discretion as to which Estimates will be investigated each session, because, by virtue of the detailed nature of its work, it is clearly impossible to cover all the Estimates. Available as Appendix V for reference are several copies of reports from the Select Committee on Estimates.

During the war years this Committee was called the National Expenditure Committee, and its terms of reference were slightly varied to enable it to consider "departments that are the subject of control..." For security reasons they are in private and their evidence was not reported.

The Estimates Committee renders valuable service in probing departments on behalf of Parliament. Their report also precedes the presentation of an Excess Vote. The Select Committee on Estimates is appointed under Standing Order No. 74. The Committee's main function is to see whether the sum granted in Ryde have been applied to the services for which they were voted and in the manner prescribed by Parliament. They also re-check the official audit, and are assisted thereto by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, who is an Officer of the House.

The Select Committee on Estimates is appointed each Session to examine such of the Estimates presented to this House as may seem fit to the Committee, and to suggest the form in which such Estimates shall be presented at the Report Stage. The Committee must likewise be kept within the terms of the resolution.

The Select Committee on Estimates is appointed in the following terms:—

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Amendments to the money resolution to be moved in Committee, or to the Bill in Committee, are sent to the Public Bill Office. The draft of the amendment is then checked by the Public Bill Office to ensure that its terms are wide enough to include all the charges contained in the Bill. The problem of picking out the charging portions of a Bill is a considerable one because they must be considered against all the existing law on the subject and when giving regard to the three tests given above. In many cases they are very involved and obscurely phrased. In this, the Public Bill Office has been used as the advice of the Parliamentary Draughtsmen.

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Introduction and First Reading.

Public Bills may be introduced in the House of Commons either—
(a) on the Order of the House;
(b) under Standing Order No. 32 (2) without an order; or
(c) from the House of Lords.

Those under (a) above are either "money" bills, which are originated in the Commons, and are put under the description on a resolution or resolutions thereof; or other bills, which are introduced on a motion for leave to introduce, usually under Standing Order No. 10. The latter may be usually introduced by private members, and this method is favoured because it provides an opportunity for a short introductory speech which is not permitted under the more common procedure used by Ministers. When leave has been given, the Speaker says "who will propose and bring in the bill," and the Member in charge then reads the name of supporting Members, his own being last, and presents a dummy bill. To this bill the Speaker reads the name of the Member to advance, how many times, and binds the dummy bill to the Clerk at the Table. The first reading and printing of the bill are decided without amendment or debate.

The procedure used in the great majority of cases is that provided by Standing Order No. 32 (2) under which the whole presentation of a bill is included in the notice paper in the section "at the commencement of public business." When the time is called, the Member having obtained a dummy bill (copy available as Appendix 8 for reference) from the Public Bill Office, brings it to the Clerk at the Table and the Clerk reports the short title. When the Minister presents a bill in this way, the Clerk has already been given the dummy bill by the Public Bill Office; the Minister merely moves its presentation formally, and the Clerk reads the short title. The putting of the question for the first reading and printing of a bill is obviated by Standing Order No. 32 (2).

Bills brought from the Lords are "taken up" by a Member, usually a Member representing the Ministry, and bound as the dummy bill at the Table. This means that the Bill is read a first time, and that a motion to report the Bill and read the Bill (copy available as Appendix 8 for reference) from the Public Bill Office is included in the notice paper in the section "at the commencement of public business." When the time is called, the Member having obtained a dummy bill (copy available as Appendix 8 for reference) from the Public Bill Office, brings it to the Clerk at the Table and the Clerk reports the short title. The putting of the question for the first reading and printing of a bill is obviated by Standing Order No. 32 (2).

A public bill, as originated in the House of Commons, is very much in the same form as one in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. The Public Bill Office receives an advance copy of the bill and makes any alterations necessary for its second reading form, particularly the "Italiating" of clauses, or parts of clauses, which involve a charge on the public or on public funds. In this latter aspect, the advice of the Parliamentary Draughtsmen's Office is often sought. The Public Bill Office is charged with the responsibility of determining whether a "money bill" falls within the terms of the resolution(s) of the Committees of Ways and Means or of the Whole House on which it is based, or whether the money clauses of a "bill with money clauses" are EOEE the appropriate "money resolutions" of the Committee of the Whole House.

Second Reading.

The second reading stage corresponds very closely to that in the House of Lords. It is preceded by the formal expression of debate, etc. The question is "that this bill be now read a second time." The Minister explains its general objects, and moves a clause at a time in Committee, covering the whole Bill as an entity. If the question is negatived, the bill is, in theory, before the House and some other day might be appointed for its second reading. The opposition, however, usually moves an amendment to the question, either—

(1) to leave out "now" and insert "this day six (or three) months"
(2) to leave out all words after "that" and insert some other proposition.

This is known as a "reasoned amendment" in the precise form in which it is usually introduced, in whole, or in respect of certain clauses, to a Committee of the Whole House. Amendments may be moved from one Committee to another, e.g., from a Standing Committee to a Select Committee or to a Committee of the Whole House. 

Committal.

As explained in the section on Standing Committees all public Bills, and for the purpose of taxing and disposing of Funds and Appropriation Bills, are referred to Standing Committees after their second readings, unless they are of "standing constitution," important in the sense in which they are usually referred, in whole, or in respect of certain clauses, to a Committee of the Whole House. Amendments may be moved from one Committee to another, e.g., from a Standing Committee to a Select Committee or to a Committee of the Whole House.

This section of the report deals with the procedure of the House of Commons in passing public bills, with some reference to that of the House of Lords, and the Public Bill Office. The special provisions regarding "money" bills, or bills containing "money clauses," are not discussed. The Public Bill Office is charged with the responsibility of determining whether a "money bill" falls within the terms of the resolution(s) of the Committees of Ways and Means or of the Whole House on which it is based, or whether the money clauses of a "bill with money clauses" are covered by the appropriate "money resolutions" of the Committee of the Whole House.
After the second reading, notices of amendments may be received. When the bill is to be taken before a Standing Committee, the amendments are decided by the Clerk of the Standing Committee, as described in the section of this manual dealing with Standing Committees. They may be moved to be taken before a Committee of the whole House, notices of amendments are treated similarly, but are handed by the Clerk of the House to the senior clerk of the Standing Committee, who receives and ensures that the amendments are numbered. The Speaker then selects amendments for debate. The bill is also submitted to the Standing Committee of the whole House, where it is read; an instruction to a Standing Committee, as soon as the bill has been committed, or later.

When a bill is reported from a Standing Committee, it may be recommitted, either in Committee, or to a Select or Joint Committee. A bill reported from a Standing Committee, amended or not, the House is deemed to have ordered it to be considered on a day appointed by the Member in charge.

A bill reported from a Select or Joint Committee is always re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House. When it may be considered forthwith, or with respect to a Committee of the Whole House, or with respect to a Committee of the Whole House as amended, the Speaker will appoint a Committee of the Whole House to consider and report it. When the bill has been before Committee of the Whole House, or later, proceedings in Committee follow very much the same rules as in New South Wales. Where public money is involved, the special procedure is as described in the sections on Financial Procedure and Standing Committees. The bill is considered in the order—Clauses, New Clauses, Schedules, New Schedules, Preliminary, Title (if amendment necessary).

Report of Bill

When a bill has been before Committee of the Whole House and is not amended, it is read a third time forthwith, or a day is appointed for its third reading. Even a Consolidated Fund Bill may be considered forthwith under Standing Order No. 76. If amended, the bill is taken into consideration on a day appointed by the Member in charge, except in case of emergency, when it may be considered forthwith.

When a bill is reported from a Standing Committee, amended or not, the House is deemed to have ordered it to be considered on a day appointed by the Member in charge.

A bill reported from a Select or Joint Committee is always re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House. When it may be considered forthwith, or with respect to a Committee of the Whole House, or with respect to a Committee of the Whole House as amended, the Speaker will appoint a Committee of the Whole House to consider and report it.

Consideration of Bill, as Amended

The "Report Stage" is a repetition of the Committee stage, but with the Speaker in the Chair and the rules of debate of the House applied. Amendments rejected in Committee may be moved again but the Speaker's power of selection of amendments under Standing Order No. 28, is used to curtail excessive repetition of debates. The Bill is considered in its scope and declared intention, or restore words left out by the Lords amendment, or agree.

Lords Amendments

Lords amendments are appointed to be considered on a future day. When the House has appointed a date for the consideration of Lords amendments, they may be considered forthwith. They are always taken in the House, not in Committee.

If agreed to, a Message is sent, advising the Lords to this effect.

If not agreed to, the Commons may—

(1) simply disagree with the amendment,

(2) amend the amendment by leaving out words, or by inserting new words and inserting others, or by inserting words,

(3) agree to the amendment but make a consequential amendment to the bill,

(4) disagree to the amendment and amend the bill in line (but only in relation to the amendment disagreed to), or restore words left out by the Lords amendment,

(5) divide the Lords amendment and agree or disagree to each part.

(6) agree to the amendment but transfer the amending words to another part of the bill.

Whenever a Lords amendment is disagreed to and no alternative proposal is made, a Committee is appointed to draw up new amendments for the Commons to consider.

With regard to amendments of the Lords amendments, the Commons may disagree (giving reasons); or further amend; or agree, in which latter case agreement is reached.

With regard to Commons amendments in the Bill, the Lords may disagree (giving reasons); or further amend; or agree, in which latter case agreement is reached.

The Lords return the bill to the Commons with a message setting out the stage to be reached.

The Commons have to consider,—

(a) the Lords' reasons for insisting on their amendments: if the Commons do not insist on their amendments, a message is sent to the Lords; if they do insist, the bill is lost.

(b) the Lords' reasons for disagreeing to the Commons amendments: the Commons may agree, in which latter case agreement is reached.

(c) the bill to which the Lords amendments have been made, a Committee is appointed to draw up new amendments.

Whenever a Lords amendment is disagreed to and no alternative proposal is made, a Committee is appointed to draw up new amendments for the Commons to consider.

In theory this interchange of amendments, etc., could go on indefinitely, but in practice one House or the other usually prevails at an early stage.

When a Bill originates in the Lords, the same steps are followed in securing agreement between the two Houses.

Royal Assent

Once bills have been agreed to (other than bills for granting aids and supplies to the Crown, which are to return from the Lords to the Commons), they are sent to the Lords, where they remain in the charge of the Clerk of the Crown, and the King for his preliminary inspection. The Royal Assent is almost always given by Commission, the Commons being summoned to attend in the Lords to hear the Commission read. The Clerk of the Crown then reads out the bill, and the text of the Royal Assent is signed by the Queen in Norman French by the Clerk of the Parliaments, the form used being—

(1) for bills for aids and supplies: "Le Roy recevra et se laisera les mesures qui sont requises pour le bien public";

(2) for public bills: "Le Roy le veult";

(3) for personal bills: "Soit fait comme il est desiré;"

A bill for granting aids and supplies is carried up by the Clerk of the Crown, when the bill is carried up by the Lords, and the Speaker hands it to the Clerk of the Parliament. It is assented to before all other bills.
The Parliament Act, 1911.

The provision of a "hybrid bill" under the Parliament Act, 1911, has been described in the section on Financial Procedure. If any other bill is passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions of the same Parliament, and sent up to the Lords, and if the Lords, on the third reading, reject such a bill, it shall, on its third rejection by the Lords, be presented to the House of Commons in the form shown by the specimen bill, a copy of which is available as Appendix 9 for reference, and it is in this form that it is first available to the House and to the public.

The Committee of Selection or the Joint Committee, as the case may be, is nominated partly by the House and partly by the Lords. These members are proportionately representative of the parties in the House and in the Lords. Again, these members are proportionately representative of all parties in the House. The Standing Committee on the Procedure of Standing Committees; the Select Committee referred to above is included in this.

Under present practice, Standing Committees are appointed as necessary, and the total number is not limited to five. A Committee of Selection nominates each Standing Committee. The Standing Orders have been complied with, or the Standing Orders may be dispensed with—(c) in which case the report is referred to the Select Committee of the whole House, either in the ordinary way. (b) in which case the report is referred to the Select Committee of the whole House, either in the ordinary way. The Standing Orders have been complied with, or the Standing Orders may be dispensed with—(e) in which case the report is referred to the Select Committee of the whole House, either in the ordinary way.

(c) the Standing Orders have been complied with, or the Standing Orders may be dispensed with—in which case the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills are referred to the Standing Committee on the Procedure of Standing Committees; the Select Committee referred to above is included in this.

Where a bill relates exclusively to Wales or Monmouthshire, the Committee must include all members representing constituencies therein.

A separate Committee is appointed for all bills relating exclusively to Scotland, and must include all members for Scottish constituencies, together with not less than ten and not more than fifteen members, who are added for each bill by the Committee of Selection.

Provisional Order Bills will be dealt with in the section on Private Bills.

C. Standing Committees.

The appointment and constitution of Standing Committees of the House of Commons is governed by Standing Orders. The Standing Orders have been complied with, or the Standing Orders may be dispensed with—(c) the Standing Orders have been complied with, or the Standing Orders may be dispensed with—(e) in which case the report is referred to the Select Committee of the whole House, either in the ordinary way.

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General Comments.

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The Chairman of the Committee, Clerk, and Draughtsman then became a conference to decide whether any of the amendments are out of order and which of the remainder should interfere with the sittings of the House. It is, in effect, the House in miniature. Standing Committees almost identical with that in a Committee of the Whole House.

It is, in effect, the House in miniature. Standing Committees almost identical with that in a Committee of the Whole House. The Staff of the Public Bill Office consists of the Clerk of Public Bills, five Clerks and two office clerks. In general terms, the Public Bill Office is responsible for all matters in connection with:

(a) Public Bills,
(b) Finance, particularly Supply and Ways and Means,
(c) Standing Committees.

The Clerk of Public Bills exercises general control over the Public Bill Office. He is responsible for the allocation of duties among the Staff and for their work in connection with public bills, financial procedure and Standing Committees. Originally he was Accounting Officer for the House of Commons; but, as the result of a recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee, the Clerk of the House is now Accounting Officer, the detailed accounting being performed by an Accountant and the Fees Office. The Clerk of Public Bills, however, is still responsible for fees paid in connection with the passage of a private bill through the House (see Appendix "C" to Private Business Standing Orders), the Fees Office carrying out the detailed work in this regard also.

His main duties are probably those on questions of privilege. In conjunction with the Clerk of Public Bills, House of Lords, and one or more of the Parliamentary Draughtsmen, he considers bills which originate in the Lords to see if the rights and/or privileges of the Commons are likely to be infringed. He has to decide whether or not a clause should be added to negative the effect of the "money" portion of a provision, or to provide for the making of an Order or Regulation under the Common resolution. Thus, the Clerk of Public Bills may be asked to have a draft inserted, particularly on the Lords than on the Commons, whether the bill is originally or amended in that House.

The Senior Clerk.

The Senior Clerk is responsible for:

(a) the introductory and report stages of all bills, and all stages of bills taken in Committee of the Whole House, as opposed to those taken in Standing Committee;
(b) all "money" resolutions;
(c) the "italicising" of financial words or clauses in a Bill before it is printed for second reading (usually after consultation with one of the Draughtsmen); and
(d) all matters connected with Supply and Ways and Means, particularly the Estimates, etc., Consolidated Fund and Private Bills.

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Office Clerks.

The two chief clerks do any typing and filing necessary, and are in connection with the allotment and distribution of letters, the collection of bills, acts, papers, etc., from the Vote Office and distributing to the Officers as required, and perform such other tasks as are necessary in the general running of the office.

Balloons. Whenever a ballot is to be taken, the Public Bill Office prepares the Clerks to conduct it. When private members' Bills are in the Committee of the Whole House and one or more of them are of a Hybrid character and the Chairman rules that his views thereon to the Clerks at the Table. The Chairmen, the Officers, and they are taken into the Proceedings in which the Chairman of Ways and Means will either state their views or non-human or less regularly throughout the Session. At present, the only balance is that for amendments on first going into Committee of Supply on each of the four main branches of the Estimates.
THE COMMITTEE AND PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

General.

Until 1912 the Committee Office and the Private Bill Office were separate entities. In that year they were combined into one office under the Clerk of Committees, and henceforth they dealt with all Private Bill legislation, and all types of committees. During the war 1939-45, the work of the National Expenditure Committee was under this office, and, at the end of the war, it was decided to continue a similar form of organisation. In 1950 the Committee Estimates by the Committee of Committees, with power to appoint a number of sub-committees. This was partly responsible for the re-organisation of the Committee Office and Private Bill Office, which is explained below.

It should be mentioned that Standing Committees on Public Bills because the responsibility of the Public Bill Office at this time; but, owing to their small staff, it has been necessary to supplement the Public Bill Office by Clerks from the Committee and Private Bill Office (amongst others). There are also the miscellaneous committees, such as the Committee of Selection, Committee of Privileges, Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms Committee, etc., the provision of clerks with in addition, the Financial Committees, i.e., Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee. The present organisation of the Committee and Private Bill Office is as follows:

(a) The Principal Clerk of Committees is generally responsible for the whole Office, and in particular, for Miscellaneous Committees and the general organisation and administration of the Office.

(b) The Principal Clerk of Financial Committees is responsible for the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee (which this Session has appointed Sub-committees A, B, G, D and E).

(c) The Principal Clerk of Private Bills is responsible for all Private Bill legislation, and those stages of Provisional Order Bills and Hybrid Bills referred to this Office.

Nominally, the Principal Clerk of Committees has two Clerks under his immediate control; the Principal Clerk of Financial Committees has five Clerks; and the Principal Clerk of Private Bills has two Clerks. In addition there is a personal Assistant (female) attached to the Clerk of Financial Committees; a staff of six stenographers for the whole office; and three office clerks. By the principle of "give and take," however, Private Bills Clerks are used on Miscellaneous (or Financial) Committees and vice versa. Similarly, the Clerks allotted to Financial or Miscellaneous Committees may be used on one or the other by mutual arrangement.

Committees on Public Matters.

In view of the above organisation of the Committee branch of the Office, their work will be dealt with in this report under two sub-headings, i.e., (a) Miscellaneous Committees, and (b) Financial Committees.

Available as Appendix 36 is a copy of the "Committee and Private Bill Office Procedure and Practice—Public Committees," which, although not quite up to date, sets out fully the scope of the work on Public Committees and the duties of the Clerks of the Office. In this section (and in the following sections of this report) the expression "Committee Office" is used to denote the whole of the Office, Clerks and staff, whereas "Private Bill Office" is used to denote the clerical staff of the Office.

Committees on Private Bills.

The functions of each Committee will be dealt with at the same time:

Committee of Selection.

This Committee of eleven members is appointed at the beginning of each Session. Their task is to nominate:

Public Business.

(a) The Chairman's Panel (not less than eight, nor more than twelve).

(b) Standing Committees (see Main Report).

(c) Select Committees on Hybrid Bills (if ordered).

(d) Committee of Members of Joint Committees on Hybrid Bills (if ordered).

Private Business.

(e) Fund for consideration of Unopposed Private Bills (no fixed number but the names of selectees appear in "Private Business").

(f) Committee on Opposed Private Bills.

(g) Special Committee on Private Bills. *G0770-45*
As there were only Civil Estimates during this period the list of matters for investigation was compiled from various sources, sometimes from Members' suggestions, sometimes from the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and sometimes Coordinating Sub-Committee dealt with those suggested subjects by—

(a) deciding themselves that investigation was unnecessary;
(b) asking the Department concerned to prepare a preliminary note on the subject, and then either—
(i) directing it to be submitted; or
(ii) deciding that the Department's note covered the matter sufficiently; or
(c) allotting the subject for inquiry without further examination.

Since the war, no special terms of reference cover the establishment of any Co-ordinating Sub-Committee. Sub-Committees may be appointed from time to time to examine such of the Estimates presented to this House as may be referred to them for investigation, in pursuance of the resolution of the House. In practice, it was found impossible for the Estimates Committees to examine and report on more than a few of the current items of expenditure between the time the Estimates are presented in February or March, and July, when they must be sent to the House for examination, therefore, there can be little or no effect on current expenditure; but the fact that details of their estimated expenditure are being investigated, or are likely to be investigated, makes Departments more careful in preparing their Estimates, to ensure economy.

In the Eleventh Report of this Committee for Session 1943-44, they reviewed the general background of the examination of public expenditure by means of Select Committees from 1828 to date. A copy of this Report is available as Appendix 21 mentioned above, was not acted upon. The question of forming the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee, as recommended in the Thirteenth Report of 1930-31, was not taken up. Since the war the Estimates Committees have been successively reappointed each Session, their terms of reference being upon. Since the war the Estimates Committee has been successively reappointed each Session, its terms of reference being

estimates. This power was given to the Co-ordinating Sub-Committee, was given a similar power of addressing Memoranda to the Committee and to report what, if any, economies consistent with the policy implied in those recommendations to this effect had to be included in the terms of reference. It was therefore not possible for either the Committee or Sub-Committee, was given a similar power of addressing Memoranda to the War Cabinet, and before they could do so special provision to this effect had to be included in the terms of reference of the Committee and Sub-Committee. The only exception was that in the case of the Co-ordinating Sub-Committee to address memos. The Co-ordinating Sub-Committee was specially empowered to address Memos to the Committee on its own initiative, to the War Cabinet and to the House. The Committee may refer the Sub-Committee's Proceedings are all conducted in private, but are sometimes not reported in view of the need for security. Their allocation must be approved formally by the Committee. Nevertheless, it is a strong argument in favour of continuing the two Committees. The Sub-Committee submits its Report to the full Committee. The Sub-Committee's Report is considered and, if necessary, amended by the Committee, and forms the basis of the Chairman's Draft Report. This is in turn further considered by the Committee, which finally agrees on its Report to the House. The Report is sent to the War Cabinet and the other Sub-Committee for further investigation, either in toto or in part, and that only if the recommendations, particularly where they consider that sufficient evidence has not been taken or that the Report is not substantiated by the evidence.

Several copies of Reports from the Estimates Committee are available as Appendix 7 for information. The Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee consists of 15 Members and is appointed at the beginning of each Session, under Standing Order No. 75, to examine the Annual Appropriation Accounts. The Committee has available at all times the services of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and also two or three Treasury officials, although the latter are not present while the Committee is deliberating.

The Public Accounts Committee carries out retrospective investigations into the expenditure of public money as voted in respect of the Services Appropriation Account for the previous year. At the end of the financial year (31st March), the Departments start their accounts and as (31st March), the Departments start their accounts and as they complete each section, the officers attached to Departments in the Controller and Auditor-General's depart-
A copy of the Civil Appropriation Accounts for 1945-46 is available for reference.

Before Christmas, the Comptroller and Auditor-General is usually in a position to confer with the Chairman and Clerk of the Committee and advise which Accounts should be taken with witnesses, and which without. By the new year he can also fairly accurately what Excess Votes will be necessary, and all reasonable steps are taken in the meantime. The Committee can usually have a paper of "accounts without witnesses" approved which it is felt should be investigated; "accounts without witnesses" are those which need not be investigated. In deciding whether to have a public hearing or not, the Chairman and Auditor-General and the Comptroller and Auditor-General also have regard whether a particular account has been taken with or without witnesses over the preceding few years. The Committee considers all accounts whether witnesses are to be called or not.

Based on the Comptroller and Auditor-General's suggestions, a provisional programme of Work is prepared for the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Any Excess Votes have to be included in the March Consolidated Fund Bill, they must be considered and reported upon first. The report on Excess Votes is therefore the first report of the Committee and is usually submitted to the House in March. In it, the Committee may consider whether in their opinion the excesses are excurable or are the fault of the Departments concerned.

The Provisional Programme is submitted to the Committee by the Chairman and by the Auditor-General. Any amendment, it becomes the Programme (see document available as Appendix 26). It shows the date of meeting, Class and Vote numbers, and subject for each inquiry.

The Committee's Second Report is submitted shortly before the summer adjournment. It deals only with those accounts on which the Committee has reported, either favorably or unfavorably or to set out any material facts. Accounts on which no comment is considered necessary, are not included. Any Vote which has been brought before the Members of the Committee has been considered. The Committee has evidence from the responsible accounting officers with any others that the latter may consider it necessary to bring. The Comptroller and Auditor-General and the Treasury representatives always attend while evidence is taken, and the former acts in an advisory capacity to the Committee. The Comptroller and Auditor-General and the Clerk usually assist the Chairman in the preparation of the Reports of the Committee.

It will be seen that the Public Accounts Committee can do little more than note abatement where misappropriation or extravagance has been incurred, and investigate departmental administration in the control of public money. Its inquiries can have no practical effect on the accounts under consideration because they belong to the past; it can affect the future only by bringing to the notice of the House matters of maladministration within Departments, with a view to their correction.

PRIVATE BILLS.

There has been a considerable decline in Private Bill legislation during the last century. In 1840-45, following the Industrial Revolution, the part played by private enterprise was of great importance. The enormous growth of business gave rise to an immense volume of private legislation, and it was not uncommon for 250 to 300 private acts to be passed in one year. As these books and services came into existence over the latter half of the century the need for large scale private legislation gradually decreased and the inception of the Public Utility Companies Act made the passing of a Provisional Order Bill and Special Orders has further reduced the numbers of Private Bills. Nevertheless, there are still an average of thirty to forty Private Bills each Session and although they occupy a relatively small proportion of the actual time of the House, they entail considerable work outside the Chamber.

In 1946, the Standing Orders relating to Private Business were completely overhauled, amended and subsequently adopted by the House. Mr. G. Williams, in an article published in the 1945 Volume of the Journal of the Society of Clerks of the Table in English Parliament, discussed this revision of the Standing Orders and their present scope. The number of Standing Orders was reduced from 270 to 257 and in their present form are considered adequate. The Standing Orders are very low relative to private bill legislation. A copy of these revised Standing Orders is available as Appendix 27 to this Report. When a Standing Order 28, is a volume of the Committee and Private Bill Office Practice and Procedure, Volume II, Profit and Private Legislation. This is not up to date, however, and should be read in conjunction with the Standing Orders and the supplement.

In view of the information contained in the abovementioned documents it is possible that private bills are relatively unknown in the New South Wales Parliament, these notes will not do more than outline the process by which a Private Bill is passed by the Imperial Parliament.

One outstanding feature of this process is the time-table which must be observed by the promoters, their Parliamentary agents and petitioners against the bill. Except in the case of "local bills," which will be given reference later, the timetable must be strictly adhered to. It is drawn up as a yearly basis for a complete Session's legislation.

Preliminary Requirements.

By 20th November, all maps, plans, and books of reference in connection with the bill which is proposed to introduce must be deposited with the Committee and Private Bill Office.

By 27th November, all Petitions for Private Bills, with a copy of the bill, and a certified copy of the bill, each endorsed at the Committee and Private Bill Office. The Bills are drafted by the Parliamentary Agents of the Promoters.

By 5th December, certain notices must be given to owners, landlords and other persons likely to be affected by the bill, as specified in the Standing Orders.

By 11th December notices of advertisement must be published in various local newspapers and Gazetteers.

The particulars of these notices, and the particular cases in which each applies, are all set out in the Standing Orders.

By 17th December, all memorials (i.e., objections that the Standing Orders have not been complied with) must be deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office.

Bills First Dealt with by the House.

On or after 18th December, all the bills come before the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills. The Examiners consist of a number of officers of each House appointed to that task. At present there is one Officer for each House, and they examine the petitioners to see whether the Standing Orders have been complied with. Their findings are purely factual and thus they report either in the affirmative or in the negative or they may make a special report. If they find that the Standing Orders have been complied with, the bill goes forward.

On the other hand, they report that the Standing Orders have not been complied with or make a special report, their report is referred to the Standing Orders Committee in the House and to a similar Committee in the Lords.

The Standing Orders Committee, having considered the statements of the promoters and the memorials against the bill decides whether the Standing Orders should be dispensed with or not. If "not," the bill cannot be proceeded with and the only course open to the promoters would be to introduce a new bill. If they report that the Standing Orders should be dispensed with, the bill proceeds.

Up to 30th January.

Petitions against the bill may be presented. Such petitions are in the usual form and are deposited at the Committee and Private Bill Office. By the 30th January therefore, a bill becomes either "opposed," i.e., one on which petitions against it are in the Committee and Private Bill Office. By the 30th January therefore, a bill becomes either "opposed," i.e., one on which petitions against it are in the Committee and Private Bill Office. The Petitions are in the usual form and are deposited at the Committee and Private Bill Office. The Bills are drafted by the Parliamentary Agents to be used in various local newspapers and Gazetteers.

If, on the other hand, they report that the Standing Orders have not been complied with or make a special report, their report is referred to the Standing Orders Committee in the House and to a similar Committee in the Lords.

The Standing Orders Committee, having considered the statements of the promoters and the memorials against the bill decides whether the Standing Orders should be dispensed with or not. If "not," the bill cannot be proceeded with and the only course open to the promoters would be to introduce a new bill. If they report that the Standing Orders should be dispensed with, the bill proceeds.

Second Reading.

Notice of second reading of a private bill is given not less than three nor more than seven days after its presentation. The day for its Second Reading is fixed by the Parliamentary Agents who advise the Committee and Private Bill Office. This office, in turn, advises the Chairman of Ways and Means, the latter being responsible for the passage of private bills through the House.

If our Member objects, the Chairman of Ways and Means puts the bill "in the Stole," which is done with the agreement of the House. This day is usually one named by the Parliamentary Agents to be used in such a contingency. If objection is taken on several subsequent occasions, the Chairman of Ways and Means puts the Second Reading down at the time for opposed private business, i.e., 5.30 p.m. Similar objection may be taken at any stage of the bill.

Instructions.

The time for moving instructions to the Committee is after Second Reading and Committee. An instruction really has the effect of a Petition against the bill, and if approved, may seriously hamper the passage of the bill. Instructions
may be mandatory or permissive. A mandatory instruction directs the Committee to insert or omit definite provisions or to inquire into (and report on) matters considered relevant to the question at hand. Any mandatory instructions are now (in view of Standing Order 375) usually confined to those giving the Committee power to inquire into matters relevant to the main matter of the bill.

Committee

In the case of a company, society, association or partnership bill, the ‘Wharcliffe’ Orders require that it be referred simultaneous to the promoters and to any they may appoint, who must see that those Orders have been complied with. The Wharcliffe Orders (Standing Orders 627) require that certain meetings of shareholders be held and their approval signified to the contents of the bill. When the Examiners have reported compliance, the bill is automatically committed.

Unopposed Bills

Unless otherwise ordered, all bills that are unopposed (i.e., against which no Petitions have been received by 30th January) are committed to the Committee on Unopposed Private Bills. This Committee consists of the Chairman of Ways and Means, who is the Chairman of the Committee, the Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, and two Members from the panel of four to fifteen Members appointed at the beginning of each Session. The two Members in each case are chosen by the Chairman of Ways and Means. The Agents, by powers of witnesses, formally prove the preamble and prove the bill. This Committee must be particularly vigilant because there are no petitioners to object to the bill and thereby any irregularities in it. Further, many of the Private Business Standing Orders require that certain provisions must be inserted in certain types of bill, and in practice, there are fixed “standard clauses” which must be inserted in certain types of bill, and in practice, these are the responsibility of the Committee to see that this is done. The Speaker’s Counsel is available to the Committee to assist in this regard.

Opposed Bills

If any bills are opposed, Committees on Opposed Private Bills are set up and they are committed to one or other of these Committees. If the promoters of a bill object to the issue of any of the Petitions (i.e., that they have no interest, or no proper interest in the bill, e.g., in certain cases of nuisance), the case goes before the Court of Referees. This Court is set up at the beginning of each Parliament, and consists of the Chairman of Ways and Means, the Deputy Chairman, Counsel to Mr. Speaker, and not less than seven Members appointed by the Speaker. Having heard the case, the Court of Referees either disallows or allows the locus standi of the Petitioner. After Second Reading the Committee of Selection consider the grouping of opposed private bills. This grouping is suggested by the Private Bill Office for the approval of the Committee. The basic rules are that similar bills are included in the same group and that competing bills must be in the same group. At Second Reading, any Member or three Members may object to any bill being in any one group and a separate Committee of four Members is appointed to consider the grouping. This Committee may act as a group, or as separate groups. If the grouping is decided, the date of consideration of the first bill(s) is also fixed. This is the responsibility of the Committee of Selection. The Committee may then fix the day, between the promoters, agents and the Private Bill Office, and approved by the Committee of Selection, who meet and give their formal approval. (In practice, it is done in consultation between the promoters and/or their Parliamentary Agents, and the promoters are usually represented by Counsel instructed by their Parliamentary Agents.)

An opposed Private Bill Committee is conducted as a semi-judicial inquiry, the members of the Committee being in a similar position to the bench. Argument for the promoters and petitioners is usually conducted by Counsel, although a petitioner may be heard by himself or his Counsel or agent. The promoters are usually represented by Counsel instructed by their Parliamentary Agents.

If a petition is withdrawn by mutual arrangement between the promoters and the petitioner(s) the bill reverts to the Committee on Unopposed Bills (provided there are no other petitioners outstanding).

Report of Bill

Under Standing Order 192, if a bill is amended in Committee, the Committee report that the allegations contained in the petition have not been proved, or that the promoters do not intend to proceed with it, it is ordered to lie upon the table; if not amended or reported upon as and when the bill is read a second time.

There must be not less than three clear days between report and consideration of a bill ordered to lie upon the table. The date of conclusion of the hearing is advised by the Parliamentary agents to the Committee and Private Bill Office. Notice of Amendments to be moved on consideration have to be given in the Committee and Private Bill Office by the promoters not later than one clear day in advance. If the Chairman of Ways and Means considers that the amendment should be before the House before it has been referred to the Standing Orders Committee, it is so referred, and no further proceedings can be taken until their report is received. The bill may be ordered to be re-committed.

Considerations

Private Bills are considered, as amended, on question put, and amendments may be moved on consideration. The Bill is then ordered to lie upon the table; if not amended or reported upon as and when the bill is read a third time, it is ordered to lie upon the table; if not amended or reported upon as and when the bill is read a second time, it is ordered to lie upon the table.

Third Reading

The day for Third Reading is advised to the Committee and Private Bill Office by the Agents, at least one clear day in advance, and the notice is given after the House has ordered the bill to be read a third time. On the Third reading verbal amendments only may be made. The bill may be re-committed on Third Reading.

In the Lords

Proceedings in the Lords follow the same stages as in the Commons.

Late Bills

Under Standing Order 83, the Chairman of Ways and Means may grant leave for the deposit of a petition for a private bill in the Committee and Private Bill Office after the 27th November. This authority must be endorsed on the petition. Where the Standing Orders have not been complied with, the petitioners must deposit their petition(s) not later than ten clear days after the First Reading of the bill. Otherwise, the bill proceeds in the manner outlined above.

Provisional Orders

Provisional Order legislation is the result of a desire to reduce the expense incurred by the promoters of a private bill and to reduce also the number of private bills which can be considered by the Standing Orders of the House of Commons. Under certain Acts of Parliament, Government Departments have power to make “provisional orders,” which can be designated as “private bills.” Provisional Order legislation is the result of a desire to reduce the expense of private bills, and to reduce also the number of private bills which can be considered by the Standing Orders of the House of Commons.

Provisional Orders are introduced into Parliament as a Public Bill, and are subject to the rules above. Apart from this, all bills that are unopposed (i.e., against which no petitioners have been received) may proceed in the manner outlined above.

Introduction, etc.

After the First Reading, the bill is referred to the Examiners before whose compliance with two Standing Orders has to be proved. Standing Order 212 requires that wherever possible the petitioners and/or their ‘agents and the Private Bill Office have to make “provisional orders” which can be designated as “private bills.” Provisional Order legislation is the result of a desire to reduce the expense of private bills, and to reduce also the number of private bills which can be considered by the Standing Orders of the House of Commons.” Provisional Order legislation is the result of a desire to reduce the expense of private bills, and to reduce also the number of private bills which can be considered by the Standing Orders of the House of Commons.

Memorials complaining of non-compliance with the Standing Orders may be deposited at the Committee and Private Bill Office.

Second Reading

Where the Examiners report “no Standing Orders applicable” or “already complied with,” the bill is ordered to be read a second time.

Where the Standing Orders have not been complied with and may not be dispensed with, no further progress can be made unless the House takes some action in the matter.

Committee

After the second reading, private bills stand referred to the Committee of Selection. The bill is subject to the same Standing Orders as those regulating the procedure on private bills, as far as applicable. The proceedings in the Committee, and of the Court of Referees, are also the same. If the orders contained in the schedule of a bill are not complied with, the bill is ordered to lie upon the table; if it is ordered to lie upon the table, it is ordered to lie upon the table; if the promoters of a bill object to the bill being in any one group, it is ordered to lie upon the table.

The proceedings in the Committee, and of the Court of Referees, are also the same. If the orders contained in the schedule of a bill are not complied with, the bill is ordered to lie upon the table; if it is ordered to lie upon the table, it is ordered to lie upon the table; if the promoters of a bill object to the bill being in any one group, it is ordered to lie upon the table. In practice, it is done in consultation between the promoters and/or their Parliamentary Agents, and the promoters are usually represented by Counsel instructed by their Parliamentary Agents. If a petition is withdrawn by mutual arrangement between the promoters and the petitioner(s), the bill reverts to the Committee on Unopposed Bills (provided there are no other petitioners outstanding).

Report of Bill

Under Standing Order 192, if a bill is amended in Committee, the Committee report that the allegations contained in the petition have not been proved, or that the promoters do not intend to proceed with it, it is ordered to lie upon the table; if not amended or reported upon as and when the bill is read a third time, it is ordered to lie upon the table.

There must be not less than three clear days between report and consideration of a bill ordered to lie upon the table. The date of conclusion of the hearing is advised by the Parliamentary agents to the Committee and Private Bill Office. Notice of Amendments to be moved on consideration have to be given in the Committee and Private Bill Office by the promoters not later than one clear day in advance. If the Chairman of Ways and Means considers that the amendment should be before the House before it has been referred to the Standing Orders Committee, it is so referred, and no further proceedings can be taken until their report is received. The bill may be ordered to be re-committed.

Considerations

Private Bills are considered, as amended, on question put, and amendments may be moved on consideration. The Bill is then ordered to lie upon the table; if not amended or reported upon as and when the bill is read a third time, it is ordered to lie upon the table; if not amended or reported upon as and when the bill is read a second time, it is ordered to lie upon the table.
Amendments. Amendments may be made by the Committee, provided they could have been incorporated by the Department concerned.

Record and Consideration. If amended, it is ordered to be considered—and, if not amended, to be read a third time—on the following, or a future day.

Special Orders. Special orders are an even more expeditious means of legislation than Provisional Order Bills—in this case by affirmative resolutions of both Houses. They are mainly concerned with gas and electricity undertakings although there are various other acts which also confer power to proceed by special order.

The special order is laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament and cannot be made unless both Houses, by resolution, approve it without any alteration, or with alterations agreed to by both Houses.

The House of Lords regulate their procedure on Special Orders by Standing Order.

The House of Commons has no special Standing Orders covering these orders but the Government sets the order down as part of the public business of the day. It is “exempted” business and may not be taken after 10.30 p.m.

Amendments may be moved on consideration; the order may also be referred to a select committee.

Provisional Orders under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936. This Act provides, in effect, a measure of “Home Rule” for Scotland, and to that extent, and to the extent, provisional orders made under it may cover the field of private legislation.

A Provisional Order relating to Scotland is made, and given legislative effect by a Confirmation Bill, under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936. Although similar in many respects to its English counterpart, a Scottish confirmation is more limited in scope. The Confirmation Bill made under this Act are the counterpart of the Private Business Standing Orders of the House of Commons and House of Lords of England, and the General Orders in available as Appendix 3 for reference.

The General Orders include the following provisions:

(a) A Petition for the issue of a Provisional Order must be deposited at the Scottish Office on or before the same date.

(b) Certain notices by advertisement, similar to those required in the case of Private Bills, must be given by 31st December or 31st April; such notices contain a concise summary of the order. Notice must also be given in the Edinburgh Gazette by the same date, of the facts of the application for the order, etc.

(c) By 31st December or the 5th April, notices must be given to owners, lessees, occupiers, etc., of land and houses which are to be affected by the Order.

(d) By 31st December, or 30th March, maps, plans, etc., must be deposited at various places including the Committee and Private Bill Office.

(e) There are also certain orders relative to company, etc., bills, similar to the “Warmnifies Orders” referred to under Private Bills.

Inquiry by Commissioners. The Act provides for the appointment of four Members (two from the Lords and two from the Commons) to act as Commissioners to investigate the propriety of issuing a Provisional Order or Orders as prayed. They are appointed by the Chairman of Committees of the Lords and the Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, and the Chairman of the Committee and Private Bill Office.

Orders under Section 7. Where an order is not opposed, or the opposition has been withdrawn before an inquiry was held, it may be made forthwith by the Secretary of State for Scotland. A confirmation bill is then introduced and is deemed to have passed all its stages up to and including the Committee stage. It is ordered to be read a third time, and is referred to the other House where the same proceedings take place.

Orders under Sections 8 and 9. Section 8—If the order is opposed and the opposition is not withdrawn, or the opposition is withdrawn after an inquiry is held, or although no opposition, an inquiry has been held—then a Provisional Order is laid before Parliament. The Committee report that it should not be made; if they do not so report, the order may be made as prayed, or with modifications recommended by the Commissioners, Chairman, or Treasury.

Before issuing any such order, if the original draft as deposited has been modified, it is certified that the order has been considered in the Committee and Private Bill Office, and Treasury.

Section 9.—(This procedure has only been used once and is now, in fact, abandoned.) If a return is not presented within seven days of the Confirmation Bill being introduced in the House, any Member may give notice of intention to move that the bill be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses. After the Second Reading, the motion is moved; and, if carried, the bill is referred to the Joint Committee. In the Joint Committee, opponents may be heard by themselves, their counsel, agents or witnesses against the bill; and counsel, etc., may be heard in support. Questions of the efficacy of its provision and the Standing Orders drafted to cover them.

The purpose of this enactment was to provide a simpler form of provisional order and a copy of the Act is available on Appendix 30 for reference.

Orders under the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act, 1945. Since the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act was passed in 1945, the only orders made under it have been re-enacted, and it has become no opportunity to test the efficacy of its provision and the Standing Orders drafted to cover them.

The purpose of this enactment was to provide a simpler form of provisional order and a copy of the Act is available in Appendix 30 for reference.

Orders in relation to which the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act, 1945, applies. The Orders considered on this chapter were first added to the Standing Orders on 30th September, 1945 (see Calendar). The drafting of them, like that of the Act which applies to them and in virtue of which they were made, involved considerable discussion and consultations, at various levels, between Officials of the House, the Law Officers, and representatives of Government Departments. Record of these discussions is to be found in File P/183 and in a file annexed to it which contains minutes of conferences on the drafting of these Standing Orders.

It may be as well briefly to state the requirements of the Special Procedure Act as far as they are relevant to these Orders.

(1) Every Order to which this Act applies must not be laid before Parliament until the requirements of the empowering enactment, or the requirements of the First Schedule of the Special Procedure Act, as to notices, consideration of objections, holding of inquiries, etc., have been complied with; and notice of the Minister's intention to lay the Order before Parliament is to be published in the London Gazette not less than three days before the Order is to be laid. (s. 2 (1)).

(2) No such Order is to be laid before Parliament until the requirements of the empowering enactment, or the requirements of the First Schedule of the Special Procedure Act, as to notices, consideration of objections, holding of inquiries, etc., have been complied with; and notice of the Minister's intention to lay the Order before Parliament is to be published in the London Gazette not less than three days before the Order is to be laid. (s. 2 (2)).

(3) When any such Order is so laid there shall be laid with it a certificate by the Minister specifying the requirements before which they have been complied with; and where a local inquiry has been dispensed with the certificate is to state that effect. (s. 2 (2)).

(4) A Petition against any such Order, if deposited within fourteen days from laying of the Order (and, if the Order is laid on different days, from the later of the two days) must be referred to the Chairman. (See Standing Orders 237 and 238) for examination. (s. 3 (1)).

(5) A Petition praying for particular amendments to be made shall specify these amendments and be known as a Petition for Amendment. A Petition for Amendment shall be accompanied by a Petition in Form (which must not be included in a Petition for Amendment, but may be presented separately) shall be known as a Petition in Form (s. 3 (2)).

(See Standing Orders 237).
in private bill procedure, are known as Petitions against altera-
Mouses - of Parliament. The Committee may either report the
tial referred to a joint committee, or in its discretion power to allow a Counter-Petitioner to be
matters on which Standing Orders may be made, the joint
committee may be enabled by Standing Order to afford to
rights of parties to be heard, and the Minister’s
amendment shall stand referred to a joint committee, but not
drops, but without prejudice to the laying of a new Order.

This provision has required the drafting of form of Chair-
men’s reports to meet the various possible cases. (See Mile
V/239)
(9) If either House, within the period of fourteen days from
the date on which the Chairman’s report on an Order is laid
before the House for the first time to the Order be disallowed, the
Committee has power to consider every rule and order laid before
which Parliament is dissolved or prorogued, or both;

(10) Under paragraph (f) of section 9, which lays down the
provisions for the manner in which
Orders made under certain existing enactments and the process
required by section 2 of the Act (see paragraph (2)
above), where such proceedings have not otherwise been laid in the enabling enactment under which the Order is made for
which Standing Orders may be made for any purposes
connected with the provisions of the Act; and section 11 deals with

(11) Under section 5 of the Act, when a Petition has been
referred to a joint committee, the Committee has power to
report the Order either without amendment, or with such
amendments as the Committee is of opinion would be requisite to
make the Order fit for introduction in either or both
Houses, and Order

(12) Section 7 provides for the power to award, and the tax-
ning of, costs: section 8 for the application of the Act to
acts done after the commencement of this Act (address by
both Houses); section 9 for the making of Special Procedure
Orders the provisions of that section. (See para-
graphs (8) and (9) above.) Section 10 also enacts the
required for the special for Special Procedure Orders,
sections 6 and 7 of the Act.
(13) The First Schedule lays down the preliminary pro-
cedures required by section 2 of the Act (see paragraph (3)
above), whereby such proceedings have not otherwise been laid in the enabling enactment under which the Order is made for
which Standing Orders may be made for any purposes
connected with the provisions of the Act; and

(14) The First Schedule lays down the preliminary pro-
cedures required by section 2 of the Act (see paragraph (3)
above), whereby such proceedings have not otherwise been laid in the enabling enactment under which the Order is made for
which Standing Orders may be made for any purposes
connected with the provisions of the Act; and

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STATUTORY RULES AND
ORDERS committee.

Since 1844, a Select Committee on Statutory Rules and
Orders has been appointed each Session. This Committee is
charged by the House with the task of investigating in detail
statutory rules and orders laid upon the Table. In normal times,
statutory rules and orders were never produced in such
numbers that Members could investigate them in the ordinary
course of their parliamentary work. Since the Emergency
Powers Act has been in force, however, the number of Defence
Regulations made under it, and rules and orders made under
these regulations, has assumed very large proportions. During
the Session, the number of regulations of two pages or more
and orders laid upon the Table every week throughout the
Session. In view of this, it was felt that Parliament’s power
in the matter was insufficient. Members were unable to
devote sufficient time to consider every rule and order, not
only because of the numbers involved, but also because of the
complexity and technical nature of many of them.

For these reasons, it was decided to appoint a Select Com-
mitee each Session, to act as agent for the House and con-
sider every rule and order laid before Parliament, “being a
Rule, Order or Draft upon which proceedings may be
instituted in either House in pursuance of any Act of Parliament.” The
Committee investigates every such rule and order and decides
whether the special Standing Orders of the House apply to it, or
one of the various grounds set out in the order of refer-
cence. Copies of the Order of Reference are proffered, in
the two sections from this Committee’s reports which are available as
Appendices 17 and 18 for reference.

In Appendix 17 there are examples of three different types of
orders by the Committee: Select Committee’s refusal to refer an
order, which may or may not be referred, to the Committee
immediately, but may be so dealt with if the House
approves a resolution of a specified period of time.
The Committee report on:—

(a) all rules and orders which disclose, in their opinion, grounds for drawing the attention of the House to them under any one or more of the headings of the Committee's order of reference,

(b) all rules and orders which are subject by statute to a positive resolution, irrespective of whether they disclose any such ground or not.

In the past there has been considerable diversity in the requirements laid down by various statutes for rules and orders made under them. As already mentioned none are subject to a positive resolution, some to a negative resolution. Further, the number of days, which rules and orders are required to lie upon the Table, varies, e.g., "Fifty sitting days, Thirty-six days excluding any prorogation or any adjournment of more than four days," "Twelve weeks excluding any period of prorogation." From the considerations just pointed out, it helps to preserve a certain degree of uniformity in this matter, as many of the older statutes still contain widely varying provisions with respect to rules and orders made under the "list of Rules and Orders, etc., which have been presented and are required by Statute to lie upon the Table of the House for an appointed number of days which is still unsolved."

A. Private Business.

The Private Business Paper is prepared separately by the Committee and Private Bill Office and is sent to the Printer as Appendix 31 is a copy of the "Vote" for Wednesday, 9th October, 3916 (exclusive of the Votes and Proceedings). Available as Appendix 32 is a copy of the "Vote" of the House of Commons.

PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This section of the report will deal with the form, content and method of compilation of the main daily and weekly Parliamentary Publications, and with certain general rules as to admissibility. These rules are mainly based on precedent and are set out in the "list of Rules and Orders, etc., which have been presented and are required by Statute to lie upon the Table for an appointed number of days which is still unsolved" compiled by the Journal Office and published weekly. A copy of two of these lists is available as Appendix 18A, for reference.

The Committee has at all times the assistance of the Clerk to the Speaker. In view of his specialised knowledge on the subject of delegated legislation, and in particular, the compilation of the Journal Office of proceedings, he has been serving rules and orders on behalf of the Committee and gives preliminary decisions in note form, which serves as the basis of discussion when the Committee comes to consider them.

The Committee has power to call on an elector or technical representatives from departments concerned, "for the purpose of explaining any such Rule, Order or Draft", but it has no general power of summoning witnesses. If the attention of the House to be adversely directed to a rule or order, the departmental adviser have given an opinion for their representative to be heard by the Committee.

One senior clerk of the House of Commons is allotted to the Committee.

With the work of this Committee in, of course, obvious. It minimises the chance of unscrupulous, irregular or oppressive rules and orders remaining in effect without challenge. From the constitutional point of view, it helps to ensure that this does not happen to a positive resolution, irrespective of whether they are subject by statute to a positive resolution or not.

The Private Business Paper is prepared separately by the Committee and Private Bill Office and is sent to the Printer as Appendix 31 is a copy of the "Vote" for Wednesday, 9th October, 3916 (exclusive of the Votes and Proceedings). Available as Appendix 32 is a copy of the "Vote" of the House of Commons.

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Notices of public bills to be presented under Standing Order No. 32 (5). Such bills are presented, after notice, without the House ordering their introduction. These notices of bills are arranged by Ministers in this way. The Bill is merely brought before the House and, being a Government measure, there will be ample opportunity provided to discuss its later stages, and debate on its introduction is not necessary.

(iii) Notices of Motions which can only be moved at this time, chiefly Government motions relating to the Business of the House. (For an example see App. XI, pp. 5901.)

(iv) Motions for leave to bring in a bill under Standing Order No. 19. If such a motion is opposed, the Speaker may allow a brief explanatory statement from the Member moving the motion and a reply from the opponent, and may then put the question without adjournment. By this means a private Member has ten minutes during which to sway the House in favour of the measure he is introducing. As no allotted time for the second reading of his measure is obtained by ballot, it is quite possible that he may not have another chance of furthering it.

4. Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions. (See Appendix 31, pp. 5900 and 5901.)

This is the "Order Paper" of the House, in the sense in which one speaks of the "Business Paper" as the timetable of orders of the Day. It contains all the Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions, set down for that day. The Orders of the Day are numbered; and as they are read out by the Second Clerk Assistant in the House, and as the Speaker pronounces the specific proper name of their mover each Order must be dealt with in some way by the House before they are moved to the next subsequent Order. The Notices of Motions are not numbered; and as they are still the property of their movers, they may or may not be moved when called. As a motion to a bill may be moved by the Government, Orders of the Day are marked with an asterisk. When notice has been given of a motion relating to one of the above items of Government business scheduled for the following day, and as they previously appeared. After this list has been checked by the Second Clerk Assistant, it is sent to the Printer, and at 6 p.m. he receives back a proof of the Order Paper for the next day, which is printed. As soon as done any errors which have in fact been dealt with by 9 p.m. But all such items, and any additional items which are completed by this time, are marked as necessary on this proof copy, which is returned to the Printer by the Second Clerk Assistant as soon as the House rises.

Arrangement of Business on a Governmental Day.

When Government Business has precedence, the order of arrangement of all items of business is at the discretion of the Ministry. Early in each sitting, the Chief Government Whip hands to the Second Clerk Assistant a list showing the items of Government business scheduled for the following day, and the order in which they are to be taken. Any existing orders of the day at Governmental notices of motions not shown on this list, and not reached that day, are automatically printed at the end of these items listed by the Whip, in the same order as they previously appeared. After this list has been checked by the Second Clerk Assistant, he sends it to the Printer, and at 6 p.m. he receives back a proof of the Order Paper for the next day, which is printed. As soon as done any errors which have in fact been dealt with by 9 p.m. But all such items, and any additional items which are completed by this time, are marked as necessary on this proof copy, which is returned to the Printer by the Second Clerk Assistant as soon as the House rises.

5. Questions not for Oral Answer. (See Appendix 31, p. 5892.)

The Minister to whom a question is put need not answer, i.e., "Unstarred" questions. The method of presentation, form and substance, of non-oral questions is the same as for oral questions. There is no list of "starred" questions to the number of non-oral questions which may be asked on the same day. Similarly, the House may, from time to time, decide to withdraw questions from the daily "Starred" list to the Department assigned, and are printed, together with the questions, in the Debates. The Table Office is responsible for the printing and distribution of the section of the Vote containing "Unstarred" questions.

6. Sessional Printed Papers. (See Appendix 31, p. 5902.)

This is a list of printed papers which have been received during the previous day, and are available at the Vote Office, on application. It is merely for the information of members, and prepared by the Vote Office.

7. Public Committees. (See Appendix 31, p. 5902.)

This is notice of the time and place of meeting of any Public Committees scheduled for the day.

8. Notices Given on the Previous Day. (See Appendix 31, p. 5903.)

Here are printed all notices received by the Table Office on the previous day. They are mainly questions and the date for which each has been put down is shown in Italics immediately after the question. Other motions are included as well (for example, see p. 5892). The example referred to is one of the "early day" motions (which are dealt with in detail below), to which additional names have been added. The first six original movers' names are at the top; the names of the additional supporters are immediately above the motion.

The last motion on p. 5803 is one of the odd motions relating to the stage of an order of the day which has not yet been reached. The notice of the day appears on the day as tabulated in the Votes. It will not appear again until the Atomic Energy Bill is set down for Committee, when it will be among the "Notices of Motions relating to Orders of the Day.

"Early Day" motions are so called, because they are really only expressions of opinion, and they are most common in Sessions such as 1945-46 or 1946-47, when private members' time has been taken by the Government. As it is impossible for a private member to set down a motion for any given day, he sets it down "for an early day", even though there is practically no chance of its ever being taken. When such motions are put down they are printed among the "Notices given on ____________", in the order of being given, with the names of the movers at the top and numbered in black letters. The titles of the notices are printed in black letters throughout the Session. When additional members wish to indicate their support of the motion, they add their names to it. When an odd motion relating to a single private Bill is referred to in Committee of Supply on each of the four main branches of the Estimates, these are printed in black letters throughout the Session. When additional members wish to indicate their support of the motion, they add their names, the whole motion, together with the names of the additional supporters, is reprinted, with the dates, the notice appearing thus determined, and as shown in Appendix 31, p. 5892. This portion of the Vote is prepared by the Table Office.

C. Supplement to the Votes.

When necessary to add an excessive number of amendments, e.g., two or three pages, to a Public Bill for consideration on the current day in Committee of the Whole House; or an equal number of Amendments to a Bill when not yet reached, the system of arrangement of the Order Paper for a private member's day is governed by Standing Order No. 3 (1) (f), that is to say, the procedure is governed by Standing Order No. 4, and is fully set out in May, p. 350-382.

On days on which private members' notices of motions have precedence, priority is obtained by means of ballots. The first ballot is held at the beginning of the Session for motions relating to Supply. This is followed by a second ballot relating to Supply, and then every Wednesday for those to be moved on that day fortnight. There is also a special ballot held after Christmas for amendments to the Finance Bill, to enable the Committee of Supply to receive the estimates for each of the main branches of the Estimates. These are printed in black letters throughout the Session. When additional members wish to indicate their support of the motion, they add their names, the whole motion, together with the names of the additional supporters, is reprinted, with the dates, the notice appearing thus determined, and as shown in Appendix 31, p. 5892. This portion of the Vote is prepared by the Table Office.
New amendments handed in on the two previous days are marked with an asterisk.

Similarly, the White Order Book in a Standing Committee, although there is no example of this in the Appendix referred to.

D. Minutes of Proceedings of the Previous Day of Standing Committees.

This is an outline of the work achieved in each Standing Committee on the previous day, and is for the information of the House. The names of Members present, what happened to any amendments moved, and the division lists of the Committee are included.

E. Division Lists. (See Appendix 31, p. 779.)

The last portion of the Vote is the Division Lists of the House for the previous day. It contains the number of the division, the question on which the division was taken (with a reference to the relative page of the Votes and Proceedings), the names of Members voting, Ayes and Noes, and the names of the Tellers.

General.

The Blue Order Book.

On Saturdays, there is published the Blue Order Book, a copy of which is available as Appendix 33 for reference. It takes the place of “Notices Given on” for the day on which it is printed. It contains, by days, all notices of questions, both oral and non-oral, and notices of motions, which stand on the Order Book of the House.

At the end of the Blue Order Book (see Appx. 33, p. 361), there is a complete list of the “Early Day” motions, showing the date of the motion, the asking of names, and the number of names added, and the progressive total of members supporting the motion. This list is an addition to the Blue Order Book and is prepared by the Table Office.

The White Paper.

This contains portions of the Blue Paper relating to the current day's sitting, reprinted for the use of the House. These are:

1. Private Business;
2. The Notice Paper down to and including “questions not for oral answer”;
3. The Supplement to the Votes.

The White Paper is the corrected version of the Blue Paper, but the corrections are limited to printer's errors and certain formal changes made by the Staff. The White Paper has been discontinued since the war owing to shortage of paper and also because the House met at 11 a.m. during the war and there was not time to reprint before this hour. Prior to the war it was available at approximately 12.30 p.m.

The White Order Book.

A copy of which is available as Appendix 34 for reference, is the daily version of Saturday's Blue Order Book. Prior to the war, about 300 copies were printed each day and these have been replaced by the Deluxe copies which are distributed to Offices, the Library, and two copies are available to Members in the Lobby. It is “White” and not “Blue” merely because it is for use in the House but it is not a verbatim report, as in a Court of Law. The degree to which Members may amplify or modify the reports of their speeches is governed as in New South Wales, by what may, and what may not, be considered an “alteration of the "substance" of the report. This is decided by the Editor, and in most cases presents no difficulty. The reports are printed daily, and are handed to Members as they are completed.

At the end of the Blue Order Book, a bound copy of the reports for the week is printed. This is not indexed and is produced in a paper cover.

Printing of Hansard Reports.

At noon on the day of the debate, a reporter finishes his "turn" he dictates his notes to a typist. He then goes through the typewritten copy, checks it and corrects it, and hands it to one of the sub-editors. The sub-editor checks it again and makes any alterations which are obviously necessary. The manuscript is then sent direct to the Printer.

If the House suspends Standing Orders and sits after 10.30 p.m., the report of that portion of the debate which takes place after 10.30 p.m. is prefixed to the next day's Hansard Report. In this way, the Hansard Report covering the debate up till 10.30 p.m. can be printed and distributed overnight. Many Members sitting in the London area receive their copies of the daily Hansard Report at breakfast time the following morning.

Houses of Work.

Reporters are on duty while the House is sitting, i.e.:
(a) 2.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.—Monday to Thursday inclusive and
(b) 11 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.—Friday.

There is, of course, a slight carry over, for those doing the last "turn."

In addition:
(a) Reporters allotted to Standing Committees commence work at 9.30 a.m. (when Standing Committees usually sit).
(b) Those who volunteer continue after 10.30 p.m. (or 4.30 p.m. on Friday) until the House rises.

After 10.30 p.m. (or 4.30 p.m. on Friday), the reporting is done by the volunteers of the permanent staff mentioned above, together with such temporary assistant reporters as may be engaged by the Editor. For this "after hours" work, the rate of pay is 51s. od. retainer fee plus 1s. per folio (72 words).

The Final form in which the Reports appear is the Fortnightly Volume, edited, indexed and bound in a stiff embossed cover.

Indexing is NOT done by Hansard at all, but, under a contract, by H.M. Stationery Office.

Standing Committee Books, which are the daily reports of proceedings in each Standing Committee are produced over-night, as in the case of the daily Hansard Report.

Hansard is a "substantially correct" report of what was said in the House but it is not a verbatim report, as in a Court of Law. Therefore, no reference to which Members may modify or modify the reports of their speeches is governed as in New South Wales, by what may, and what may not, be considered an "alteration of the "substance" of the report. This is decided by the Editor, and in most cases presents no difficulty. The reports are printed daily, and are handed to Members as they are completed.

The CATERING DEPARTMENT (PARLIAMENTARY REFRESHMENT ROOMS).

The Palace of Westminster contains fifteen separate Dining Rooms, Bars and Cafeterias, controlled by the General Manager, Catering Department, House of Commons.

Here are:
(a) Lords Dining Room.
(b) Members' Dining Room (available also to officers of the House).
(c) Harcourt Room (available to officers of the House and guests including women).
(d) Members' Cafeteria (available to officers of the House).

(F) Main Cafeteria.
(G) Commons Bar (serving meals also and mainly used by Members).
(H) Press Dining Room.
(I) Press Bar.
(J) Members' Lounges.
(K) Members' Smoking Room.
(L) Staff Tea Room.
(M) Three Private Dining Rooms.
The staff number approximately 150 and an average of 3,000 meals a day are served while the House is sitting (this is exclusive of teas).

The Catering Department is run on a non-profit-making basis and prices are very moderate. The staff, however, including the Manager are all paid out of profits. As the House does not sit for fourteen to sixteen weeks of the year, the problem of balancing staff salaries over the whole year and costs of food and drink, against sales over approximately two-thirds of the year at moderate prices, is considerable.

The deficit is made good by the Treasury, however, so that the staff may be employed on an annual basis and not merely while the House is sitting.

The accounts of the Catering Department, the appointment and control of staff and general matters concerning its administration are supervised by the Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms Committee, which is a Select Committee appointed by the House each Session, and to which the General Manager is responsible. The Speaker, through the Servant-at-Arms Department, is the controlling authority on matters of discipline, i.e., which rooms may be used by Members, officers and officials; where strangers and women may be taken, etc.

Extracts from a letter from Mr. Speaker Lowther to the Chairman of the Committee, dated 6th December, 1906, are quoted below, and set out the position very clearly:—

"I am clearly of opinion that the duties of the Kitchen Committee are limited to these subjects, viz., the provision of food and drink, salaries of waiters and employees, purchase of linen and all other accessories, character of the meals supplied, prices to be charged and the many other similar questions which must from time to time arise, . . . "But the questions of what persons are entitled to use the rooms of the House and what rooms or portions of rooms are to be so used are outside the jurisdiction of the Kitchen Committee . . . The Speaker is the interpreter and guardian of the rights and privileges of the Members of the House, the authority who decides upon the admission of strangers into the House and its precincts, and the only person in whom is vested the power to order the withdrawal of strangers from any precincts and to direct the police to carry out such orders. In exercising that authority the Speaker is, of course, guided by the ancient privileges and customs of the House . . . "Whilst the arrangements for the food and drink of Members, strangers and officials rest entirely with the Kitchen Committee, I must reserve to myself, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House, in accordance with the ancient usage, the decision as to what persons are or are not permitted to make use of the rooms within the precincts of the House of Commons during the Session of Parliament."

Most of the buying of food and liquor is done by the General Manager.