



Return of this copy
is not required.
B.R. DAVIES
Registrar General.

1894.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

(Adopted on 7th June, 1894.)

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

1. In all cases not specially provided for in these Rules, the practice of the Imperial Parliament may be followed so far as the same can be applied to the proceedings of this Assembly. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to render applicable any Standing Order of the Imperial Parliament which was in force on the 1st January, 1894, and which is not in force in this Assembly.

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Adopted on 7th June, 1894.)



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1894.

I certify that this is a true copy.
J. H. Bess
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Adopted on 7th June, 1894.)

REPEAL OF PREVIOUS STANDING RULES AND ORDERS.

1. All previous Standing Rules and Orders are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

2. In all cases not specially provided for hereinafter, or by other Orders, resort may be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament, which may be followed so far as the same can be applied to the proceedings of this House: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to render applicable any new Standing Order of the Imperial Parliament made since the 1st January, 1880, save so far as the same shall have been or shall be expressly adopted by this House.

CHAPTER II.

PROCEEDINGS ON THE OPENING OF A NEW PARLIAMENT.

3. On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament for the despatch of business, pursuant to the Governor's Proclamation, Members of the Assembly having met at the time and place appointed, the Clerk of the Assembly shall read the Proclamation and announce the receipt of the Writs of Election and the List of Members elected. Clerk reads Proclamation &c.
4. The House shall await a Message from the Commissioners appointed by the Governor for opening the Parliament. Message from the Commissioners.
5. On receiving the message from the Governor's Commissioners for opening the Parliament, the Members of the Assembly will attend at the place named in the Message to hear the Commission read. House hears Commission read.
6. The Assembly having heard the Commission for opening the Parliament read, and being in their own Chamber, a Commissioner or the Commissioners appointed by the Governor for swearing Members shall be announced, and the Commission read by the Clerk. Members sworn.
7. Members shall then be sworn or make affirmation as prescribed by law, and shall sign the roll; and the writ of election of each Member, with the return endorsed thereon, shall be produced by the Clerk on the oath or affirmation being administered to such Member. Writs of election produced, and Members sworn.
8. For the purpose of the election of a Speaker, the Clerk of the Assembly shall act as Chairman of the House, and in any debate at such election shall decide which Member is entitled to address the House. For Speaker's election, Clerk acts as Chairman.

9. After the Members present have been sworn, a Member, addressing himself to the Clerk, shall propose some other member, then present, to the House, for their Speaker, and move that "Mr. — do take the Chair of this House as Speaker," which motion must be seconded. A Member proposed as Speaker.

10. If only one Member be proposed and seconded as Speaker, he shall be called to the Chair of the House without a question being put. If unopposed, such Member called to the Chair.

11. Such Member on being called to the Chair, shall stand up in his place, and express his sense of the honor proposed to be conferred upon him, and submit himself to the House. He submits himself to the House.

12. Being again called to the Chair, he shall be conducted from his seat to the Chair by the Members who proposed and seconded his election. Again called and conducted to the Chair.

13. If two or more Members be proposed as Speaker, a motion shall be made and seconded regarding each such Member, "That Mr. — do take the Chair of this House as Speaker"; and each Member so proposed shall address himself to the House. When two or more Members proposed as Speaker.

14. The Clerk shall then, in the order in which the Members have been proposed, put the question "That Mr. — do take the Chair of this House as Speaker;" and if resolved in the affirmative the Member shall be conducted to the Chair, as provided in Rule 12, but if in the negative, or in the event of the numbers being equal, the question shall then be put by the Clerk "That (the Member next proposed) do take the Chair of this House as Speaker," and so on until a majority has been recorded in favour of one of the candidates. Mode of decision between candidates.

15. Having been conducted to the Chair, the Member so elected, standing on the upper step, shall return his acknowledgments to the House for the honor conferred upon him, and take the Chair. The Speaker takes the Chair.

16. Members having then congratulated the Speaker, a Member of the Government shall inform the House at what hour the Governor will be pleased to receive the House for the purpose of presenting to His Excellency their Speaker, and the House shall then adjourn to that hour, unless the Governor is prepared to receive the House at once. Appointment for presentation of the Speaker to the Governor.

17. The Speaker having resumed the Chair at that hour (in the event of the House having adjourned) shall proceed, with any Members then present, to the Government House, for the purpose of presenting himself to the Governor; and at such presentation he shall, in the name and on behalf of the House, lay claim to their undoubted rights and privileges, and pray that the most favourable construction may be put upon all their proceedings; and, on returning, shall pass through the Assembly Chamber, and having resumed the Chair, shall report his presentation to the Governor, as well as the circumstance that he had laid claim, on behalf of the House, to their undoubted rights and privileges. The Speaker presents himself to the Governor. Lays claim to privileges.

18. A Member of the Government shall then inform the House at what hour the Governor will be pleased to summon the House for the purpose of hearing the reasons of His Excellency's calling the Parliament together; and the House may then adjourn to that hour. Time announced for the Governor addressing the Parliament.

19. A Member, returned at other than a general election, shall be introduced to the House by a Member. Introduction of new Members.

20. Members seated on Petition need not be introduced. When seated on Petition.

21. Members may take and subscribe the Oath or Affirmation required by law, at any time during the Sitting of the House, but no debate or business shall be interrupted for that purpose. When Members may be sworn.

22. Whenever the House shall be informed by the Clerk of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of Committees, so long as Mr. Speaker is absent, shall perform the duties and exercise the authority of the Speaker in relation to all proceedings of the House, as Deputy-Speaker until the next meeting of the House, but shall give place to Mr. Speaker upon his arrival, and so on from day to day, on the like information being given to the House, until the House shall otherwise order. Absence of Speaker.

order. Provided that if the House shall adjourn for more than twenty-four hours, the Deputy-Speaker shall continue to perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker for twenty-four hours only after such adjournment.

23. In the event of the absence, at the time appointed for the meeting of the House, of both the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees, the Clerk shall declare the House adjourned until the next usual sitting day. Absence of Speaker and Chairman of Committees.

24. In case of unavoidable absence or illness of the Clerk of the Assembly, the duties imposed upon him shall be performed by the Clerk-Assistant, or, in his absence, by the officer next in seniority. Unavoidable absence of the Clerk.

25. When a vacancy has occurred in the office of Speaker during a Session, the Clerk of the Assembly shall report the same to the House at its first sitting afterwards, and the House shall forthwith proceed to the election of a new Speaker. Vacancy in Speakership during Session.

26. When a vacancy has occurred in the office of Speaker during recess, except by dissolution of the Parliament, the Clerk of the Assembly shall report the same to the House on its return from hearing the Governor's Speech on opening the next Session, and it shall forthwith proceed to the election of a new Speaker. Vacancy in Speakership during recess.

27. When a vacancy has occurred in the office of Speaker, during the currency of a Parliament, the new Speaker, on being presented to the Governor, does not lay claim to the privileges of the House. Privileges not claimed by Speaker elected during currency of Parliament.

28. (a) The House shall by resolution upon Notice, at the commencement of each Session of Parliament, appoint a Member to be Chairman of Committees of the Whole House, who shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed. Appointment of Chairman of Committees.

(b) When a vacancy occurs in the office of Chairman, a new Chairman shall be appointed in like manner.

(c) Mr. Speaker shall nominate, at the commencement of every Session, a panel of not more than five members to act as temporary Chairmen of Committees when requested by, or in the absence of, the Chairman of Committees, and any temporary Chairman while acting under this Standing Order shall have all the powers of the Chairman of Committees of the Whole House. Provided that he shall immediately vacate the Chair on the return and at the request of the Chairman of Committees. Nomination of Temporary Chairmen.

29. The Chairman of Committees shall take the Chair as Deputy Speaker when requested so to do by Mr. Speaker without any formal communication to the House. Chairman to act as Deputy-Speaker.

CHAPTER III.

OPENING OF A SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

30. On the first day of the meeting of Parliament for the despatch of business, pursuant to the Governor's Proclamation, Members of the Assembly having met at the time and place appointed, the Clerk of the Assembly shall read the Proclamation. Clerk reads Proclamation.

31. The House shall await a Message from the Governor. Message from Governor.

32. When the reasons for calling Parliament together are announced by Commissioners appointed by the Governor, the same forms shall be observed by the Assembly as when the Governor opens Parliament in person. When Parliament opened by Commissioners.

33. On the receipt of the Message to attend the Governor to hear his Speech, the Speaker with the House shall attend at the place appointed by the Governor. House hears the Governor's speech.

34. The Speaker and the House having heard the Governor's Speech, and being in their own Chamber, the House may then adjourn during pleasure. House returns to its own Chamber.

35. Before the Governor's Speech is reported to the House by the Speaker, some formal motion shall be made, or formal business transacted without notice. Some formal business first transacted.

36. The Speaker shall then report that the House had that day attended the Governor, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which Speech the Speaker had, for greater accuracy, obtained a copy, which he will then read to the House. The Speaker reports the Governor's Speech.

37. The Speech having been read, a Select Committee shall be appointed without notice to draw up an Address to be presented to the Governor in reply, and His Excellency's Speech shall be referred to such Committee. Committee appointed to prepare reply.

38. The Address being reported by the Chairman of the Committee, may be at once taken into consideration, or be ordered to be printed, and a future day fixed for its consideration; and having been adopted by the House, with or without an amendment, shall be presented to the Governor by the Speaker, accompanied by the Mover and Seconder and such Members of the House as shall think fit to attend, at such time as the Governor shall inform the Speaker it will be His Excellency's pleasure to receive the House. Address in reply agreed to and presented to the Governor.

39. No business beyond what is of a formal character shall be entered upon before the Address in reply to the Governor's Opening Speech has been adopted. Only formal business before adoption of Address.

CHAPTER IV.

SITTING AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

40. The House shall from time to time appoint the days and the hour of each day on which it will meet for the despatch of business, and the order in which the business shall be appointed to be taken. Days and hour of meeting.

41. The Bell shall be rung two minutes prior to Mr. Speaker taking the Chair. Meeting of the House.

42. The Speaker shall take the Chair within half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the House, and if at the expiration of such half-hour there be not a Quorum of Members present, shall adjourn the House to the next sitting day; the names of the Members present being entered on the Votes and Proceedings. Time of meeting.

43. When the attendance of the House has been desired by the Governor, the House, on its return, will proceed with business, although less than a Quorum be present, until notice be taken thereof. House proceeds to business on return from attending the Governor.

44. If, at any time after the commencement of the Business of the Day, notice be taken by any Member, or the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole report (whether upon Division or otherwise) that there is not a Quorum of Members present, the Serjeant-at-Arms, by direction of the Speaker, shall ring the Division Bell, and one of the Clerks Assistant at the Table shall simultaneously turn a Minute-glass; and, at the expiration of one minute by the glass, the Speaker shall count the House, and if there be not a Quorum present (exclusive of the Speaker), shall adjourn the House to the next day of meeting: Provided that if, on any Division in the House, it appear by the Lists handed in by the Tellers that there is not a Quorum present, the Speaker shall adjourn the House at once, without the Bell being rung or the Minute-glass turned. Want of Quorum.

45. A Member who calls the attention of Mr. Speaker, or of the Chairman of Committees, to the fact that there is not a quorum of Members present, shall be held to be present during the counting of the House or Committee. Member calling attention to be counted.

46. Any Member calling attention to the absence of a Quorum when a Quorum is actually present shall be deemed guilty of disorder. Attention called when Quorum present.

47. Upon every occasion when the House is counted out, the names of Members present shall be taken down by one of the Clerks Assistant, and be entered in the Votes and Proceedings. Names of Members present at count out.

48. Except in the cases mentioned in Rules 23, 42, and 44, when the Speaker House only adjourns by its own resolution, with exceptions.

49. (a) No motion for the adjournment of the House shall be entertained until the formal business shall have been disposed of, and then only for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, the subject of which shall be first stated to the Speaker in writing. Motions for adjournment.

(b) When the motion is proposed "That this House do now adjourn," such motion shall be openly proposed without any words from the mover in support, and shall only be proceeded with on five other Members rising in their places to support it. Motion to be supported by at least five Members.

(c) On the question being proposed "That this House do now adjourn," the mover and the Minister first speaking to the question shall not exceed thirty minutes, and any other Member, or the mover in reply, shall not exceed fifteen minutes, and every Member shall confine himself to the one subject in respect to which the motion has been made. Limitation of time of speaking.

(d) No second motion for the adjournment of the House shall be made on the same day, except by the consent of the House obtained by question from the Chair, without debate. No second motion on same day.

(e) Nothing contained in this Rule shall apply to the usual motion of adjournment by a member of the Government to terminate the sitting of the House. Motion to terminate sitting.

50. Before the days and hour of sitting have been appointed by the House, if an adjournment take place without the day and hour being fixed for meeting, the House shall meet on the day and at the hour on which it would have met if the sitting days in force at the close of the previous Session had been appointed. When House adjourns before meeting days fixed.

51. Whenever the Assembly may be adjourned for want of a Quorum to the next sitting day, and the same shall prove to be a General Holiday, proclaimed by the authority of the Government, then the Assembly shall stand adjourned to the next succeeding sitting day. When adjourned for want of Quorum before General Holiday, &c.

CHAPTER V.

RECORDS OF THE HOUSE.

52. Every Vote and Proceeding of the House shall be recorded by the Clerk of the Assembly, and the Votes and Proceedings of the House shall, being first perused by the Speaker, be printed by the Government Printer; and the Votes and Proceedings, so printed from day to day, signed by the Speaker and countersigned by the Clerk, shall be the Journals of the House. Votes and Proceedings.

53. The custody of the Votes and Proceedings, Records, and all documents whatsoever laid before the House, shall be in the Clerk, who shall neither take, nor permit to be taken, any such Votes and Proceedings, Records, or Documents, from the Chamber or Offices, without the express leave or order of the Speaker. Custody of Records.

CHAPTER VI.

ATTENDANCE AND PLACES OF MEMBERS.

54. A Record of the Members of the House shall be kept by the Clerk, in which shall be entered the name of each Member, the date of his election, the date of his taking his seat, and, on his ceasing to be a Member, the date and the cause thereof. Record of Members.

55. Every Member is bound to attend the service of the House, unless leave of absence be given to him by the House. Members to attend House.

56. Leave of absence, not exceeding the remainder of the then Session, may be given by the House to any Member, for any sufficient cause, to be stated to the House. Leave of absence may be given.

57. Notice shall be given of a motion for giving leave of absence to any Member, stating the cause and period of absence. Notice of Motion for leave.

58. A Member shall be excused from service in the House, or on any Committee, so long as he has leave of absence. Leave excuses from service.

59. A Member, having leave of absence, shall forfeit the same by attending the service of the House, before the expiration of such leave. Leave forfeited.

60. (a) No Order for a Call of the House shall be made for any day earlier than fourteen days from the day on which such order shall have been made. Call of the House.

(b) A notice of the order for a Call of the House, signed by the Clerk, shall be forwarded by post to each Member of the Assembly. For the purpose of enabling this notice to be given, every Member shall, at the commencement of each session, or as soon as he shall have taken his seat, enter his name and address in a book to be kept by the Clerk of the House. Notice of.

(c) The order for Calling over the House on a future day shall be set down as the first Order of the Day for the day so appointed. An Order of the Day.

(d) When the Order of the Day for Calling over the House is read, unless the same be postponed or discharged, the names of the Members shall be called over by the Clerk alphabetically. Names called over.

(e) The names of all Members, who do not answer when called, shall be taken down by the Clerk, and subsequently called over a second time; when those who answer, or afterwards attend in their places on the same day, are ordinarily excused. Members not present, but subsequently attending.

(f) Members not attending in their places on the same day may be ordered to attend on a future day, when, unless they attend, or a reasonable excuse be offered for their absence, they will be dealt with for their default as the House may think fit. Members absent.

61. The front bench on the right hand of the Chair shall be reserved for Members holding office under the Crown. Ministerial Bench.

62. A Member shall be uncovered when he enters or leaves the House, or moves to any other part of the House during the debate; and shall make obeisance to the Chair on entering or leaving the Chamber. Member to be uncovered when not seated.

63. No Member shall pass between the Chair and the Table. Not to pass between Chair and Table.

64. A Member when he comes into the House, shall take a seat, and shall not stand in any of the passages or gangways. Not to obstruct passages.

CHAPTER VII.

STRANGERS.

65. The Speaker only shall have the privilege of admitting Strangers to the space at the back of the Speaker's Chair, the Ladies' Gallery, or to the Lower Gallery; but every Member shall have the privilege of admitting, by orders, not transferable, two Strangers to the Upper Gallery. Admission of.

66. If, at any sitting of the House, or in Committee, any Member shall take notice that Strangers are present, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman (as the case may be) shall forthwith put the Question, "That Strangers be ordered to withdraw," without permitting any debate or amendment; and on that Question being resolved in the affirmative, Strangers shall be required immediately to withdraw: Provided that the Speaker or the Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, order the withdrawal of Strangers from any part of the House. Notice taken of presence of.

The Parliamentary Reporting Staff shall not be deemed to be Strangers unless Mr. Speaker or the Chairman of Committees shall so direct.

67. No Member shall bring any Stranger into any part of the Buildings appropriated to the Members of the House, while the House or a Committee of the Whole House is sitting, except to such rooms as may be set apart for Strangers. Only admitted to rooms specially set apart.

68. No Stranger shall be admitted at any time to a Secret Committee. Or to Secret Committee.

CHAPTER VIII.

ROUTINE OF BUSINESS.

69. The House shall proceed each day with its ordinary business, in the following routine:—1. Questions on notice. 2. Presentation of Petitions. 3. Notices of Motions and Questions. 4. Formal Business. 5. Placing or disposal of business. 6. Motions and Orders of the Day, or *vice versa*, as set down on the Notice Paper. Routine of business.

70. Messages between the Legislative Council and Assembly, Papers, and Returns may be presented at any time when other business is not before the House. Presentation of Papers.

CHAPTER IX.

QUESTIONS SEEKING INFORMATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

71. Questions may be put to Ministers of the Crown relating to public affairs; and to other Members, relating to any Bill, Motion, or other public matter connected with the business of the House, in which such Members may be concerned, and the Clerk shall enter upon the Votes and Proceedings the Questions of which formal notice shall have been given with the answers returned to the same. Questions respecting public business. Answers recorded.

72. In putting any such Question, no argument or opinion shall be offered, nor any facts stated, except so far as may be necessary to explain such Question. Questions not to involve argument.

73. In answering any such Question, a Member shall not debate the matter to which the same refers. No debate allowed.

74. Questions put without notice are subject to the same rules as Questions upon notice, but neither the Question nor reply shall be recorded in the Votes and Proceedings. Questions without notice.

75. Notices of Questions shall not be openly read, but shall be handed to one of the Clerks at the Table before the Formal Business is entered upon as prescribed by Rule 69. Time for giving notices.

CHAPTER X.

PETITIONS.

76. A Petition must be in writing, and no printed or lithographed Petition shall be received. Form.

77. A Petition must contain the prayer of Petitioners at the end thereof. Prayer.

78. A Petition must be written in the English language, and must be free from interlineations or erasures. To be in English.

79. A Petition shall be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is inscribed. To be signed on same sheet.

80. A Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto, with their names or marks written or made by themselves, and by no one else, except in cases of incapacity from sickness. Authenticity of signatures.

81. Every signature shall be written upon the sheets bearing, or attached to the Petition itself, and not pasted upon or otherwise transferred thereto. Signatures not to be transferred.

82. All Petitions shall be received only as the Petitions of the parties signing the same. To be received only as from the persons signing.
83. Petitions of Corporations aggregate must be made under their common seal. Petitions from Corporations.
84. No letters, affidavits, or other documents shall be attached to any Petition, except it be a Petition for a Private Bill, when the *Gazettes*, and newspapers containing the necessary advertisements, may be attached, with a copy of the Bill. No documents to be attached. Exception.
85. No reference shall be made in a Petition to any debate in Parliament. No reference to debates.
86. A Petition shall be respectful, decorous, and temperate in its language. Language of.
87. Petitions can only be presented to the House by a Member. Presented by a Member.
88. A Member cannot present a Petition from himself. From Members.
89. A Member presenting a Petition to the House shall affix his name at the beginning thereof. Members to affix their names.
90. It shall be incumbent on a Member presenting a Petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to any branch of the Legislature. Members presenting, to peruse.
91. A Member presenting a Petition shall take care that the same is in conformity with the rules and orders of the House. Rules of the House to be observed.
92. No Petition shall, either directly or indirectly, pray for a grant of public money. Not to pray for money.
93. A Member presenting a Petition, not being a Petition for a Private Bill, or relating to a Private Bill before the House, shall confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes—of the number of signatures attached to it—of the material allegations contained in it—and to the reading of the prayer thereof; and the only Question which shall be entertained by the House, on the presentation of any Petition, shall be, "That the Petition be received," which question shall be decided without amendment or debate. Mode of presenting.
94. The Clerk shall cause to be printed, as a matter of course, all Petitions received by this House (excepting Petitions for the introduction of Private Bills), unless it be otherwise ordered by the House: Provided that when several Petitions are presented substantially to the same effect, he shall cause to be printed only the one first presented, to which he shall append a statement of the number of other Petitions, the general designation of the party or parties to each, and the number of signatures attached. Printing of.

CHAPTER XI

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

95. A Member on giving Notice of a Motion shall read it aloud, and deliver to one of the Clerks at the table a copy of such notice, fairly written, signed by himself, and showing the day proposed for bringing on such Motion. Notice of Motion given in writing.
96. A Member, on being duly requested, may give notice for any other Member not then present, by putting the name of such Member on the Notice of Motion, in addition to his own. Notice given for an absent Member.
97. Notices of Motion, when first given, shall be set down on the Business Paper in the order in which they had been given. Order of notices.
98. A Notice of Motion may not be set down for a day later than the fourth next sitting day on which similar notices have precedence. Limitation of notices.
99. A Member desiring to change the day for bringing on a Motion, may give notice for any day subsequent to that first named, but not earlier, subject to the same rules as other Notices of Motion. Change of day fixed for Motion.

100. No Notice of Motion shall be received except at the time prescribed by Rule 69. Time for receiving Notices.

101. If a Notice contains unbecoming expressions, the Speaker may order that it shall not be printed, or it may be expunged from the Notice Paper, by order of the House. Unbecoming Notices expunged.

102. No Member (except a Minister) may give two Notices of Motion consecutively. Giving more than one Notice.

103. A Notice of Motion for a special adjournment or which relates to the Privileges or Business of the House shall take precedence of all other Notices of Motions or Orders of the Day. Notices taking precedence.

104. A Member may alter the terms of a Notice of Motion, given by him, by handing in, at latest, during the sitting of the House preceding the day appointed for such Motion, an amended Notice, which must not exceed the scope of the terms of the original Notice. Alteration of Notice of Motion.

CHAPTER XII.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE AND FORMAL BUSINESS.

105. A Business Paper containing Notices of Questions and Motions and Orders of the Day shall be printed and circulated with the Votes and Proceedings. Business Paper.

106. Unless otherwise provided, Notices of Motions shall take precedence of Orders of the Day, and must be moved, withdrawn, or postponed in the order in which they appear on the Business Paper or lapse. Provided that on days on which it is appointed that Government Business shall have precedence, General Orders of the Day shall, unless otherwise ordered, take precedence of General Notices of Motions. Precedence of Motions.

107. If, at the adjournment of the House, any Motions on the Business Paper have not been called on, such Motions shall be set down on the Business Paper for the next sitting day, at the end of the business already fixed for that day. Remanets.

108. The right is reserved to Her Majesty's Ministers to place any Notices of Motion or Orders of the Day, relating to Government Business, upon the Business Paper in the rotation in which they desire them to be taken on any days on which Government Business has precedence. Ministers may arrange business on Government days.

109. General Orders of the Day relating to Bills shall take precedence in the following order— Precedence of Orders of the Day on General Business days.

- (1) Bills amended by the Legislative Council.
- (2) Bills for third reading, adoption of Reports of Committees of the Whole House on Bills, and Bills recommitted.
- (3) Bills for second reading or consideration in Committee of the Whole House, in the order in which they may be set down.

110. Before the House proceeds to the Notices of Motion or Orders of the Day, Mr. Speaker shall inquire with respect to each Motion of which Notice has been given for the day (except as provided in Rules 112, 113, and 114), and each Order of the Day for the Third Reading of a Bill, whether there is any objection to its being taken as a Formal Motion or Order; and if, upon such inquiry being made, no objection is taken by any Member, the Motion or Order shall be deemed to be a Formal Motion or Order, and may be forthwith moved by the Member otherwise entitled to move it. Formal Business.

111. No Amendment or Debate shall be allowed on a Formal Motion or Order of the Day, or upon the further proceedings following the Third Reading of a Bill which is a Formal Order, but the House may proceed to Division thereon as in other cases. No Debate allowed.

112. It shall not be in order for Motions for the appointment of a Select Committee (excepting upon a Private Bill), or for the adoption of the Report from a Select Committee, to be proposed as Formal Motions. Exceptions.

113. Objection may be entered in a book, which shall lie on the Table of the House, to any Motion or Order of the Day otherwise entitled to be proposed as formal. Such objection may at any time be withdrawn by the Member who had made it, but so long as it stands against any Motion or Order of the Day it shall not be in order for such Motion or Order of the Day to be proposed as Formal.

Objections may be entered in Objection Book.

114. The motion for leave to bring in a Private Bill shall be put from the Chair as a Formal Motion, no objection being allowed.

Motion for leave to bring in Private Bill.

115. Mr. Speaker shall each day go through the Business Paper for the day to permit Members, without debate, to withdraw, postpone, or discharge Notices of Motions or Orders of the Day on the Business Paper for that Day; and any Notices of Motions or Orders of the Day not so withdrawn, postponed, or discharged shall retain their relative positions on such Business Paper. The withdrawal of a Bill consequent upon the discharge of an Order of the Day in reference to it, may then be moved without debate.

Disposal of business.

Withdrawal of Bills.

CHAPTER XIII.

PUBLIC MONEY.

116. This House will not proceed on a question involving the expenditure of public money or any charge upon the Public Revenue or upon the people, except in a Committee of the Whole on a day fixed by motion at a previous sitting; no debate being allowed on such motion.

Motions involving expenditure of public money, &c.

117. This House will not proceed upon any Petition, Motion, or Bill, for granting any money, or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the Crown, but in a Committee of the Whole House.

Grant of money or release of debt owing to the Crown.

CHAPTER XIV.

RULES OF DEBATE.

118. A Member desiring to speak shall rise in his place uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker, and may, if he thinks fit, advance thence to the table for the purpose of continuing his address.

Members to speak standing and uncovered.

119. By the special indulgence of the House, a Member unable conveniently to stand, by reason of sickness or infirmity, will be permitted to speak sitting and uncovered.

Indulgence to Members unable to stand.

120. By the indulgence of the House, a Member may explain matters of a personal nature although there be no question before the House; but such matters may not be debated.

Personal explanation.

121. No Member may speak more than once to a Question before the House, except in explanation or reply; and the Speaker shall, without waiting for the interposition of the House, call to order any Member, other than those provided for in the three next following rules, proceeding to speak a second time on the same Question: Provided that it shall be competent to a Member, when he seconds a Motion or Amendment before the House, without speaking to it, to address the House on the subject of such Motion or Amendment at any subsequent period of the debate.

Member not to speak twice.

Speaker to interpose. Exceptions.

122. A Member who has spoken to a Question may again be heard, to explain himself in regard to some material part of his speech, but shall not introduce any new matter, or interrupt any Member in possession of the chair.

Explanation.

123. A reply shall only be allowed to a Member who has made a substantive Motion to the House, or moved the second or third reading of a Bill.

Reply.

124. A reply will be allowed, although the debate on the motion, by being adjourned, becomes an Order of the Day.

Reply at close of adjourned debate on a Motion.

125. A motion, without notice, may be made that any Member who has risen "Be now heard," or that a Member who is speaking "Be not further heard," and such questions shall be decided without debate.

Motion that a Member be heard, &c.

126. No Member shall allude to any debate of the same Session, upon a Question or Bill not being then under discussion, except by the indulgence of the House for personal explanation. Debates of same Session not to be alluded to.

127. No Member shall read the report of any speech made in Parliament during the same Session. Speeches of same Session not to be read.

128. No Member shall read extracts from newspapers or other documents referring to debates in the House during the same Session. Extracts referring to debates not to be read.

129. No Member shall reflect upon any vote of the House, except for the purpose of moving that such vote be rescinded. Reflections upon votes of the House.

130. No Member shall allude to any debate of the same Session in the other House of Parliament. Allusion to debate in the other House.

131. No Member shall use Her Majesty's nor the Governor's name irreverently in debate, nor for the purpose of influencing the House in its deliberations. Use of the Queen's name.

132. No Member shall use offensive words against either House of Parliament, nor against any Statute, unless for the purpose of moving for its repeal. Offensive words against either House.

133. No Member shall refer to any other Member by name, except for the purpose of distinguishing him from other Members returned for the same Electoral District. No Member to be referred to by name.

134. No Member shall use offensive or unbecoming words in reference to any Member of either House of Parliament. Offensive words against a Member.

135. No Member shall digress from the subject matter of any Question under discussion; and all imputations of improper motives, and all personal reflections on Members, shall be deemed disorderly. Digressions, imputations, and reflections.

136. A Member may request that the Question or matter in discussion be stated for his information at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt a Member speaking. Question may be requested to be stated.

137. Whenever the Speaker rises during a debate, any Member then speaking or offering to speak shall sit down, and the House shall be silent, so that the Speaker may be heard without interruption. When the Speaker rises.

138. When the Speaker is putting a Question, no Member shall walk out of or across the Chamber; nor, when a Member is speaking, shall any Member hold discourse to interrupt him. Or puts the Question: Interruptions.

139. No Member shall interrupt another Member whilst speaking, unless (1) to request that his words be taken down; (2) to call attention to a point of Order; or (3) to call attention to the want of a Quorum, or (4) as provided by Rule 125. Interruption not allowed. Exceptions.

140. The Speaker or the Chairman of Committees may call the attention of the House or the Committee to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition on the part of a Member, and may direct such Member to discontinue his speech: Provided that the Member so directed shall have the right to require the Speaker or Chairman to put the Question that he be further heard, and such Question shall be put without debate. Speaker or Chairman may call attention to irrelevancy and order discontinue of speech.

141. A Member may rise to speak upon a matter of Privilege suddenly arising, or "to Order," subject to Rule 143. Speaking "To Order" or Privilege.

142. All matters of Privilege and questions of Order at any time arising shall, until decided, suspend the consideration and decision of every other Question. Precedence to Question of Order or Privilege.

143. Upon a Question of Order being raised, the Member called to Order shall resume his seat, and after the Question of Order has been stated to the Speaker by the Member rising to Order, the Speaker may give his decision thereon, or he may first hear further argument thereon, at his discretion. Proceedings of Question of Order.

144. A Ruling of Mr. Speaker may only be dissented from by Motion: Provided that Mr. Speaker shall be entitled to put the Question when Debate on any such motion shall have exceeded thirty minutes, and that no Member shall, without concurrence, speak to such Motion for more than ten minutes.

Objections to the rulings of Mr. Speaker.

Notice of such Motion shall be given and set down to be considered within three sitting-days of that on which the ruling was given, shall take precedence of all other business on the day appointed, and if not moved on that day shall lapse.

145. If any objection is taken to a ruling or decision of the Chairman of Committees, such objection must be taken at once; and having been stated in writing, and if the Committee so decide (no debate being allowed, except a statement of the objection limited to ten minutes), the Chairman shall leave the Chair, and the House resume, and the matter be laid before the Speaker; and having been disposed of, on the terms set forth for debating dissent from Mr. Speaker's ruling, the proceedings in Committee shall be resumed where they were interrupted.

And the Chairman of Committees.

146. When a Member objects to words used in debate, and desires them to be taken down, the Speaker may direct them to be taken down by the Clerk accordingly. Every such objection must be taken at the time when such words are used, and not after any other Member has spoken.

Words taken down in the House to be objected to when used.

147. In a Committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall direct words objected to be taken down, if so ordered by the Committee (no debate being allowed), in order that the same may be reported to the House.

Words taken down in Committee.

148. The House will interfere to prevent the prosecution of any quarrel between Members, arising out of debates or proceedings of the House, or any Committee thereof.

House will not permit quarrels.

149. No Member shall converse aloud or make any noise or disturbance whilst any Member is debating, or whilst any Bill, Order, or other matter is being read or opened; and in case of such noise or disturbance being persisted in after the Speaker has called to Order, the Speaker shall name the Member as guilty of a wilful and vexatious breach of the Standing Orders.

No noise or interruption allowed in debate.

150. When, in consequence of disorderly conduct, the Speaker shall call upon any Member by name, such Member shall withdraw as soon as he has been heard in explanation; and after such Member's withdrawal the House shall at once take the case into consideration.

Member named to withdraw after explanation.

151. In the case of a charge against a Member, for any breach of the Orders of the House, or for any matter that has arisen in debate, the charge shall be stated, and the Question moved, before the Member accused shall withdraw; he shall then be allowed the opportunity of explaining to the House the motives of his conduct in the matter alleged against him; and, after having so done, he shall withdraw, when the House shall at once take the case into consideration.

When charge made against a Member.

152. The rules for maintaining order in debate shall be observed in every Committee of the whole House.

Rules of debate in Committee.

153. Order shall be maintained in the House by the Speaker, and in a Committee of the whole House by the Chairman of Committees; but disorder in a Committee can only be censured by the House on receiving a report.

Order to be maintained by the Speaker and Chairman of Committees

154. A debate may be adjourned on motion, duly seconded, either to a later hour of the same day, or to any other day.

Adjournment of debate.

155. The Member upon whose Motion any debate shall be adjourned by the House shall, if he rises in his place, be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

Member moving adjournment entitled to pre-audience.

156. In the event of a Motion for the adjournment of the debate upon any Question being negatived, the Member moving the motion for such adjournment may not address the House at any time during such debate.

Mover of adjournment held to have spoken to question.

157. (a) If a debate on any Motion or Order of the Day be interrupted by the House being counted out, such Motion or Order may be restored to the paper for a future day, on Motion; and then such debate shall be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted. Debate interrupted by count out.

(b) If the debate on any Question in a Committee of the whole House be similarly interrupted, the House may order, on Motion, the resumption of such Committee on a future day, and the debate on such Question shall then be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted. Debate in Committee similarly interrupted.

158. At any time during the proceedings of the House, or during the proceedings of a Committee of the Whole, any Member may move without notice or debate "That the Question be now put"; and such motion shall then be put without debate, but shall not be decided in the affirmative unless by a vote of at least forty Members in favour thereof, and if such motion be carried, the Speaker or the Chairman of Committees, as the case may be, shall forthwith put the Question to the vote: Provided that whenever it is decided that any question shall be put, the mover of the matter pending shall be permitted to speak in reply (where any reply is allowed) for thirty minutes before the Question be put. Motion may be made "That Question be now put." Right of Reply.

159. No Member may speak to any Question after the same has been put by the Speaker and the voices have been given in the affirmative and negative thereon. No Member to speak after Question put.

160. A Member speaking to a point of Order, when the House is in Division, must remain seated. Speaking to Order during Division.

CHAPTER XV.

QUESTIONS FROM THE CHAIR.

161. When a Motion has been made and seconded, a Question thereupon shall be proposed to the House by the Speaker. Question proposed by the Speaker.

162. When a Motion consists of more than one resolution, such resolutions shall be put *seriatim* if any Member so require. Resolutions to be put seriatim.

163. A Question may be superseded by the Previous Question. Previous Question.

164. The Previous Question shall be put in the form "That that Question be now put," and if it be resolved in the affirmative, the original question shall be put forthwith, without amendment or debate; but if it be resolved in the negative the House shall proceed to the next business on the Notice Paper. Form of previous Question.

165. Whenever the Previous Question shall be moved upon any Question consisting of a series of resolutions which have been brought under discussion or debate as one motion, with the understanding that the question be put on such resolutions *seriatim*, the decision of the Previous Question, before putting the Question on the first of such resolutions, shall be taken and held to be conclusive, whether in the affirmative or negative, as regards the whole of such resolutions. Previous Question with regard to series of resolutions.

166. The House may, by motion, without debate, order a complicated Question to be divided. Division of complicated Question.

167. So soon as the debate upon a Question shall be concluded, the Speaker shall put the Question; and if the same should not be heard, shall again state it. Question put.

168. A question being put shall be resolved in the affirmative or negative, by the majority of voices, "Aye" or "No." Determined by the voices.

169. The Speaker shall state whether, in his opinion, the "Ayes" or the "Noes" "have it"; and unless his opinion be acquiesced in, the Question shall be decided by a Division of the House. Or by a division of the House.

170. No Question shall be proposed which is the same in substance as any Question which, during the same Session, has been resolved in the affirmative or negative. The same Question not to be again proposed.

171. No resolution or other vote may be rescinded during the same Session, except after seven days notice. Resolution or vote rescinded.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XVI.

AMENDMENTS.

172. A Question having been proposed may be amended by leaving out certain words; by leaving out certain words in order to insert or add other words; or by inserting or adding words. Different forms of amendments.

173. An Amendment to any Motion before the House must, if required by the Chair, be in writing. Amendments to be in writing.

174. An Amendment proposed but not seconded shall not be entertained by the House, nor entered in the Votes. Amendments must be seconded.

175. When the proposed Amendment is to leave out certain words, the Speaker shall put a Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question." Amendment to leave out words.

176. When the proposed Amendment is to leave out certain words in order to insert or add other words, the Speaker shall put a Question "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question," which, if resolved in the affirmative, shall dispose of the Amendment; but, if in the negative, another Question shall be put, "That the words proposed to be inserted" [or "added"] "be so inserted or added." Amendment to leave out words, and insert or add others.

177. When the proposed Amendment is to insert or add certain words, the Speaker shall put a Question "That the words proposed to be inserted" [or "added"] "be so inserted" [or "added"]. Amendment to insert or add words.

178. No Amendment shall be proposed in any part of a Question after a later part has been amended, or has been proposed to be amended, unless the proposed Amendment has been, by leave of the House, withdrawn. When later part of a Question amended.

179. No Amendment shall be proposed to be made to any words which the House has resolved shall stand part of the Question, except it be the addition of other words thereto. No Amendment to words already agreed to.

180. A proposed Amendment may be, by leave of the House, withdrawn. Proposed Amendment withdrawn.

181. Amendments may be proposed to a proposed Amendment as if such proposed Amendment were an original Question. Amendments to proposed Amendments.

182. When Amendments have been agreed to, the main Question, as amended, shall be put. Question as amended put.

183. When Amendments have been proposed, but not agreed to, the Question shall be put as originally proposed. When Amendments proposed, but not made.

CHAPTER XVII.

DIVISIONS.

184. A Division cannot be called for, unless voices have been given both for the Ayes and Noes. When no Division.

185. A Division shall be called for only by a Member who has given his voice against the majority as declared by Mr. Speaker. Division called for.

186. A Member having given his voice with the Ayes or Noes, shall not, on a Division being taken, be at liberty to vote with the opposite party; and if he should do so, Mr. Speaker, on being satisfied thereof, shall order the Division lists to be corrected. Member must vote with his voice.

187. No Member shall be entitled to vote in any Division upon a Question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest, and the vote of any Member so interested shall be disallowed. No Member to vote if personally interested.

188. No Member shall be entitled to vote in any Division, unless he be present in the House when the Question was put with the doors locked, and the vote of any Member not so present shall be disallowed. No Member to vote unless present when the Question put with doors locked.

189. Previously to any Division, Strangers shall, if ordered, withdraw from the body of the House. Strangers withdraw.

190. So soon as a Division shall have been demanded, the Division Bell shall be rung, and one of the Clerks Assistant shall simultaneously turn a Minute-glass, and the doors shall be locked immediately after the lapse of one minute, as indicated by such Minute-glass, and then no Member shall enter or leave the House until after the Division. Division Bell rung, glass turned, and doors locked.

191. (a) When the doors have been locked, the Speaker shall put the question to the House, and the Members present shall take their seats, the "Ayes" to the right, and the "Noes" to the left of the Chair respectively, and the Speaker shall appoint Tellers—two of each Party; and shall declare which has the majority, from lists of the Members voting on each side to be handed to him by the Tellers; and, in the event of the Tellers not agreeing, the Speaker shall appoint other Tellers, and so on from time to time until the Tellers shall have agreed. Question put and Division taken. Tellers.

(b) Every Member present in the House when the Question is then put, will be required to remain and vote. Members present must vote.

(c) In case there should be only one Member on a side on a Division, the Speaker, without completing the Division, shall forthwith declare the resolution arrived at. If only one Member.

(d) Members having taken seats, as far as possible, every Member shall then be counted, and his name taken down by the Tellers on either side, who shall sign the list, and present the same to the Speaker, who will declare the result to the House. Members counted, and names taken down.

192. In case of confusion or error concerning the numbers reported, unless the same can be otherwise corrected, the House shall proceed to another Division. In case of error, House again divides.

193. In case of an equality of votes, the Speaker shall give a Casting Vote, and any reasons stated by him may be entered in the Votes and Proceedings. When votes are equal, Speaker gives Casting Vote.

194. An entry of the lists of Divisions in the House shall be made by the Clerk in the Votes and Proceedings. Division lists recorded.

195. If the numbers have been inaccurately reported to the House, the House, on being afterwards satisfied thereof, shall order the Votes and Proceedings to be corrected. Mistakes corrected in Votes and Proceedings.

196. (a) Mr. Speaker may, after the lapse of one minute as indicated by the Minute-glass, if in his opinion the Division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, take the vote of the House by directing the Members who support or challenge his decision to take their seats to the right and left of the Chair respectively, and he shall thereupon, as he thinks fit, either declare the determination of the House or name Tellers for a Division. Divisions frivolously claimed.

(b) In case there is no Division the Speaker shall declare the number of the minority who had challenged this decision, and their names shall, thereupon, be taken down and printed in the proceedings.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MOTIONS.

197. No Member shall make any Motion, initiating a subject for discussion, but in pursuance of Notice openly given at a previous sitting of the House, and duly entered on the Notice Paper or by leave of the House; but it shall always be in order on the presentation of any document, except a Petition, for the Member presenting it to move, without previous notice, that it be printed, and that a day be appointed for its consideration. No Motion to be made without previous Notice. Exceptions.

Should Mr. Speaker present any document, he may, at once, put the question that it be printed.

It shall also be in order at any time to move, without previous Notice, that any resolution of the House be communicated by Message to the Council.

198. (a) Notices of Motions shall have precedence each day, unless by a special Order of the House, according to the order in which they were openly given, or postponed. Precedence of Motions.

(b) A motion, directly concerning the Privileges or Business of the House, or for a special adjournment, shall take precedence of other Motions, as well as Orders of the Day. To Question of Privilege.

(c) Precedence will be given by courtesy to a Motion for a Vote of Thanks of the House. To Vote of Thanks.

199. A Motion not seconded may not be further debated, and no entry thereof shall be made in the Votes and Proceedings. Motion not seconded.

200. (a) After a Motion has been proposed by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn except by unanimous consent. Withdrawal of Motions. Restriction.

(b) A Motion which has been, by leave of the House, withdrawn, may be made again during the same Session. May be again brought on.

(c) A Motion or Amendment shall not be withdrawn in the absence of the Member who proposed it, except with his authority. Not without authority of mover.

(d) When an Amendment has been proposed to a Motion, the original Motion shall not be withdrawn until the Amendment has been withdrawn or negatived. After amendment proposed.

CHAPTER XIX.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

201. An Order of the Day is a Bill or other matter which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration or done on a particular day. Order of the Day defined.

202. At the time fixed for the commencement of public business, on days on which Orders have precedence of Motions, and after the Motions have been disposed of or adjourned on all other days, the Speaker shall direct the Clerk at the table to read the Orders of the Day, without any question being put. Orders of the Day to be read.

203. The Orders of the Day shall be dealt with in the order in which they stand upon the Paper. Disposal of Orders of the Day.

204. If, at the adjournment of the House, any Orders of the Day on the Notice Paper have not been called on, such Orders of the Day shall be treated as dropped Orders which shall be set down on the Notice Paper for the next sitting day, at the end of the Orders of the Day already fixed for that day. Dropped Orders of the Day.

205. A Member who is conducting an Order of the Day through the House shall have pre-audience when the Order of the Day is read. Member in charge to have pre-audience.

206. An Order of the Day may be read and discharged on motion. An Order discharged.

207. An Order of the Day requires no seconder. Order needs no seconder.

208. No debate shall be permitted on a motion for restoring a lapsed Order of the Day, which may be moved, without notice, before the Orders of the Day are entered upon. Restoration of order.

CHAPTER XX.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS.

209. Accounts and Papers may be ordered to be laid before the House, and the Clerk shall communicate to the Colonial Secretary all orders for Papers made by the House; and such Papers shall be laid on the table by any Member of the House, being also a Member of the Government. Accounts, &c., ordered.

210. The production of Accounts or Papers concerning the Royal Prerogative, or of Despatches or other Correspondence addressed to or emanating from His Excellency the Governor, or having reference to the Administration of Justice, shall be asked for only by Address to the Governor. Addresses for Papers.

211. Other papers may be presented pursuant to Statute, or by command of His Excellency the Governor. Presented by command.

212. All Papers and Documents laid upon the table of the House by a Minister shall be considered public, and may be ordered to be printed without notice and without debate. Papers presented are public.

213. The Clerk shall distribute to each Member of the Assembly a copy of each Paper printed by Order of the Assembly, and shall transmit to the Clerk of the Council a sufficient number of copies of all such Papers for distribution to the Members of the Council. Distribution of Papers.

CHAPTER XXI.

ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY AND TO THE GOVERNOR.

214. Addresses to Her Majesty shall be presented to the Governor by the Speaker, who shall request His Excellency to cause the same to be forwarded for presentation. Addresses to Her Majesty sent to the Governor by the Speaker.

215. Addresses to the Governor shall be presented by the Speaker, unless the House orders otherwise. Addresses to the Governor presented by the Speaker.

216. When an Address is ordered to be presented by the whole House, the Speaker, with the House, shall proceed to Government House, and, being admitted to the Governor's presence, the Speaker shall read the Address to the Governor, the Members who moved and seconded such Address being on his left hand. When presented by the whole House.

217. The Governor's answer to any address presented by the whole House shall be reported by the Speaker. Governor's reply to an Address from the whole House.

CHAPTER XXII.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

218. Whenever the Assembly shall be informed that there is a Message from the Governor, the business under discussion shall forthwith be suspended, and the bearer of the Message, if a Member, shall deliver it to the Speaker, and, if not a Member, shall be admitted and conducted to the Speaker, to whom he shall deliver it, and then withdraw. Mode of reception of.

219. The Speaker may resume the Chair without any Question being put whenever a Message is brought from the Governor, and, after the Message has been dealt with, may leave the Chair in like manner, whereupon such Committee shall resume its proceedings. When Message comes while in Committee of Whole.

220. The Speaker shall immediately read the Message to the Assembly, Members being uncovered. How dealt with.

221. The Message may, if necessary, be at once taken into consideration, or ordered, without debate, to be printed, and a future day fixed for taking the same into consideration. Consideration of.

CHAPTER XXIII.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

222. The modes of communication with the Council shall be—

- (1.) By Message.
- (2.) By Conference.
- (3.) By Joint Committees of the Council and Assembly.
- (4.) By Select Committees communicating with each other.

Mode of communication with Council.

By

By Message.

223. Every Message from the Assembly to the Council shall be in writing, signed by the Speaker, and shall be sent by one of the Clerks at the Table. Messages to be signed by Speaker.

224. The Assembly will receive a Message from the Council by two or more of its Members, or by one of its Clerks at the Table, at any time whilst the House is sitting, or in Committee, without interrupting the business then proceeding. The Clerk shall hand every Message so received to the Speaker, by whom it shall be made known to the House at the earliest opportunity without interrupting the business before the House. Messages from Council.

225. Every Message shall be entered upon the Journals, with the answer thereto, if any be given. Messages to be recorded.

226. It shall be in order at any time to move, without previous notice, that any Message relating to any stage of a Bill agreed to, or communicating a resolution passed, by the Assembly be sent to the Council. Notice of Message not required.

By Conference.

227. (a) A Motion for requesting a Conference shall contain the names of the Members proposed by the Mover to be the Managers for the Assembly. Motion for Conference to name Managers.

(b) If, upon such Motion, any one Member shall so require, the Managers for the Assembly shall be selected by ballot in the same manner as the Members of a Select Committee. Managers may be appointed by ballot.

(c) The Members appointed by the Assembly to represent it as Managers at Conferences with the Council shall in number never be fewer than five at an ordinary Conference, and ten at a free Conference. Number of.

228. (a) A demand for a Conference with the Council shall be by Message and accompanied by a statement of the general objects of the Conference demanded; and no such demand shall be made in reference to any subject matter at that time in possession of the Council. Demand for, to be by message and to state general objects.

(b) In every Message communicating to the Council a demand for a Conference, the Assembly will state the number of Members it will appoint as its Managers at such Conference. and number of Managers.

229. In respect of any Conference requested by the Council, the time and place for holding the same shall be appointed by the Assembly; and when the Assembly requests a Conference, they will agree to its being held at such time and place as shall be appointed by the Council, and such agreement shall be communicated by Message. House agreeing to Conference to appoint meeting.

230. At all Conferences requested by the Council, the Managers for the Assembly shall assemble at the time and place appointed, and receive the Managers of the Council. Assembly to receive Managers of Council.

231. During any Conference the business of the Assembly shall be suspended. Suspension of business.

232. At all Ordinary Conferences, the matter to be communicated by the Managers for the Assembly shall be in writing; and the Managers for the Assembly shall not receive any communication from the Managers for the Council unless the same be in writing. Communications at Ordinary Conferences.

233. At all Ordinary Conferences, the duty of the Managers for the Assembly shall be confined to the reading of the reasons or resolutions to be communicated by them, and delivering the same to the Managers for the Council, or to the hearing read by, and receiving from, the Managers for the Council, the reasons or resolutions communicated by the latter. Proceedings at Ordinary Conference.

234. If a Motion for a Free Conference be agreed to, the Managers for the Assembly shall be at liberty to confer freely by word of mouth with the Managers for the Council. Conduct of Free Conference.

235. In all cases of Conference, the Managers for the Assembly shall, when the Conference has terminated, report their proceedings to the Assembly forthwith. Proceedings to be reported.

By

By Joint Committees.

236. A proposal to the Council for the appointment of a Joint Committee shall be by Message, and the Assembly shall state the number of Members it will appoint to serve on such Committee. Number of Members to serve.

237. Whenever the Council shall agree to a proposal from the Assembly for the appointment of a Joint Committee, the first meeting of such Committee shall be held at such time and place as shall be named by the Council; and in every Message agreeing to a proposal by the Council for the appointment of a Joint Committee, the Assembly will name the time and place for the first meeting of such Committee. Time and place of meeting.

238. The presence of at least three of the Members appointed by the Assembly to serve on a Joint Committee shall be necessary at every meeting of such Committee for the despatch of Business. Quorum.

239. The proceedings of every Joint Committee shall be reported to the Assembly by the Members it shall have appointed to serve on such Committee. Report of proceedings.

By Select Committees communicating with each other.

240. No Select Committee of the Assembly shall confer with a Select Committee of the Council, without an order of the Assembly made on motion. Conference by Select Committee.

241. Every Select Committee of the Assembly directed to confer with any Select Committee of the Council, may confer freely by word of mouth, unless the Assembly shall otherwise order. Communication by word of mouth.

242. The proceedings of every Conference between a Select Committee of the Assembly and a Select Committee of the Council, shall be reported in writing to the Assembly by its own Committee. Proceedings to be reported in writing.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PUBLIC BILLS.

243. On every order for the reading of a Bill the title only shall be read. Title only read.

Initiation.

244. A Public Bill (unless sent from the Council) shall be initiated either by a Motion for leave to bring in the Bill, or by a Resolution reported from a Committee of the Whole and adopted by the House, specifying its intended title. How initiated.

245. A Bill for the paving, lighting, draining, cleansing, or otherwise improving any City, Town, or District, or for supplying the same with water, promoted by the Municipal or District Authorities of such City, Town, or District, shall be deemed and taken to be a Public Bill. Certain Bills deemed public.

246. No Bill relating to trade, or the alteration of the laws concerning trade, shall be brought into the House until the proposition shall have been first passed in a Committee of the whole House, and agreed to by the House. Bills affecting trade.

247. The House will not proceed upon any Bill for granting any money, or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the Crown, until the proposition shall have been first recommended by Message from the Crown and considered in a Committee of the whole House and agreed to by the House. Grant, release or composition of money.

248. Every Bill shall be prepared pursuant to the Order of Leave. Preparation of.

First Reading.

249. When a Member has obtained leave to bring in a Bill, and a fair copy of the Bill has been presented, in pursuance of leave granted, or when a Bill shall be brought from the Council, the Question, "That this Bill be now read a first time," shall be immediately put and decided without amendment or debate. First read-ing without debate.

250. After the first reading, a Question shall be put, without notice, "That Day fixed the Bill be printed, and the second reading stand an Order of Day for [a future day,]" for second reading. on which Question the merits of the Bill shall not be debated.

Second Reading.

251. On the Order of the Day being read for the second reading of a Bill, Question for second reading. a Motion may be made, "That this Bill be now read a second time" or the Order may be postponed or discharged.

252. Amendments may be moved to such Question, by leaving out "now" Amendments. and adding "this day three months," "six months," or any other time, or by moving "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee"; or the Previous Question may be moved.

253. When a Bill has been reported on by a Select Committee, a future day Reported on by Select Committee. may be fixed for the second reading.

254. The order for the second reading or any subsequent stage of a Bill Discharge of order and introduction of second Bill. having been read may be discharged, and the House, having ordered the Bill to be withdrawn, may thereupon direct the order for the introduction of the Bill to be read, whereupon another Bill may be brought in on such order.

Committal and Consideration in Committee.

255. After the second reading, unless an instruction be moved as provided in Committal. Rule 338, a motion shall be made "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill in detail," which Question shall admit of no debate or amendment.

256. When the House has decided to resolve itself into a Committee of the Speaker leaves Chair for further consideration without question. Whole on a Bill, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and when the Committee has reported progress and ordered the further consideration of the Bill in Committee for a future day, the Speaker shall leave the Chair upon the Order of the Day for such further consideration being read, without question or debate.

257. The Preamble shall stand postponed until after the consideration of the Preamble postponed. clauses, without Question put. Each clause shall then be read separately, and the Clauses read and put. Question shall be proposed by the Chairman "That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill."

258. In reading the clauses of a Bill it shall be sufficient to read the numbers How clauses to be read. and marginal notes only.

259. When a clause or amendment is under discussion, a Member speaking Debate must be relevant. shall confine himself to the matter of that clause or amendment.

260. Any Amendment may be made to a clause, provided the same be relevant Amendments to clauses, &c. to the subject matter of the Bill, or pursuant to any instruction, and be otherwise in conformity with the Rules and Orders of the House; but if any Amendment shall not be within the title of the Bill, the Committee shall extend the title accordingly.

261. No clause, schedule, or amendment in substance shall be offered to be All Amendments to be in Committee. added to, or made, in any Bill in possession of the House, except in Committee of the whole House.

262. If a clause is amended, a further Question shall be proposed, "That the Clauses put as amended. clause as amended stand part of the Bill."

263. A clause that has been passed, with or without amendment, cannot, Clauses cannot be taken twice in one day. except by recommittal, be again considered and amended; but whenever it is moved that the report be adopted, the reconsideration of any clause in Committee may be moved as an amendment.

264. A clause may be postponed, whether it has been amended or not.

265. In going through a Bill, no Questions shall be put for the filling up of Clauses postponed. Proceedings on blanks. words already printed in italics, and commonly called "blanks," unless exception be taken thereto, and if no alterations have been made in the words as printed in italics, the Bill is to be reported without amendment, unless other amendments have been made therein.

266. In going through a Bill, the clauses, and Schedules if any, shall be taken in the order in which they stand, and be passed or postponed; and when the Bill has thus been gone through once, any postponed clauses and Schedules shall be similarly taken into consideration and disposed of; and, in reconsidering the Bill, the same order shall be observed, further amendments being moved, according to the order in which the clauses and Schedules to be amended are placed.

267. New clauses and Schedules are considered after the original clauses and Schedules have been dealt with.

268. Amendments merely of a verbal or formal nature may be made, on Motion, in any part of the Bill, at any time during its progress through the House, or in Committee of the whole House.

269. The precise duration of every Temporary Bill shall be expressed in a distinct clause at the end of the Bill.

270. After every clause and schedule has been agreed to, and any new clauses added which are within the title of the Bill, or pursuant to any instructions, the Preamble shall be considered, and, if necessary, amended, and a Question put "That the Preamble as read or as amended be the Preamble of the Bill."

271. After the Preamble has been agreed to, if any amendment shall have been made in the Bill, not coming within the original title, such title shall be amended, and a Question put "That the Title as amended be the Title of the Bill," and the amendment thereof shall be specially reported to the House.

272. No notice may be taken of any proceedings of a Committee of the Whole House, or a Select Committee on a Bill, until such proceedings have been reported.

First Report to Adoption of Final Report.

273. When the Bill shall have been thus considered or amended, clause by clause, the Question shall be put, "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair and report the Bill with, or without, amendment to the House;" and the Chairman shall report the Bill according to the House, and the Report shall be received without Question put.

274. When a Bill is reported, with Amendment, the Adoption of the Report may be immediately moved, unless any Member shall rise in his place and object, in which case a future day shall be appointed for moving the adoption of the Report.

275. When a Bill is reported without Amendment, the adoption of the report may be immediately moved.

276. No Motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee shall be considered after the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House shall have reported the Bill.

277. On the Motion for the adoption of the report, the Bill may be recommitted for the reconsideration of the Bill as a whole, or of any specified clauses, schedules, or other portions thereof, or for the insertion of new clauses or schedules.

Third Reading and Passing.

278. When the report is adopted, a future day shall be fixed, without notice or debate, for the third reading.

279. On the Order of the Day being read for the third reading of a Bill, a Motion shall be moved and Question proposed "That this Bill be now read a third time."

280. (a) On the motion for the third reading being made, the Bill may be recommitted; and in the event of the Bill being amended on such recommitment and the report from the Committee of the Whole adopted, a subsequent day shall be appointed for the third reading.

(b) Amendments may be moved to such Question by leaving out "now," and adding "this day three months," "six months," or any other time, or the Previous Question moved.

281. After the third reading, and the announcement by the Speaker that he received the Chairman's certificate, Questions shall be put, "That this Bill do pass," and "That the title be—." Certificate of Chairman of Committees.

282. Before any Bill shall pass, the Chairman of Committees shall certify in writing that the fair print is in accordance with the Bill as agreed to in Committee and reported; and the Speaker shall announce that the Chairman has so certified. Bill passed.

283. When a Bill originated in this House shall have been passed, the Clerk shall certify, at the top of the first page, "That this Public [or Private] Bill originated in the Legislative Assembly, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the Legislative Council for its concurrence." Certificate of Bill having passed.

284. Clerical, typographical, and other obvious errors may be corrected in any part of the Bill by the Chairman of Committees, before it is sent to the Council for its concurrence. Clerical errors.

Transmission to Council.

285. After a passed Bill shall have been certified by the Clerk, it shall be sent with a message, signed by the Speaker, desiring the concurrence of the Council. Bill sent to Legislative Council.

Council's Amendments on Bills originated in the Assembly.

286. When a Bill shall be returned from the Council with amendments, a day shall be fixed, by Mr. Speaker, for taking the same into consideration or, in case of urgency, the House may order that the amendments be considered forthwith. Amendments by Legislative Council.

287. With respect to any Bill brought to the Assembly from the Council, or returned by the Council to the Assembly, with Amendments, whereby any pecuniary penalty, forfeiture, or fee shall be authorized, imposed, appropriated, regulated, varied, or extinguished, the Assembly will not insist on its privileges in the following cases:— Nature of certain Amendments.

- (1.) When the object of such pecuniary penalty or forfeiture is to secure the execution of the Act, or the punishment or prevention of offences.
- (2.) Where such fees are imposed in respect of benefit taken, or service rendered under the Act, and in order to the execution of the Act, and are not made payable into the Treasury, or in aid of the Public Revenue, and do not form the ground of public accounting by the parties receiving the same, either in respect of deficit or surplus.
- (3.) When such Bill shall be a Private Bill for a local or personal Act.

288. Amendments made by the Council shall be agreed to either with or without Amendments; or disagreed to; or the consideration thereof postponed; or the Bill ordered to be laid aside. How disposed of.

289. The consideration of all Amendments made by the Council in Bills which shall have first passed the Assembly, shall, be in a Committee of the Whole House. Must be considered in Committee.

290. When Amendments made by the Council, in Bills which shall have first passed the Assembly, shall have been agreed to by the Assembly, without Amendment, a Message shall be sent informing the Council thereof; and if they shall have been agreed to with Amendment, a Message shall be sent with a Schedule of such further Amendment, desiring the concurrence of the Council therein; and if they shall have been disagreed to, a Message giving reasons for such disagreement may be sent to the Council, or the Bill may be laid aside. Further proceeding after consideration of Amendments.

291. When any of the Amendments made by the Council are disagreed to, the Message intimating such disagreement shall also contain written reasons for the Assembly not agreeing to the Amendments proposed by the Council; and such reasons shall be drawn up by the Member in charge of the Bill. When Amendments disagreed to, reasons to accompany message.

292. When any Amendment shall have been made by the Assembly on the original Amendments, a schedule of such further Amendments shall be prepared, giving reference to each Amendment of the Council which has been amended by the Assembly, and describing the further Amendment proposed: and this schedule shall be written or printed on paper, certified by the Clerk of the Assembly, and shall accompany the Message intimating such amendments and desiring the concurrence of the Council.

Schedule of Amendments on Council's Amendments.

293. If the Council shall disagree to any of the Assembly's Amendments on the Council's original Amendments, and shall insist on its original Amendments, stating the reasons for so doing, or shall agree to the Assembly's Amendments thereon, with further Amendments, a day shall be fixed for taking the same into consideration, which shall be in a Committee of the whole Assembly; and the Bill shall then be finally passed, or laid aside, unless the Assembly determines to request a Conference.

When Council disagrees to Amendments on its Amendments.

294. If the Council's Amendments shall be agreed to, or a Conference is desired or when the Bill is finally passed by the Assembly, a Message shall be sent informing the Council thereof.

Final agreement to Council's Amendments.

Interruption and Resumption of Proceedings on Bills.

295. If a Public Bill which shall have originally been introduced in the Assembly shall have passed any or all its stages therein, but shall have been interrupted before its completion by the Prorogation of the Legislature, whether such interruption shall have been in the Assembly or in the Council, the consideration of the same, with such amendments as may have been made in a previous Session, may be resumed by motion in a subsequent Session of the same Parliament: if the Bill shall not have been sent to, or have been returned by, the Council, it may be taken up at the stage it had reached in the previous Session, and thereafter proceeded with as if no Prorogation had taken place; but should the Bill have been transmitted to, and interrupted in, the Council, then the only procedure necessary shall be a Message to the Council requesting that the proceedings on the Bill may be resumed: but should the motion for resumption of proceedings be negatived, then the Bill may be proceeded with in the ordinary way.

Public Bills initiated in Assembly and interrupted by close of Session may be taken up where interrupted.

296. On a Message being received from the Council, requesting consideration of any specified Message sent by the Council during a previous Session of the same Parliament, either transmitting a public or private Bill for concurrence, or relating to any such Bill initiated in either House, the proceedings with respect to which had been interrupted by the prorogation of the Legislature, it shall be competent for the Assembly, on motion then put and carried, or subsequently by motion on notice, to determine that the stage such Bill had reached at the close of the Session in which it lapsed be an Order of the Day for a future day, and any such Bill may thereafter be proceeded with as if no prorogation had taken place; but if such motion be negatived a Message shall be sent to the Council intimating the determination of the Assembly.

Messages from Council referring to Bills interrupted.

297. Upon receipt of a Message from the Council, with respect to amendments or any other proceedings whatever relating to any public or private Bill initiated in either House in a previous Session of the same Parliament, which had lapsed at any stage because of a prorogation and had been resumed, it shall be competent for the Assembly to deal with the subject matter of such Message as if relating to a Bill of the current Session.

Message from Council relating to Bills interrupted, which had been resumed, may be dealt with.

Bills Received First Time from the Council.

298. Public Bills coming to the Assembly the first time from the Council shall be proceeded with in all respects as similar Bills presented in the Assembly.

Bills coming the first time from the Council.

299. When any such Bill shall have been passed by the Assembly, it shall be returned to the Council by Message, with the Clerk's certificate on the Bill "That the Assembly has this day agreed to this Bill with [or without] Amendment"; and if the Bill be amended the message requesting the concurrence of the Council shall be accompanied by a Schedule indicating the Amendments.

Certificate, when returned to the Council.

300. If the Council shall disagree to any of the Amendments made by the Assembly or propose further Amendments thereon, the Message, together with written reasons for disagreeing to any such Amendments proposed by the Assembly, showing the Amendments proposed upon the Assembly's Amendments, shall be taken into consideration in Committee of the Whole, on a day fixed, without notice.

When Council returns the Bill with Amendments on Assembly's Amendments.

301. The Amendments made by the Council shall be then either agreed to with or without further Amendments, or disagreed to, and the original Amendments made by the Assembly insisted on.

How such Amendments are disposed of.

302. If the Amendments made by the Council on the Assembly's Amendments are agreed to without further Amendment, or disagreed to, and the original Amendments made by the Assembly insisted on, a Message shall be returned to the Council to that effect; or, if the Amendments made by the Council are agreed to with further Amendments, a Message shall be sent desiring the concurrence of the Council therein.

Further proceedings after they are considered.

303. When any of the Amendments made by the Council on the Assembly's Amendments are disagreed to, the Message shall contain written reasons for the Assembly not agreeing to the Amendments proposed by the Council; and such reasons shall be drawn up by the Member in charge of the Bill.

When Council's further Amendments disagreed to, reasons to be stated.

304. When Amendments shall have been made by the Assembly on a Bill which shall have been first passed by the Council, a Schedule of such Amendments shall be prepared, containing reference to the page and line of the Bill where the words are to be inserted or omitted, and describing the Amendments proposed; and this Schedule shall accompany the Message returning the Bill, and be certified by the Clerk of the Assembly.

Schedule of Assembly's Amendments on a Bill.

305. When further Amendments have been made by the Assembly on the Council's Amendments on the Assembly's original Amendments in a Bill which shall have been first passed by the Council, a Schedule of such further Amendments shall be prepared, containing reference to each Amendment of the Council which has been amended by the Assembly, and describing the further Amendment proposed; and this Schedule shall accompany the Message, and be certified by the Clerk of the Assembly.

Form of Schedule of Assembly's Amendments on Council's Amendments.

Assent.

306. Every Bill originated in this House which shall finally pass shall be fair printed on vellum or parchment, and be by the Speaker presented to the Governor for Her Majesty's Assent, provided the Chairman of Committees shall have certified, in writing, on the Bill, that he has examined such fair print and found it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses, and that at the top of the first page of such fair print the Clerk of the Assembly shall have certified to its having finally passed both Houses.

Seprinted on parchment.

CHAPTER XXV.

COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

307. Except in cases specially provided for, the same rules shall guide the proceedings in Committee of the Whole as in the House itself; the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House being invested with the same authority as the Speaker for the preservation of Order.

Proceedings guided by rules of the House.

308. The rule as to voting, and demanding and taking Divisions, shall be the same in Committee as in the House itself.

Divisions in Committee.

309. When the House is in Committee of the Whole, if the Chairman of Committees shall desire to leave the Chair he may appoint any Deputy Chairman, or if none be present then any other Member, to take his place, and such Member, whilst so sitting, shall have the same power as the Chairman of Committees.

Power to appoint Acting Chairman.

310. The Quorum in Committee of the whole House shall consist of the same number of Members, exclusive of the Chairman, as shall be requisite to form Quorum of the House.

Quorum in Committee.

311.

311. A Committee of the whole House shall be appointed by resolution, Committee of Whole appointed.
 that this House will [immediately or on a future day] resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, &c."

312. When such a resolution has been agreed to, or an Order of the Day Speaker leaves the Chair.
 read for the House to resolve itself into Committee, the Speaker shall put a Question, without debate, "That I do now leave the Chair, &c.," which being agreed to, he shall leave the Chair accordingly.

313. When a Bill or other matter (not being connected with Supply or When Committee has reported progress.
 Ways and Means) has been partly considered in Committee, and the Chairman has been directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again, and the House has ordered that the Committee shall sit again on a particular day, the Speaker, when the Order of the Day for the further consideration in Committee has been read, shall forthwith leave the Chair without putting any Question, and the House thereupon resolve itself into such Committee.

314. As soon as the Speaker has left the Chair, the Chairman shall take the The Chairman takes the Chair.
 Chair of the Committee at the Table.

315. A Committee shall consider such matters only as shall have been Considers only matters referred.
 referred to it by the House.

316. Every Question in Committee shall be decided in the same manner as Questions decided by majority.
 in the House itself, the Chairman having only a Casting Vote, and any reasons stated by him when giving such vote may be entered in the proceedings of the Chairman has Casting Vote.
 Committee.

317. A Motion made in Committee need not be seconded. No seconder required.

318. No motion for the Previous Question can be made in Committee. Previous Question cannot be moved.

319. When there comes a Question between the greater and lesser sum, or Greater or lesser sum, longer or shorter term.
 the longer or shorter time, the least sum and the longest time shall be first put to the Question.

320. In Committee Members may speak more than once to the same Members may speak more than once.
 Question.

321. If any sudden disorder shall arise in Committee, the Speaker may When disorder arises.
 resume the Chair without any Question being put, and may leave the Chair in like manner, whereupon such Committee shall resume its proceedings.

322. If notice be taken of the absence of a Quorum, the Serjeant-at-Arms, When a Quorum is not present.
 by direction of the Chairman, shall ring the Division Bell and one of the Clerks Assistant shall simultaneously turn the Minute-Glass, and, if within one minute as indicated by the Minute-Glass, a Quorum be not formed, or if it appears upon a Division in Committee, that a Quorum of Members be not present, the Chairman shall leave the Chair of the Committee without a Question being put, and the Speaker shall resume the Chair.

323. When the Speaker shall have resumed the Chair on the breaking up of Want of Quorum only to be reported by the Chairman.
 a Committee, owing to the want of a Quorum, the Chairman shall inform the Speaker thereof, but make no further report.

324. If a Quorum of Members be present when the House is counted by the House counted by the Speaker
 Speaker, the House shall again resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole without a Question being put.

325. Lists of Divisions in Committees of the whole House shall be printed Weekly Report of Divisions.
 weekly.

326. When all matters referred to a Committee have been considered, the Report.
 Chairman shall be directed to report the same to the House; and when all such matters have not been considered, the Chairman shall report progress, and ask leave Report of progress.
 to sit again.

327. A Report from a Committee of the whole House shall be brought up Report brought up.
but any Question being put.

328. A Motion may be made during the proceedings of a Committee "That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress and ask leave to sit again." Motion to report progress.

329. A Motion "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair" will, if carried, supersede the proceedings of a Committee. Motion that the Chairman leave the Chair.

330. In Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, or in Committee of the Whole on any Bill or Resolution, no Member shall make any motion for the Chairman to leave the Chair which, by the ruling of the Chairman without debate, shall be held to be of an obstructive character or not consistent with the regular and orderly conduct of the business of the Committee. No motion of an obstructive character that Chairman leave Chair allowed.

331. Resolutions brought up from a Committee of the whole House may be received on the same day on which they are reported, provided the Resolutions do not involve the expenditure of Public money nor Taxation, and do not affect Trade nor Religion. Reception of Resolutions.

332. Resolutions brought up from a Committee of the whole House, which involve the expenditure of Public money or Taxation, or which affect Trade or Religion, or from the Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means, may be received on the same day on which they are reported, unless any Member shall rise in his place and object, in which case a future day shall be appointed for their reception. Reception of Resolutions involving expenditure, &c.

333. The Resolutions received from a Committee of the whole House are read a first time, and may be read a second time, agreed to or disagreed to by the House, or agreed to with amendments, recommitted to the Committee, or the further consideration thereof postponed. Resolutions read 1st and 2^d, &c.

334. The Committees of Supply and Ways and Means shall be appointed upon Motion at the commencement of every Session, so soon as an Address in reply to the Governor's opening speech has been agreed to, and, unless otherwise ordered, the Resumption of such Committees shall stand Orders of the Day, as of course, on each sitting day. Appointment and resumption of Committees of Supply and Means.

335. No debate shall be allowed on the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, and no Amendment or contingent Motion shall be entertained on any such Order without the leave of the House, no debate being allowed upon the Motion for such leave, except a statement of the subject matter of the intended Motion, limited to ten minutes. No debate or amendment on going into Committee of Supply or Ways and Means.

336. The following Rules shall be observed in Committee of Supply:— Procedure in Committee of Supply.

- (a) When a Motion is made, in Committee of Supply, to omit or reduce any item of a Vote, a Question shall be proposed from the Chair for omitting or reducing such item accordingly; and Members shall speak to such Question only until it has been disposed of.
- (b) When several Motions are offered, they shall be taken in the order in which the items to which they relate appear in the printed Estimates.
- (c) After a Question for omitting or reducing any item has been disposed of, no Motion shall be made, or Debate allowed, upon any preceding item.
- (d) Where it has been proposed to omit or reduce items in a Vote, the Question shall be afterwards put upon the original Vote, or upon the reduced Vote, as the case may be, without amendment.
- (e) After a Question has been put for a reduction of the whole Vote, no Motion shall be made for omitting or reducing any item of such Vote.
- (f) When a general reduction of the amount of the Vote comprising many items, is proposed, the Question shall be first put upon the smaller sum, and, if that be negatived, then upon the next smaller sum, and so on, until the Question is put upon the original Vote, after the failure of the several Motions for a general reduction thereof.

(g)

- (g) It shall be held to be in order, at any time during the discussion of a Vote or item in a Vote which has not been previously amended, to move the postponement of such Vote or Item, provided such postponement be until the whole of the Estimates or Supplementary Estimates shall have been disposed of, or, on the motion of the Minister in charge, such Vote or Item may be withdrawn.

CHAPTER XXVI.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEES.

337. An Instruction empowers a Committee of the whole House to consider matters not otherwise referred. Effects of an Instruction.
338. No Instructions may be moved ordering a Committee to make provision in a Bill, nor to empower a Committee to make such provision if they already have that power. What Instructions may be moved.
339. An Instruction, of which notice must be given, shall be moved after the Order of the Day for going into Committee has been read, and not as an Amendment to the Question "That the Speaker do now leave the Chair"; and when the committal of a Bill be moved on the same day that the second reading is carried, an instruction shall be moved prior to the motion being proposed from the Chair that the Speaker do leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill. When Instructions should be moved.
340. When a Bill or other matter is referred to a Committee of the Whole, the House may at the same time or at any future time order that the Bill or other matter shall be reported on a specified day; and in any such case the Bill or other matter shall be reported on or before the day so appointed, with such amendments, if any, as have been made therein by the Committee. No such order shall be made unless previous notice has been given. Direction to report by a specified day.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

341. A Select Committee shall consist of not less than five nor more than ten Members. Number of Members.
342. It shall not be obligatory on the Speaker or Chairman of Committees to serve on any Select Committee. Exemption of Speaker and Chairman.
343. The Speaker shall be *ex officio* a Member of the Standing Orders Committee and the Library Committee. Speaker Member of certain Committees.
344. A Member proposing a Select Committee shall be one of the Committee named by the House. Mover to be a Member.
345. The Notice of Motion for the appointment of every Select Committee shall contain the names of the Members the Mover intends to serve with himself on such Committee. Names of Members proposed.
346. (a) If, upon any Motion for a Select Committee, any Member shall require it, such Committee shall be chosen by Ballot, in the manner following, viz.:—Each Member shall give in to the Clerk a list of the Members who he intends shall serve on the Committee, not exceeding the number proposed in such Motion; and if any such list contain a larger number of names, it shall be void and rejected; and the Members who shall be reported by the Clerk to have the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Speaker to be, with the Mover, the Members of such Committee; and in any case of doubt, arising from two or more Members having an equality of Votes, the Speaker shall decide which shall serve on such Committee.

(b)

(b) Members balloting for a Select Committee shall place the Balloting papers, after completion, in the hands of the Clerk of the Assembly, giving time for him to note one paper (as hereinafter mentioned) before another is presented.

(c) The Clerk shall have before him a complete printed list of the Members of the House, and on the presentation of any Balloting Paper shall place his initials against the entry in such list of the name of the Member presenting such Balloting Paper, and the Clerk shall place such list so initialled on record, with the other proceedings of the Ballot.

347. Before the House proceeds to ballot for a Select Committee, the bells shall be rung as in a Division. Bells rung prior to ballot.

348. No Member shall sit on a Select Committee who shall be personally interested in the inquiry before such Committee. No interested Member shall sit.

349. Members may at any time, by Motion, be discharged by the House from attending a Select Committee, and other Members appointed. Members discharged and added.

350. The Mover for the Select Committee shall fix the time for the first meeting of the Committee. First meeting.

351. Select Committees appointed to inquire into matters in which the private interests, character, or conduct of any persons appear to be concerned may hear Counsel. Counsel.

352. In all Select Committees three shall form a Quorum. Quorum.

353. A Select Committee, as its first business, shall elect one of its Members to be Chairman, who shall only have a casting vote, except as provided in Rule 403. Chairman.

403. In the absence of the Chairman the Members present shall from day to day elect one of their number to act as Chairman during such absence.

354. An entry shall be made in the proceedings of the names of the Members attending each Select Committee meeting, and of every Motion or Amendment proposed in the Committee, together with the name of the Mover thereof; and if any Division take place in the Committee, the Clerk in attendance shall take down the names of the Members voting in any such Division, distinguishing on which side of the question they respectively vote. Record of proceedings and Divisions.

355. If, after the lapse of a quarter of an hour from the time appointed for the meeting of a Select Committee, there shall not be a Quorum, the meeting shall lapse, and the mover for, or Chairman of such Select Committee, shall convene the next meeting. When no meeting takes place.

356. If at any time during the sitting of a Select Committee a Quorum be not present, the Clerk of the Committee shall call the attention of the Chairman to the fact, who shall thereupon suspend the proceedings of the Committee until a quorum be present, or adjourn the Committee to some future day. No quorum during sitting.

357. A Select Committee may adjourn from time to time and, by leave of the House, from place to place. Adjournment of Committee.

358. Except by leave of the House, no Select Committee may sit after the hour appointed for the sitting of the House, nor on those days over which the House is adjourned. Not to sit when House is sitting.

359. By leave of the House, a Select Committee may report its opinions or observations from time to time, or report the Minutes of Evidence only, or Proceedings from time to time. Report from time to time.

360. All Select Committees shall have power to send for persons, papers, and records. Power to send for persons and records.

361. Except in cases coming under the provisions of the Parliamentary Evidence Act, the Chairman of a Select Committee shall direct the Clerk of the House to summon the Witnesses to be examined before such Committee. Clerk of the House to summon Witnesses.

362. The examination of Witnesses before a Select Committee shall be on oath, and conducted as follows, viz.:—The Chairman shall first put to the Witness, Examination of Witnesses.

Witness,

...ess, in an uninterrupted series, all such questions as he may deem essential, reference either to the subject referred to therein, or to any branch of that subject, according to the mode of procedure agreed on by the Committee. The Chairman shall then call on the other Members severally by name to put any other questions which may have occurred to them during his conduct of the examination; and the name of every Member so interrogating a Witness shall be noted and prefixed to the questions asked. All replies to questions put shall be in writing; but, if the Committee be attended by a short-hand writer, the notes of such short-hand writer shall be sufficient.

363. Every Witness shall be afforded an opportunity of revising his evidence, but corrections must be confined to verbal inaccuracies or explanations of answers. Corrections in substance can only be effected by re-examination. Revision of Evidence.

364. When a Select Committee is examining Witnesses, Strangers may be admitted, but shall be excluded at the request of any Member, or at the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee, and shall always be excluded when the Committee is deliberating. Admission of Strangers.

365. Members of the House may be present when a Select Committee is examining Witnesses; but shall withdraw when the Committee is deliberating. Admission of other Members.

366. No Strangers, or Members not being of the Select Committee, shall be admitted at any time to a Secret Committee. Secret Committees.

367. The evidence taken by any Select Committee of the House, and documents presented to such Committee which have not been reported to the House, shall not be disclosed or published by any Member of such Committee, or by any other person. Evidence not to be disclosed.

368. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of every Select Committee to prepare the Report. Chairman to prepare Report.

369. The Chairman shall read to the Select Committee convened for the purpose of considering the Report the whole of his Draft Report, which, if desired by any Member, shall be printed and circulated amongst the Committee, and a subsequent day fixed for its consideration; and when the Committee are desirous of taking the Report into consideration, the Chairman shall read the Draft Report, paragraph by paragraph, putting the Question to the Committee at the end of each paragraph—"That the paragraph as read stand part of the Report." A Member objecting to any portion of the Report shall propose his Amendment at the time the paragraph he wishes to amend shall be under consideration. Consideration of Draft Report.

370. Every Report of a Select Committee should be signed by the Chairman, but in the event of his refusing, the Committee may appoint any other Member of the Committee to sign the Report. Chairman to sign Report.

371. The Report of a Select Committee, with the documents accompanying it, shall be brought up by the Member signing the Report, and may, without debate, be ordered to be printed. Report brought up.

372. If any measure or proceeding be necessary upon a Report of a Select Committee, such measure or proceeding shall be brought under the consideration of the House by a specific Motion, of which notice must be given in the usual manner. Motion for subsequent proceedings.

373. Every Select Committee shall have power to award payment to any professional or other Witnesses they may deem it necessary to employ in furtherance of the inquiry with which the Committee is charged; and the Chairman's certificate on the face of an account, countersigned by the Clerk of Select Committees, shall be sufficient authority for its payment by the Colonial Treasurer out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, through the Clerk of the Assembly, or at the Public Treasury; and every such award, with the sum awarded, the particulars of the services rendered, and the name of the party in whose favour made, shall be entered in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee. Payment of certain Witnesses before Committees.

374. Lists of all Select Committees shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Lobbies and Clerk's Office. List of Members serving.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XXVIII.

WITNESSES.

375. Witnesses shall be ordered to attend before the House, or before a Committee of the whole House, by summons under the hand of the Clerk of the Assembly.

Witnesses summoned by the Speaker.

376. When the attendance of a Member is desired, to be examined by the House, he shall be ordered by the Speaker to attend in his place.

Attendance of Members to be examined.

377. If a Select Committee desire the attendance of a Member as a Witness, the Chairman shall, in writing, request him to attend; but should he refuse or neglect, the Select Committee shall take no further action, except to report the matter to the House.

By a Select Committee.

378. If any information come before any Committee that chargeth any Member of the House, the Committee ought only to direct that the House be acquainted with the matter of such information, without proceeding further thereupon.

Committee not to entertain charges against Members.

379. When the attendance of a Member of the Council, or any officer of that House, is desired, to be examined by the Assembly or any Committee thereof (not being a Committee on a Private Bill), a message shall be sent to the Council to request that the Council give leave to such Member or Officer to attend, in order to his being examined accordingly upon the matters stated in such message.

When attendance of Member or Officer of Council is desired.

380. Should the Council request by Message the attendance of a Member of the Assembly before a Select Committee of the Council, the House may authorize such Member to attend, if he think fit. The Assembly, if similarly requested by the Council, may also instruct its own Officers to attend such Committees, if the House thinks fit.

Attendance of Members or Officers of Assembly before Committee of Council.

381. When the Witness appears before the House, the Speaker shall examine the Witness, and no other Member shall put any question otherwise than through the Speaker.

Witnesses before the whole House examined by the Speaker.

382. In Committee of the whole House, any Member may put questions to the Witness.

Before Committee by any Member.

383. If any question be objected to, or other matter arise, the Witness shall withdraw while the same is under discussion.

Witness withdraws if question objected to.

384. A Member of the Assembly shall be examined in his place.

Member examined in his place.

385. Judges, when present as witnesses, are introduced by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and have chairs placed for them at the Bar.

Judges, how introduced.

386. No Officer of the House, Clerk, or Short-hand writer employed to take minutes of evidence before the House, or any Committee thereof, may give evidence elsewhere in respect of any proceedings or examination had at the Bar, or before any Committee of the House, without the special leave of the House.

Officers not to give evidence without leave.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CONTEMPT AND PUNISHMENT.

387. A Member having been called to order for a breach of the foregoing rules, or for disorderly conduct, shall be guilty of contempt if he attempts to leave the Chamber before his conduct has been dealt with, except in cases where a Member has been called upon to withdraw, pending consideration of his conduct.

Member called to order not to leave the Chamber.

388. A Member who shall wilfully disobey an order of the House, and a Member who shall wilfully or vexatiously obstruct or interrupt the orderly conduct of the business of the House, shall be guilty of contempt.

What deemed contempt.

389. A Member named by the Speaker as guilty of a wilful or vexatious breach of any of the Standing Orders, or as interrupting the orderly conduct of the business of the House, may be adjudged by the House on Motion, without notice, guilty of contempt, no debate being allowed on such Motion except an explanation by the Member named. Member named by Speaker as guilty of breach of Standing Orders, &c.

390. A Member adjudged by the House, for any of the causes hereinbefore mentioned, guilty of contempt, shall be suspended from the service of the House for such time as the House shall by resolution declare. Punishment of Members for contempt.

391. A Member adjudged by the House guilty of conduct unworthy of a Member of Parliament may be expelled by vote of the House, and his seat shall, thereupon, be declared vacant. Expulsion of a Member.

392. A Member who shall so conduct himself as to make it necessary for the Speaker or Chairman of Committees to call him to order more than three times in the course of any one sitting for any gross breach of the Rules, may, by the order of the Speaker or Chairman of Committees, be removed by the Serjeant-at-Arms from the Chamber until the termination of such sitting. Member repeatedly called to order.

393. When a Member is suspended from the service of, or removed from, the House, he shall be excluded from the House and from all the rooms set apart for the use of the Members. Consequences of suspension.

394. A person not being a Member who interrupts the orderly conduct of the business of the House, or obstructs the approaches to the House, or occasions a disturbance within the precincts of the House, may, by order of the Speaker, be removed by the Serjeant-at-Arms or his assistants. Removal of Strangers for disorderly conduct.

CHAPTER XXX.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.

395. Any Standing Order or Orders of the House may be suspended on Motion duly made and seconded in accordance with notice given, and in cases of urgent necessity such Standing Order or Orders may be suspended on Motion duly made and seconded without notice. The question of urgency shall be decided by the House upon motion, without notice or debate, except a statement by the mover limited to ten minutes. Standing Orders suspended in urgent cases without notice.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PRIVATE BILLS.

396. Notice of the intention to apply for every Private Bill shall, within three months of the presentation of the Petition, be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the *Government Gazette*, in one or more public newspapers published in Sydney, and in one or more public newspapers in or nearest to the District affected by the Bill, which notice shall contain a true statement of the general objects of the Bill. Notice of intention to apply for Bill.

397. No Private Bill shall be initiated in this House but upon a Petition first presented and received, with a printed copy of the proposed Bill annexed; and such Petition shall be signed by one or more of the parties applying for the Bill. Initiated on Petition.

398. Every Petition for a Private Bill shall commence by setting forth, that within the three months previous to its presentation to the House, the public notice required by Rule 396 has been duly given of the general objects of, and the intention to apply for, such Bill, and shall conclude with a true statement of the general objects of the Bill, and a prayer for leave to bring it in; and the production of the numbers of the *Gazette* and newspaper or newspapers containing such notice shall be required and shall be sufficient proof of such notice. Form of Petition.

399. When the Petition shall have been received, Notice of Motion for leave to bring in the Bill shall be given, and such Bill shall be brought in within thirty days from the receipt of such Petition. Introduction of Bill.

400. When leave to bring in a Private Bill shall have been obtained, and before it shall be read a first time, it shall be printed, at the expense of the parties applying for it, in the same form as Public Bills, and a sufficient number of copies of it shall be delivered to the Clerk, for the use of the House. Printing of.

401. Before a Private Bill shall be read a first time, the sum of twenty-five pounds, towards meeting the expenses attendant on such Bill, shall be paid to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and a Certificate of such payment shall be produced by the Member moving the first reading of the Bill; and whenever the expenses attendant upon such Bill shall be found to exceed the sum of twenty-five pounds so paid, a further sum of twenty-five pounds shall, from time to time, as may be demanded by the Clerk of the Assembly, be paid by the parties applying for the Bill, to the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony; and a like Certificate of such additional payments shall be produced before proceeding further with the Bill; but on the passing, rejection, or withdrawal of such Bill, the Promoters shall pay into the said Consolidated Revenue Fund any additional sum which may be required to fully pay the expenses attendant upon such Bill, and in the event of a balance remaining in favour of the Promoters they may obtain from the said Clerk a Certificate of the actual expenses incurred, with a view to the refund of any amount found to be unexpended. Deposit in Treasury.

402. When a Private Bill shall have been read a first time, it shall be referred to a Select Committee, to be appointed on Motion upon Notice, and such Committee shall require proof of the allegations contained in the Preamble. Reference to Select Committee.

403. The Chairman of a Select Committee on a Private Bill shall be entitled to vote on all questions in the same way as other Members of such Committee; and, in case of an equality of votes, exercise a second or casting vote. Vote of Chairman of Select Committee on Private Bills.

404. Every Petition in reference to a Private Bill shall, if received, be deemed, without motion, to be referred to the Select Committee on the Bill. Petitions respecting.

405. Every Select Committee on a Private Bill may, in its discretion, hear Counsel if it be desired; and may also take such oral or other evidence as it may think requisite; and may decide on matters in issue between the persons conducting and opposing the Bill; after which, the Question shall be put from the Chair, "That this Preamble stand part of the Bill": And if the Question pass in the negative, it shall be fatal to the Bill, and the Committee shall report accordingly; but if the Question pass in the affirmative, the several Clauses of the Bill shall next be proceeded with, and the Amendments, if any, carefully noted for report to the House, care being taken that no Clause be inserted or Amendment made in the Bill which shall be foreign to the import of the notice required under Rule 396 to be given by the party or parties applying for it. Select Committee may hear Counsel. Proof of Preamble.

406. When a Select Committee shall have reported in favour of a Private Bill, such Bill shall be proceeded with as in the case of Public Bills, and a future day, subsequent to the distribution of the printed Report and Evidence, shall be appointed for the second reading. Report of Select Committee on.

407. Private Bills coming to this House the first time from the Council, if accompanied by printed copies of the Reports and Proceedings of the Select Committees to which they may have been referred, shall be proceeded with in all respects as Public Bills presented in pursuance of Orders of this House, unless the House shall otherwise order; and every such Bill as shall finally pass this House shall be returned by Message to the Council with the Clerk's Certificate at the top, that "the Legislative Assembly has this day agreed to this Bill, with [or without] Amendment," as the case may require. Private Bills initiated in Council.

408. No Number shall be given to any Private Bill which shall have passed both Houses and received Her Majesty's Assent. Not to be numbered.

409. If the Promoters of any Private Bill originated in the Assembly, with respect to which proceedings have been interrupted in either House by the prorogation of Parliament, shall petition the Assembly within ten clear sitting days after the commencement of a subsequent Session in the same Parliament for leave to proceed with the same Bill, and the Petition be received, the consideration of such Bill with such alterations as may have been made in the previous Session, may be resumed by motion, without notice: if the Bill shall not have been sent to, or have been returned by, the Council, it may be taken up at the stage it had reached in the previous Session, and thereafter proceeded with as if no prorogation had taken place; but should the Bill have been transmitted to, and interrupted in, the Council, then the only procedure necessary, subsequent to the reception of the Petition, shall be a Message to the Council requesting that the proceedings on the Bill may be resumed; but should the motion for resumption of proceedings be negatived, then the Bill shall be proceeded with in the ordinary way: Provided that it shall not be necessary to refer a Bill, the proceedings on which have been resumed, to a Select Committee if it shall previously have been reported on by a similar Committee.

Proceedings on Private Bills interrupted in one Session may be renewed, upon Petition in the next.

410. If any such Private Bill sought to be proceeded with shall only have been read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee, and shall not have been reported by such Committee before the close of the Session, it shall, after the reception of such Petition and Order thereon, upon Motion without Notice, be referred to a Select Committee, comprising, as nearly as may be, all the Members composing the Select Committee to which it shall have been referred in the previous Session, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before, and all Papers and Petitions which may have been referred, and all instructions which may have been given, to such last-mentioned Committee; and upon the Report of the Bill by the Select Committee, it shall be proceeded with in all its subsequent stages, in the ordinary manner of proceeding with Private Bills.

When Bill had not been reported on by Select Committee.

411. In the case of every such interrupted Private Bill revived as provided in Rule 409, the Standing Orders shall be held to be satisfied in all respects, so far as they shall have been complied with in the previous Session.

Standing Orders held to be complied with.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 7th June, 1894. }

J.P. Abbott

Speaker.

Approved,—

Government House,
Sydney, 7th June, 1894. }

W. H. Hall

Governor.

Recorded and enrolled in the Office
for the Registration of Deeds, &c., at
Hydrey, this thirteenth day of June
A D 1894.

Charles J. Smith
Registrar-General

REFERENCE	DATE
REGISTERED GENERAL	1894

THESE DOCUMENTS ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL AND ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR USED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT HIS PERMISSION.



I, BRUCE RICHARD DAVIES REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES,
CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
AND IS TENDERED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 3 OF THE
EVIDENCE (REPRODUCTIONS) ACT, 1967, IN ANSWER TO LEGAL PROCESS.



REFERENCE

1980 m/643

REGISTRAR GENERAL

DATE: - 2 OCT 1980.