

1937.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

25/6/37 218
P.C. Green

REPORT

from the

ORDERS
STANDING / COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS

and

PROPOSED STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

of the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

1937.

together with the Proceedings of the Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

No. 11, DATED 28TH NOVEMBER, 1934.

4. STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.—Mr. Lyons (Prime Minister) moved, by leave, That Mr. Speaker, the Prime Minister, the Chairman of Committees, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Beasley, Sir Littleton Groom, and Mr. Makin be Members of the Standing Orders Committee; three to form a quorum.
Question—put and passed.

No. 21, DATED 14TH DECEMBER, 1934.

17. STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.—Mr. Lyons (Prime Minister) moved, by leave, That the number of Members appointed to serve on the Standing Orders Committee be increased to nine, and that the Right Honorable Earle Page (Minister for Commerce) and Mr. Blackburn be additional Members of such Committee.
Question—put and passed.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1935.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

The Speaker (Mr. Bell).	Mr. Beasley.
The Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons).	Mr. Blackburn.
The Chairman of Committees (Mr. Prowse).	Sir Littleton Groom.
The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Curtin).	Mr. Earle Page.

The Clerk of Committees read extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of 28th November, 1934, and 14th December, 1934, recording the appointment of the Standing Orders Committee.

Mr. Speaker was called to the Chair.

Mr. Speaker outlined the steps taken from time to time to revise the Standing Orders.

Resolved that the 1929 Draft Standing Orders together with subsequent suggested amendments be printed for the information of Members of the Standing Orders Committee, who would later be called together for their consideration.

The Committee adjourned.

THURSDAY, 26TH MARCH, 1936.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

The Speaker (Mr. Bell), in the Chair;	
The Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons).	Mr. Blackburn.
The Chairman of Committees (Mr. Prowse).	Sir Littleton Groom.
The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Curtin).	Mr. Makin.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
Proposed amendments to the Standing Orders were considered.
The Committee deliberated.

The Committee adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH MAY, 1936.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

The Speaker (Mr. Bell), in the Chair;	
The Chairman of Committees (Mr. Prowse).	Sir Littleton Groom.
Mr. Beasley.	Mr. Makin.
Mr. Blackburn.	

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
Proposed amendments to the Standing Orders were further considered.
The Committee deliberated.
The Committee adjourned.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS--continued.

THURSDAY, 12th NOVEMBER, 1936.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

The Speaker (Mr. Bell), in the Chair;	
The Chairman of Committees (Mr. Prowse).	Mr. Makin.
Mr. Blackburn.	

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Resolved—That the Committee expresses its sincere regret at the death of the Honorable Sir Littleton Groom and places on record its appreciation of the valuable service he rendered to the Standing Orders Committee.

The Committee deliberated.

The Committee adjourned.

SATURDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, 1936.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

The Speaker (Mr. Bell), in the Chair;	
The Chairman of Committees (Mr. Prowse).	Mr. Earle Page.
The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Curtin).	Mr. Blackburn.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Proposed amendments to the Standing Orders were further considered.

The Committee deliberated.

The Committee adjourned.

MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1936.

FRIDAY, 25th June, 1937. ~~25th June, 1937~~ *Speaker*

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MEMBERS PRESENT.

The Speaker (Mr. Bell) in the Chair,

The Chairman of Committees (Mr. Prowse)

The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Curtin)

Mr. Beasley

Mr. Blackburn

The Minutes of the Previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Speaker laid before the Committee the reprinted copy of the Proposed Standing Rules and Orders of the House of Representative 1937, containing the amendments made by the Standing Orders Committee.

Mr. Blackburn moved - That the Proposed Standing Rules and Orders of the House of Representatives, 1937, be reported to the House with a recommendation that they be adopted. Seconded by Mr. Prowse. The Motion was carried: Mr. Beasley dissenting.

Mr. Speaker submitted a ~~Draft~~ Report from the Committee.

The ~~Report~~ Report was agreed to; Mr. Beasley dissenting.

The Committee deliberated

The Committee adjourned

Now *A*
R E P O R T.

Ap Oct - 1937

The Standing ^{Orders} Committee ~~xxx~~^{xx} Standing Orders have the honor to report as follows:-

The Committee recommend that the ~~Proposed~~ Standing Rules and Orders, dated 1937, now submitted be adopted by the House.

The present Standing Orders of the House of Representatives were temporarily adopted by the House on the 6th June, 1901.

On the 14th September, 1905, amended Standing Rules and Orders were recommended to the House by the Standing Orders Committee, but were not adopted. These amended Standing Rules and Orders were reviewed in 1929, and, together with such amending Standing Orders as have from time to time been adopted by the House, have formed the basis of the deliberations of the present Committee.

George Bell.

Chairman.

House of Representatives,
Canberra, 25th June, 1937.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

PROPOSED STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1937.

15216. *DR*

By Authority:
F. JOHNSTON, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CANBERRA.

DR

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5/5/16 (1/1/17) (D)
Declar. (as Amended by the Standing Order
as introduced 19th

X

The marginal references are to the numbers of the present Standing Orders, and the notes in italics are either explanatory or indicate the alterations that have been made.

2/5/16

The present Standing Orders 36 (Quorum), 114 (Returns), 142-146 (Previous Question), 148-149 (Orders of Day), 166 (Progress), 173 (Relevancy), 225 (Previous Question), 242 (Accounts and Estimates), 246 (Supply Resolutions), 248-251 (Instructions), 267 (Quotations), and 382 (Appointment of Managers by ballot) have been omitted from the proposed Standing Orders.

shall be had to the practice of the Commons House of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in force for the time being, which shall be followed as far as it can be applied.

1. "Rules, forms and practice" has been altered to "practice."

The designation of the House of Commons has been altered to its present title.

"For the time being" has been inserted.

CHAPTER II.

PROCEEDINGS ON THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

2. On the first day of the meeting of a Parliament for the despatch of business after a dissolution, pursuant to the Governor-General's Proclamation, Members having met at the time and place appointed—

(a) The Clerk shall read the Proclamation calling Parliament together. Clerk reads Proclamation. See No. 2.

(b) The House shall await a Message from the Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General desiring the attendance of Members to hear the Commission read. Message from Commissioners. See No. 2.

(c) The House shall attend at the place named in the Message to hear the Commission read. After the reading thereof the House shall return to its own Chamber. House proceeds to hear Commission read. See No. 3.

(d) The writ or copy-writ of election of each Member shall be laid upon the Table by the Clerk, and the Members shall then be called in order of Returns to be presented by Clerk, and Members sworn. Writs presented by Clerk, and Members sworn. See No. 4.

(e) The House shall then proceed to elect a Speaker. Speaker to be elected. See No. 5.

(f) Until such election, the Clerk shall act as Chairman of the House. Until Speaker is elected, Clerk acts as Chairman. See No. 6.

(g) The Speaker having presented himself to the Governor-General, and having reported that fact to the House, a Minister shall then inform the House at what time the Governor-General will declare the causes of his calling the Parliament together; and the House may then suspend its sitting until that time, when it shall again attend and await a Message from the Governor-General. Time announced for Governor-General addressing Parliament. See No. 14.

2. The present Standing Orders have been consolidated.

3. On the first day of the meeting of Parliament for the despatch of business, not being next after a dissolution, pursuant to the Governor-General's Proclamation, Members of the House, having met at the time and place appointed, the Clerk shall read the Proclamation, and the Speaker having read prayers, the House shall await a Message from the Governor-General. Clerk reads Proclamation. See No. 15.

4. When a Message is received summoning Members to hear the Speech, the Speaker and the House shall attend at the place appointed by the Governor-General in the Message. House to attend to hear Speech. New—Practice of Parliament.

4. A new Standing Order which is in accordance with present practice.

5. When the reasons for calling Parliament together are announced by Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General, the same forms shall be observed by the House as when the Governor-General opens Parliament in person.

6. The Speaker and the House, having heard the Speech of the Governor-General or of his Commissioners, shall return to their own Chamber.

7. Previously to the Governor-General's Speech being reported some formal business shall be transacted.

8. The Speaker shall report to the House the Governor-General's Opening Speech, whereupon a Minister shall bring up a draft of an Address-in-Reply thereto, which shall be read by the Clerk to the House, and a motion for the adoption thereof being duly moved and seconded, a question thereon shall be proposed to the House by the Speaker, when debate may ensue. The Address as agreed to by the House shall be presented to the Governor-General by the Speaker, accompanied by any Members who may think fit to attend.

8. It is provided that a Minister shall bring up a draft of an Address-in-Reply in lieu of a Committee being appointed as at present.

9. The Speaker shall report to the House the Governor-General's reply to the Address.

10. No business except of a formal character shall be entered upon before the Address-in-Reply to the Governor-General's Opening Speech has been adopted. Formal business which may be entered on includes the fixing of the days and hours of meeting, and the appointment of Standing Committees.

10. Some formal business which may be transacted has been defined.

CHAPTER III.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER AND OF CHAIRMAN.

11. The election of Speaker shall be conducted in the following manner:-

(a) At the opening of Parliament, after the Members present have been sworn, or whenever the office of Speaker becomes vacant, a Member, addressing himself to the Clerk, shall propose some Member, then present, to the House for their Speaker, and move that such Member "Do take the Chair of this House as Speaker", which motion shall be seconded. A Member when proposed and seconded shall inform the House whether he accepts nomination.

(b) The Clerk shall then ask "Is there any further proposal?", and if, within two minutes thereafter, there is no further proposal, the Clerk shall say "The time for proposals has expired". No Member may then address the House or propose any other Member, and the Clerk shall, without question put, declare the Member so proposed and seconded to have been elected as Speaker, and such Member shall be conducted to the Chair by his proposer and seconder, and shall take the Chair of the House as Speaker.

(c) If more than one Member is proposed as Speaker the Clerk shall, after the second proposal and after each subsequent proposal (if any) is made and seconded, ask "Is there any further proposal?", and if, within two minutes thereafter, there is no further proposal, the Clerk shall say "The time for proposals has expired".

(d) When the time for proposals has expired, debate may ensue, but it shall be relevant to the election.

(e) No Member shall speak for more than five minutes.

When Parliament opened by Commissioners.

See No. 16.

House returns to its own Chamber.

See No. 17.

Formal business.

See No. 18.

Opening speech reported and replied to.

See No. 19.

Governor-General's reply reported.

See No. 20.

Only formal business before adoption of address.

See No. 21.

See Nos. 5 and 7.

See No. 8.

See No. 10.

New.

New.

75

(f) At any time during the debate a Motion may be made by a Minister rising in his place, and without notice, and whether any other Member is addressing the Chair or not "That the Question be now put". New.

The Clerk shall then put the Question, without debate, "That the Question be now put". In the event of the numbers being equal the Question shall be decided in the negative.

Upon the carrying of the Question "That the Question be now put", or upon the cessation of the debate otherwise, the election shall be proceeded with as provided in this Standing Order.

(g) Before the House proceeds to a ballot the bells shall be rung as in a Division. Bells to be rung before ballot. New.

(h) When only two Members are proposed and seconded as Speaker, each Member shall deliver to the Clerk a ballot-paper in writing, containing the name of the candidate for whom he votes; and the candidate who has the greater number of votes shall be the Speaker, and be conducted to the Chair. Mode of decision between candidates. New.

(i) When more than two Members are so proposed and seconded, the votes shall be taken in like manner, and the Member who has the greatest number of votes shall be the Speaker, provided he has also a majority of the votes of the Members present; but if no candidate has such majority, the name of the candidate having the smallest number of votes shall be excluded from subsequent ballots, and a fresh ballot shall take place; and this shall be done as often as necessary, until one candidate is declared to be elected as Speaker by such majority, when such Member shall be conducted to the Chair. Mode of decision where more than two candidates. See No. 10.

(j) If at any ballot it is impossible by reason of the equality of votes to determine which name shall be excluded from subsequent ballots, a special ballot shall take place at which there shall be submitted only the names of those candidates who have received equal votes. At such special ballot each member shall write on his ballot paper only the name of the candidate he wishes to retain. The candidate whose name appears upon the smallest number of ballot-papers shall then be excluded from subsequent ballots. Equality of votes. New.

(k) At any time after the result of the first ballot is declared, but before the commencement of the second or other subsequent ballot, a candidate may withdraw his name from the election which shall then proceed as if he had not been nominated. Candidate may withdraw. New.

(l) If by reason of equality of votes a ballot or special ballot is rendered inconclusive, the Clerk shall so declare, and unless by a withdrawal another ballot or (as the case may be) another special ballot is rendered unnecessary, he shall cause such other ballot or special ballot to be taken. If after the counting of votes the equality continues he shall so declare. Thereupon the sitting shall be suspended for 30 minutes and when the House re-assembles the votes shall be taken again, unless this is rendered unnecessary by a withdrawal. Inconclusive ballot. New.

(m) Whenever at any stage a withdrawal leaves only one candidate remaining he shall without further voting, be declared elected as Speaker, and shall then be conducted to the Chair. One candidate remaining. New.

(n) Having been conducted to the Chair, the Member elected returns his acknowledgments to the House for the honour conferred upon him, and thereupon sits down in the Chair, and then the Mace (which before lay under the Table) shall be laid upon the Table. Mr. Speaker takes Chair, and Mace is laid upon Table. See No. 11.

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(o) The Speaker having been congratulated, a ^{Speaker to Governor-General} _{Presentation of} ^{See No. 12.} Minister shall inform the House at what time the Governor-General will be pleased to receive the House for the purpose of presenting the Speaker to His Excellency, and the sitting of the House shall then be suspended until that time.

(p) Before proceeding to any business, the Speaker, ^{Speaker presents himself to Governor-General} _{See No. 13.} with the House, shall present himself to the Governor-General; and, on returning, shall pass through the Chamber, and, having resumed the Chair, shall report his presentation to the Governor-General.

11. *Election of Speaker to be by ballot in the event of two or more candidates. Nominations are to be made before any debate takes place. Debate must be relevant, and the time of speeches is fixed. Provision has been made for the closure to be used.*

12. A Member shall be appointed by the House in each ^{Chairman of Committees} _{Parliament to be the Chairman of Committees, who shall be appointed.} take the Chair of all Committees of the Whole. Should more than one Member be proposed as Chairman, the ^{Method of election.} _{See No. 215.} election shall be by exhaustive ballot, as provided for the election of Speaker.

CHAPTER IV.

ABSENCE OF SPEAKER AND OFFICERS.

13. Unless and until the House otherwise order, the ^{Unavoidable absence of Speaker.} _{Chairman of Committees shall, as Deputy-Speaker, perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker in relation to all proceedings of the House, until the next meeting of the House, whenever the House shall be informed by the Clerk at the Table of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker; and so on from day to day, on the like information being given to the House, until the House shall otherwise 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.} ^{See No. 22.}

14. Should both the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees be unavoidably absent, the Members present, if a ^{Absence of Speaker and Chairman of Committees.} _{Quorum*, may at once proceed to elect one of their number to act as Speaker for that day only, the question being put to the House by the Clerk. Otherwise the House stands adjourned to the next sitting day.} ^{See No. 23.}

15. If the House be informed by the Clerk of the likelihood of the continued absence of the Speaker, the House may ^{Continued absence of Speaker.} _{appoint another Member to act as Deputy-Chairman of Committees during such continued absence.} ^{See No. 24.}

16. The Chairman of Committees shall take the Chair as ^{Temporary Chairman of Committees.} _{Deputy-Speaker whenever requested so to do by the Speaker relieved by during a sitting of the House, without any formal communication to the House.} ^{See No. 26.}

17. The Speaker shall nominate at the commencement of every Session not less than four Members any one of whom shall act as Temporary Chairman of Committees when requested so to do by the Chairman of Committees. ^{Temporary Chairman of Committees.} _{See No. 25.}

17. *Present Standing Order provides for not less than two Members being nominated.*

18. If the Chairman of Committees be absent, the Speaker ^{Speaker followed by Temporary Chairman.} _{may call on any one of the Temporary Chairmen to take the Chair as Deputy-Speaker.} ^{New.} _{See No. 26.}

18. *A new Standing Order in accordance with practice.*
19. When a vacancy has occurred in the office of Speaker ^{Vacancy in Speakership during Session.} _{during a Session the Clerk shall report the same to the House at its next sitting, and the House shall either forthwith, or at its next sitting, proceed to the election of a new Speaker in the manner hereinbefore provided.}

* By section 39 of *The Constitution* a Quorum is "at least one-third of the whole number of the members of the House of Representatives."

19. The words "or at its next sitting" have been added after "forthwith".

20. When a vacancy has occurred in the office of Speaker during Recess, the Clerk shall, on the opening of the next Session, report the same to the House on its return from hearing the Governor-General's speech, or from attending to hear the Commission read, as the case may be, and the House shall forthwith proceed to the election of a new Speaker in the manner hereinbefore provided.

See No. 27.

21. In case of unavoidable absence of the Clerk, his duties shall be performed by the Clerk-Assistant or, should the latter be absent, by the Second Clerk-Assistant.

See No. 28.

21. Provision has been made for the Second Clerk-Assistant to act if necessary.

22. During any vacancy in the office of Clerk all powers, functions, and duties of the Clerk shall be exercised and performed by the Clerk-Assistant.

See No. 28A.

22. This is the present Standing Order 28A (adopted in October, 1927).

CHAPTER V.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

23. A Standing Orders Committee, to consist of the Speaker, the Chairman of Committees, and seven other Members, shall be appointed at the commencement of each Parliament, and such Committee shall have power to act during Recess, and to confer with a similar Committee of the Senate.

See No. 319.

23. The appointment of the Chairman of Committees to the Standing Orders Committee has been provided for and the number of other Members increased from six to seven.

24. A Library Committee and a House Committee, each to consist of the Speaker and six other Members, shall be appointed at the commencement of each Parliament, and such Committees shall have power to act during Recess, and to confer with similar Committees of the Senate.

See No. 320-1.

25. A Printing Committee, to consist of seven Members, shall be appointed at the commencement of each Parliament, to which shall stand referred all Petitions and Papers presented to the House, or laid upon the Table, the Committee to report from time to time as to what Petitions and Papers ought to be printed, and whether wholly or in part; such Committee shall have power to confer with a similar Committee of the Senate.

See No. 322.

25. Power to confer with a similar Committee of the Senate has been given to the Printing Committee.

The proviso "Provided that when a Paper has been laid on the Table, a Motion may be moved at any time without Notice, that the Paper be printed" has been deleted (but see proposed Standing Order 317). (c)

26. The quorum of a Standing Committee shall be three unless otherwise ordered.

Now.

26. Indicates the number required for a Quorum of a Standing Committee.

CHAPTER VI.

ROLL, PLACES OF MEMBERS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, AND RECORDS.

27. A Members' Roll for each State shall be kept by the Clerk, showing the name of the Member elected for each Division, the dates of his election, of making the oath or affirmation, and of ceasing to be a Member and the cause thereof.

See No. 44.

28. The attendance of each Member at the sittings of the House shall be recorded in the Votes and Proceedings. Record of attendance. Now.

28. *A record of attendances of Members is provided for: this is in accordance with present practice.*

29. The front seats, nearest to the right hand of the Speaker, shall be reserved for Ministers. Places reserved for Ministers. See No. 48.

30. Whenever a change of a Minister takes place, the out-going Minister shall be entitled to take the seat vacated by his successor. See No. 49.

31. Any question with regard to the seats to be occupied by Members shall be determined by the Speaker. Vacant Seats. See No. 50.

31. *The present Standing Order applies only to "new" Members, "or Chairman of Committees" has been deleted.*

32. Members shall be entitled to retain the seats occupied by them at the time of their taking their seats for the first time after election so long as they continue Members of the House. Members retaining Seats. See No. 51.

32. *"without re-election" has been deleted.*

33. Leave of absence may be given by the House to any Member, on motion, after notice, stating the cause and period of absence; and such motion shall have priority over all other business. Leave of absence may be given. See No. 45.

33. *Words "all other business" have been added; "and shall not be debated" have been omitted.*

34. A Member shall be excused from service in the House, or on any Committee, so long as he has leave of absence. Leave of absence excused from service. See No. 46.

35. Any Member, having leave of absence, shall forfeit the same if he attend the service of the House before the expiration of such leave. Leave of absence forfeited. See No. 47.

36. All proceedings of the House shall be recorded by the Clerk, and such records shall constitute the Votes and Proceedings of the House, and shall be signed by the Clerk. Votes and Proceedings of House. See No. 42.

36. *"Votes and Proceedings" have been substituted for "Journals"; and "and shall be signed by the Clerk" added.*

37. The custody of the Votes and Proceedings, Records, and all Documents whatsoever laid before the House shall be in the Clerk, who during a session 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 of the House, or during recess or any adjournment, without the leave of the Speaker: Provided that on the application of a Department any original Document laid on the Table, if not likely to be further required by Members, may in the Speaker's discretion be returned to such Department. Custody of Records. See No. 43.

37. *"or any adjournment" and the proviso have been added.*

CHAPTER VII.

SITTING AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

38. The Chair shall be taken at the time appointed on every day fixed for the meeting of the House; but if, at the expiration of five minutes after that time, there be not a Quorum, the Speaker shall adjourn the House to the next sitting day: Provided that if the Speaker is satisfied there is likely to be a Quorum within one hour he shall announce that he will take the Chair at a stated time within that hour; but if at that time there be not a Quorum the Speaker shall adjourn the House to the next sitting day. Chair taken. House adjourned for want of Quorum. See No. 29.

38. *The proviso has been added to obviate an avoidable adjournment till the next day.*

39. Upon the Speaker taking the Chair each day he shall read the following Prayers:—

Almighty God, we humbly beseech Thee to vouchsafe Thy blessing upon this Parliament. Direct and prosper our deliberations to the advancement of Thy glory, and the true welfare of the people of Australia. Now.

See No. 29A.

Our Father, which art in Heaven: Hallowed be Thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

40. A Member having entered the Chamber after the time appointed for the meeting of the House shall not be permitted to withdraw within five minutes afterwards unless a House is formed.

41. If it shall appear on the report by the Tellers of a Division of the House that a Quorum of Members is not present, the Speaker shall adjourn the House till the next sitting day; and no decision of the House shall be considered to have been arrived at by such Division.

42. If any Member shall take notice that a Quorum of Members is not present, the Speaker shall count the House; and, if a Quorum be not present within two minutes, he shall adjourn the House till the next sitting day.

43. When the Speaker shall be informed by the Chairman of Committees, in consequence of a report by the Tellers of a Division of the Committee, or after counting the Committee, that a Quorum of Members is not present, he shall order the bells to be rung, and, if after the expiration of two minutes a Quorum be not present, he shall adjourn the House till the next sitting day; but if a Quorum be then present, the Speaker shall forthwith leave the Chair and the Committee resume.

43. *Provision has been made for the Speaker to count the House and for the Committee to resume if Quorum then present.*

44. When the attention of the Speaker, or of the Chairman of Committees, has been called to the fact that there is not a Quorum of Members present, no Member shall leave the Chamber until the House has been counted.

45. The doors of the House shall be unlocked whenever the Speaker or the Chairman is engaged in counting the House or the Committee, and the bells shall be rung as in a Division.

45. *The words "or the Chairman" and "or the Committee" have been inserted.*

46. The House can only be adjourned by its own Resolution, except in the cases mentioned in Standing Orders numbered 38, 41, 42, 43 and 301, when the Speaker adjourns the House without putting a Question.

47. No Motion for the adjournment of the House shall be moved except by a Minister, unless a Member, after Petitions (if any) have been presented, and Notices of Motions (if any) given, and before the business of the day is called on, rising in his place shall propose to move the adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance (which he shall then state and hand in in writing to the Speaker), and unless five Members including the mover, shall thereupon rise in their places, as indicating approval of the proposed discussion.

48. No second motion for the adjournment of the House shall be moved on the same day, except by a Minister.

49. A Motion, for the purpose of fixing the next meeting of the House, may be moved by a Minister at any time without notice.

CHAPTER VIII.

RULES OF DEBATE AND PRIVILEGE.

ORDER.

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

51. 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.* See No. 278.

52. When the Speaker is putting a Question no Member shall walk out of or across the Chamber. *when Speaker putting Question.* See No. 279.

53. When a Member is speaking, no Member shall hold discourse to interrupt him. *Member speaking not to be interrupted.* See No. 279.

54. Every Member shall be uncovered when he enters or leaves the Chamber, or moves to any other part of the Chamber during a debate; and shall make obeisance to the Chair in passing to or from his seat. *Member to be uncovered when not in his seat.* See No. 52.

55. No Member shall pass between the Chair and any Member who is speaking, nor between the Chair and the Table. *Members passing through the House.* See No. 53.

56. Every Member of the House, when he comes into the Chamber, shall take his seat, and shall not at any time stand in any of the passages or gangways. *Members to take their places.* See No. 54.

MANNER AND RIGHT OF SPEECH.

57. Every Member desiring to speak shall rise uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker. *Members address Speaker standing and uncovered.* See No. 253.

58. By the 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.* See No. 254.

59. When two or more Members rise together to speak, the Member called upon by the Speaker shall have the right to speak. *Speaker calls upon Members to speak.* See No. 255.

59. *Provides that the Member called upon by the Speaker shall have the right to speak; and omits motions that a Member "be now heard" or "do now speak".*

60. A Member shall not read his speech. *Speech not read.* See No. 256.

61. A Member may speak to any Question before the House which is open to debate, or upon a Motion which may be debated or Amendment to be moved by himself, or upon a Question of Order arising out of a debate, or upon a Question of Privilege, but not otherwise. *When Member may speak.* See No. 257.

62. 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.* See No. 258.

63. No Member may speak twice to a Question before the House, except in explanation or reply. *Member not to speak twice.* See No. 259.

64. A Member who has spoken to a Question may again be heard, to explain himself in regard to some material part of his speech which has been misquoted or misunderstood, but shall not introduce any new matter, or interrupt any Member in possession of the Chair, and no debatable matter shall be brought forward or debate arise upon such explanation. *Except to explain words.* See No. 260.

65. A reply shall be allowed to a Member who has moved a substantive Motion, or the second reading of a Bill. *Or to reply in certain cases.* See No. 261.

66. A reply shall also be allowed to the Mover of a substantive Motion, although the debate thereon, by being adjourned, becomes an Order of the Day. *Reply at close of adjourned debate on a Motion.* See No. 262.

67. In all cases the reply of the Mover of the original Question closes the debate. *Reply closes debate.* See No. 264.

68. An Amendment proposed shall be disposed of before another Amendment, except an Amendment upon the Amendment, can be moved; after all the Amendments have been disposed of the main Question as amended, or otherwise, shall be put. *Order of moving Amendments.* See No. 265.

69. 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.* See No. 266.

70. 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 a later period during the debate. *Member not speaking when seconding Motion, &c., may speak later.* See No. 267.

70. *"or moves an Order of the Day" omitted.*

71. Except for the purpose of personal explanation (within a reasonable time) or where such allusion is strictly relevant to the matter upon which he is speaking, no Member shall allude to any previous debate whether in the House or in Committee. *Previous debates not to be alluded to.* See No. 266.

71. *Previous debates are not to be alluded to except in certain cases.*

72. No Member shall allude to any debate of the current Session in the Senate, or to any measure pending therein. *Allusion to debate in Senate.* See No. 270.

73. No Member shall read from a report of any speech made in Parliament unless such report is relevant to the matter to which the Member is speaking, or to a personal explanation by him. *Reports of previous speeches not to be read.* See No. 267.

73. *Reports of previous speeches not to be read except in certain cases.*

74. No Member shall read extracts from newspapers or other publications, except *Hansard*, referring to debates in the House or in the Committee except upon a matter of privilege. *Extracts referring to debates not to be read.* See No. 268.

74. The words "except *Hansard*" and "except upon a matter of privilege" have been inserted, and the words "during the same session" have been omitted.

75. No Member shall reflect upon any vote of the House, except upon a motion that such vote be rescinded. *Reflections upon votes of House.* See No. 269.

76. No Member shall use the name of His Majesty, his representative in the Commonwealth, or his representative in a State, disrespectfully in debate, nor for the purpose of influencing the House in its deliberations. *Use of King's, Governor-General's or Governor's name.* See No. 271.

76. *The Governor of a State has been included.*

77. No Member shall use offensive words against either House of the Parliament or any Member thereof, or of any House of a State Parliament, or any Member of the Judiciary, or against any Statute unless for the purpose of moving for its repeal. All imputations of improper motives and all personal reflections on Members shall be considered highly disorderly. *Offensive words.* See No. 272.

77. The words "or of any House of a State Parliament" and "or any Member of the Judiciary" have been inserted.

78. The House will interfere to prevent the prosecution of any quarrel between Members arising out of debates or proceedings of the House or of any Committee thereof. *House will not permit quarrels.* See No. 57.

79. No Member shall refer to any other Member by name, but only by the name of the Division he represents. *No Member to be referred to by name.* See No. 273.

80. No Member shall digress from the subject matter of any question under discussion: Provided that on the Motion for the adjournment of the House moved by a Minister matters irrelevant thereto may be debated. *Debate confined to present Question.* See No. 274.

80. *Proviso added.*

81. No Member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject which appears on the Notice Paper: Provided that if a period of 25 sitting days shall have elapsed since any Notice of Motion or Order of the Day was first placed on the Notice Paper, and no debate thereon shall have been initiated, the rule as to anticipating discussion shall have no effect in relation to such Motion or Order. *Anticipating discussion.* See No. 274.

81. *Proviso added.*

82. Any member may require the Question or matter in discussion to be read by the Speaker or Chairman at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt a Member speaking. *Question may be required to be read.* See No. 275.

82. "Speaker or Chairman" has been inserted in place of "Clerk".

83. 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 Privilege suddenly arising; (3) to call attention to the want of a Quorum; (4) to call attention to the presence of strangers; or (5) to move a closure motion. *Interruption not allowed. Exceptions.* See No. 280.

83. Nos. (4) and (5) are new matter.

84. When any Member objects to words used in debate ~~Words taken down in House.~~ See No. 281.
and desires them to be taken down, the Speaker shall direct them to be taken down by the Clerk accordingly.

85. Every such objection must be taken at the time ~~Words to be objected to when used.~~ See No. 282.
when such words are used.

86. The Speaker, or the Chairman, after having called ~~Irrelevance or tedious repetition.~~ See No. 276.
the attention of the House, or of the Committee, to the conduct of a Member, who persists in irrelevance, or tedious repetition either of his own arguments, or of the arguments used by other Members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech: Provided that such Member shall have the right to require that the Question whether he be further heard be put, and thereupon such Question shall be put without debate.

87. The following Motions are not open to debate, shall be ~~Motions not moved without argument or opinion offered, and shall be open to debate.~~ See No. 262B.
forthwith put from the Chair without amendment and the vote taken:—

- (a) A motion for the first reading of a Bill;
- (b) A motion, That this debate be now adjourned;
- (c) A motion in Committee, That the Chairman report progress (either simply or in any form);
- (d) A motion in Committee, That the Chairman leave the Chair;
- (e) A motion to reinstate on the Notice Paper any business which has lapsed because of a count-out.

Should any such motion be negative, no similar motion shall be received within a quarter of an hour of the declaration of the preceding decision, and no such motion shall be received if the Speaker or Chairman is of opinion that it is an abuse of the rules or forms of the House, or is moved for the purpose of obstructing business.

ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE.

88. A debate may be adjourned either to a later hour of ~~Adjournment of debate.~~ See No. 258.
the same day, or to any other day.

89. The Member, upon whose Motion any debate shall be adjourned by the House, shall be entitled to pre-audience ~~Member moving adjournment entitled to pre-audience.~~ See No. 280.
on the resumption of the debate.

90. In the event of a Motion for the adjournment of the debate upon any Question being negative, the Member moving the Motion for such adjournment may address the House at a later period during such debate. See No. 290.

90. *Provision for seconding a motion for the adjournment of a debate has been omitted: the practice is not to require a seconder.*

91. If a debate be interrupted by a count-out or by any ~~Resumption of interrupted debates.~~ See No. 291.
adjournment of the House, such debate may, on Motion after notice, be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted.

TIME LIMITS FOR DEBATES AND SPEECHES.

92. The maximum period for which a Member may speak ~~Time limits.~~ See No. 257A.
on any subject indicated in this Standing Order, and the maximum period for any debate, shall not, unless otherwise ordered, exceed the period specified opposite to that subject in the following Schedule:—

Subject.	Time.
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In the House—

Election of Speaker—

Each Member 5 minutes.

Address-in-Reply—

Each Member 35 minutes.

Disallowance of Regulation—

Whole Debate 1 hour.

(Extension of time) 1 hour.

Each Member 10 minutes.

Subject.	Time.
Motion for Adjournment to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance (under Standing Order No. 47)—	
Whole Debate	2 hours.
Mover	20 minutes.
Minister first speaking	20 minutes.
Any other Member	10 minutes.
Motion for Adjournment of House to close the business of the day—	
Each Member	15 minutes.
Want of Confidence Motion—	
Mover	60 minutes.
Minister first speaking	60 minutes.
Any other Member	45 minutes.
Limitation of debate—Motion for allotment of time (under Standing Order No. 93)—	
Whole Debate	30 minutes.
Each Member	5 minutes.
Second Reading of a Bill—	
Mover	60 minutes.
Leader of Opposition or Member deputed by him speaking first to such motion	60 minutes.
Any other Member	45 minutes.
Debates not otherwise provided for—	
Mover of a motion	45 minutes.
Any other Member	35 minutes.
<i>In Committee</i> —	
Member in charge of a Bill	(periods not specified).
Limitation of debate—Motion for allotment of time (under Standing Order No. 93)—	
Whole Debate	30 minutes.
Each Member	5 minutes.
Financial Statement or Tariff—	
General Debate—	
Minister in charge	(periods not specified).
Leader of Opposition or Member deputed by him speaking first	60 minutes.
Any other Member	45 minutes.
Each Question before the Chair on the Estimates or on a Tariff—	
Minister in charge	(periods not specified).
Any other Member—two periods each not exceeding	30 minutes.
Debates not otherwise provided for—	
Each Member—two periods each not exceeding	15 minutes.
<i>In the House or in Committee</i> —	
Extension of time—with the consent of a majority of the House or of the Committee, to be determined without debate, a Member may be allowed to continue his speech for periods each not exceeding	15 minutes:
Provided that no extension of time shall exceed the original period allotted.	
Provided that, where time has been allotted in pursuance of Standing Order numbered 93, the maximum period for	

which a Member may speak shall not, unless otherwise ordered, exceed the period specified for the subject indicated in the following Schedule:—

Subject.	Time.
<i>In the House—</i>	
Second Reading of a Bill—	
Mover	30 minutes.
Leader of Opposition or Member	30 minutes.
deputed by him speaking first to	30 minutes.
such motion	30 minutes.
Any other member	20 minutes.
Other Debates—	
Mover	20 minutes.
Any other Member	10 minutes.
<i>In Committee—</i>	
Member in charge of a Bill	(periods not specified but no period to exceed 10 minutes).
Financial Statement or Tariff—	
General Debate—	
Minister in charge	(periods not specified).
Leader of Opposition or Member	45 minutes.
deputed by him speaking first	45 minutes.
Any other Member	20 minutes.
Each Question before the Chair on the Estimates or on a Tariff—	
Minister in charge	(periods not specified).
Any other Member—two periods each not exceeding	10 minutes.
Debates not otherwise provided for—	
Each Member—two periods each not exceeding	10 minutes.

In the House or in Committee—

Extension of time—with the consent of a majority of the House or of the Committee, to be determined without debate, a Member may be allowed to continue his speech for periods each not exceeding 10 minutes.

Provided that no extension of time shall exceed the original period allotted.

92. *Time limit for a Member speaking to a Want of Confidence Motion has been increased from 35 to 45 minutes.*

Provision has been made for time limits to be reduced when the “guillotine” is operating.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE.

93. (a) On the reading of a Message from the Governor-General recommending an appropriation in connexion with any Bill, on the calling on of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill, or on the consideration of any resolution preliminary to the introduction of a Bill, or at any stage of a Bill, a Minister may declare that the Bill is an Urgent Bill, and on such declaration, the question “That the Bill be considered an Urgent Bill” shall be put forthwith—no debate or amendment being allowed—and on such motion being agreed to without dissentient voice, or being carried by an affirmative vote of not less than 24 Members, a Minister may forthwith, or at any time during any sitting of the House or Committee, but not so as to interrupt a Member who is addressing the House or Com-

See No. 2624.

mittee, move a further motion or motions specifying the time which (exclusive of any adjournment or suspension of sitting) shall be allotted to all or any of the following—

- (i) The initial stages of the Bill (including any motion or resolution preliminary to the introduction of the Bill) up to, but not inclusive of, the Second Reading of the Bill;
- (ii) The Second Reading of the Bill;
- (iii) The Committee stage of the Bill;
- (iv) The remaining stages of the Bill;

and the order with regard to the time allotted to the Committee stage of the Bill may, out of the time allotted, apportion a certain time or times to a particular Clause or Clauses, or to any particular part or parts of the Bill.

(b) When Estimates of Expenditure are being considered, a Minister may at any time declare that the Estimates are of an urgent nature, and, on such declaration, the question "That the Estimates of Expenditure be considered of an urgent nature" shall be put forthwith—no debate or amendment being allowed—and on such motion being agreed to without dissentient voice, or being carried by an affirmative vote of not less than 24 Members, a Minister may forthwith, or at any time during any sitting of the Committee, but not so as to interrupt a Member who is addressing the Committee, move a further motion or motions specifying the time which (exclusive of any adjournment or suspension of sitting) shall be allotted to each or any Department of, or to the whole of, the Estimates.

(c) When a Customs or Excise Tariff Resolution is being considered, a Minister may at any time declare that the proposed Resolution is of an urgent nature, and, on such declaration, the question "That the Resolution be considered of an urgent nature" shall be put forthwith—no debate or amendment being allowed—and on such motion being agreed to without dissentient voice, or being carried by an affirmative vote of not less than 24 Members, a Minister may forthwith, or at any time during any sitting of the Committee, but not so as to interrupt a Member who is addressing the Committee, move a further motion specifying the time or times which (exclusive of any adjournment or suspension of sitting) shall be allotted to any portion or portions of the Tariff, or to the Tariff as a whole.

(d) When any motion of any kind whatsoever has been moved, a Minister may at any time declare that the motion is an urgent motion, and, on such declaration, the Question "That the motion be considered an urgent motion" shall be put forthwith—no debate or amendment being allowed—and on such motion being agreed to without dissentient voice, or being carried by an affirmative vote of not less than 24 Members, a Minister may forthwith move a further motion specifying the time which (exclusive of any adjournment or suspension of sitting) shall be allotted to the motion.

(e) Upon such further motion or motions with regard to the allotment of time being moved, no debate thereon shall be allowed for more than 30 minutes, and in speaking thereon no Member shall exceed five minutes. If the debate be not sooner concluded then forthwith upon the expiration of that time the Speaker or the Chairman shall put any questions on any amendment or motion already proposed from the Chair.

(f) For the purpose of bringing to a conclusion any proceedings which are to be brought to a conclusion on the expiration of the time allotted under any motion passed under any of the preceding paragraphs of this Standing Order, the Speaker or the Chairman shall at the time appointed under the motion for the conclusion of those proceedings put forthwith the question on any amendment

or motion already proposed from the Chair and, in the case of the consideration of any Bill in Committee, shall then put any clauses, and any Government amendments and new clauses and schedules, copies of which have been circulated by the Government among Members two hours at least before the expiration of the allotted time, and any other question requisite to dispose of the business before the House or Committee. No other amendments, new clauses, or schedules shall be proposed.

(g) Where any time has been specified for the commencement of any proceedings in connexion with any business under this Standing Order, when the time so specified has been reached the business, whatsoever its nature be, then before the House or Committee shall be postponed forthwith, and the first-mentioned business shall be proceeded with, and all steps necessary to enable this to be done shall be taken accordingly.

(h) Standing Order numbered 94 shall not apply to any proceedings in respect of which time has been allotted in pursuance of this Standing Order.

THE CLOSURE.

94. (a) After any question has been proposed, either in ^{Closure,} the House or in Committee, a Motion may be made by any Member, rising in his place, and without notice, and whether any other Member is addressing the Chair or not, "That the question be now put", and such Motion shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate.

See No. 262B.

(b) When the Motion "That the question be now put" has been carried, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any further Motion without debate may be at once made which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the Chair.

(c) An affirmative vote of not less than 24 Members shall be necessary to carry any motion under this Standing Order.

94. *The matter relating to a clause under consideration has been omitted.*

95. A Motion, without notice, may be made that a ^{Closure of} Member who is speaking "be not further heard", and such question shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

See No. 262C.

ORDER AND PRIVILEGE.

96. Any Member may rise at any time to speak "to speaking" to order", or upon a matter of Privilege, and all Questions of Order and matters of Privilege at any time arising shall, until disposed of, suspend the consideration and decision of every other Question.

See No. 288.

See No. 294.

97. Whenever a matter or question directly concerning the Privileges of the House, or of any Committee or Member thereof, has arisen since the last sitting of the House, a Motion calling upon the House to take action thereon may be moved, without notice, and, unless the debate be adjourned, shall, until decided, suspend the consideration of other Motions and the Orders of the Day.

See No. 283.

96 and 97. *Existing Standing Orders 283 and 284 have been re-drafted and incorporated in these Orders.*

98. Any Member complaining to the House of a Statement in a newspaper as a breach of Privilege shall produce a copy of the paper containing the statement in question, and shall be prepared to give the name of the printer or publisher, and also to move a Motion declaring the person in question to have been guilty of contempt.

See No. 285.

99. 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 the Question of Order, the Speaker shall give his ruling or decision thereon.

See No. 286.

100. If any objection is taken to the ruling or decision of the Speaker, such objection must be taken at once and in writing, and handed to the Speaker, and a Motion of Dissent moved, which, if seconded, shall be proposed to the House, and debate thereon shall forthwith proceed unless adjourned to the next sitting day. See No. 287.

100. *Provision has been made for the debate to proceed forthwith unless adjourned to the next sitting day.*

CHAPTER IX.

ROUTINE OF BUSINESS.

101. The House shall proceed each day with its ordinary business in the following routine:—1. Presentation of Petitions. 2. Giving notices and Questions without notice. 3. Questions on notice (answers handed in). 4. Motions and Orders of the Day, as set down on the Notice Paper. See No. 68.

102. Reports of Standing and Select Committees and Papers may be presented by Members in their places at any time when other business is not before the House. See No. 69.

103. No opposed Business not then under discussion shall be taken after eleven o'clock at night, unless the House otherwise order. See No. 70.

103. *"Not then under discussion" has been inserted.*

104. For days upon which, by Sessional Order, Government Business takes precedence of other business, Ministers may arrange the order of their Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day on the Notice Paper as they think fit. New.

104. *A new Standing Order based on present practice.*

105. If all Motions shall not have been disposed of two hours after the time fixed for the meeting of the House, the debate thereon shall be interrupted, and, unless the House otherwise order, the Orders of the Day shall be taken in rotation; but if there should be no Order of the Day, the discussion on Motions may be continued. The consideration of Motions may be resumed after the Orders of the Day are disposed of. This Standing Order shall not apply to Government Business nor to No-confidence or Censure Motions. See No. 110.

105. *The concluding sentence has been added to existing Standing Order 119.*

106. A Motion which specifically expresses a censure of or want of confidence in the Government and is accepted by a Minister as a Censure or No-Confidence Motion shall, until it is disposed of by the House, take precedence of all other business. New.

106. *A new Standing Order in accordance with practice.*

CHAPTER X.

PETITIONS.

107. Every Petition shall be lodged with the Clerk at least three hours previous to the meeting of the House at which it is proposed to present it; and when presented must bear the Clerk's certificate that it is in conformity with the Standing Orders. Petition to be lodged with Clerk. New.

107. *A new Standing Order in accordance with Parliamentary practice.*

108. No Petition shall be presented after Notices of Motion have been given except when the mover of a Motion is called on, or when an Order of the Day is read for the first time, when a Petition referring thereto may be presented. Time for presenting Petition. See No. 71.

109. Every petition shall be fairly written, or type written, printed, or lithographed, without interlineation or erasure. Petitions to be legible. See No. 72.

110. Every Petition shall contain a prayer at the end <sup>To contain a
prayer.</sup> See No. 73.

111. Every Petition shall be in the English language, or be <sup>To be in English
or accompanied
by translation.</sup> See No. 74.

112. Every Petition shall be signed by at least one person <sup>To be signed on
same sheet,</sup> See No. 75.

113. Every Petition shall be signed by the parties whose <sup>To be signed by
the persons
names are appended thereto, by their own hand, and by no
one else, except in case of incapacity by sickness. Persons
unable to write shall affix their marks in the presence of a
witness, who shall as such affix his signature.</sup> See No. 76.

114. Every signature shall be written upon the Petition <sup>Signatures not
to be transferred.</sup> See No. 77.

or upon the sheets attached thereto, and not pasted upon or otherwise transferred thereto.

115. All Petitions shall be received only as the Petitions <sup>To be received
only as from the
persons signing.</sup> See No. 78.

of the parties signing the same.

116. Petitions of Corporations aggregate are required to <sup>Petitions from
Corporations.</sup> See No. 79.

be made under their common seal.

117. No letters, affidavits, or other documents, shall be <sup>No documents
to be attached.</sup> See No. 80.

attached to any Petition except it be a Petition for a Private Bill.

118. No reference shall be made in a Petition to any <sup>No reference to
debates.</sup> See No. 81.

debate in Parliament.

119. Every petition shall be respectful, decorous, and <sup>Petitions must
be respectful.</sup> See No. 82.

temperate in its language, and shall not contain irrelevant statements.

120. Petitions can only be presented to the House by a <sup>Must be
presented by a
Member.</sup> See Nos. 83-4

Member, but a Member cannot present a Petition from himself.

121. Every member presenting a Petition to the House <sup>Members to
affix their
names.</sup> See No. 85.

shall affix his name at the beginning thereof.

122. It shall be incumbent on every Member presenting <sup>To peruse
petitions they
present.</sup> See No. 86.

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 or to any branch of a State Legislature.

122. *"or to any branch of a State Legislature" has been added.*

123. Every Member lodging a Petition shall take care <sup>To take care
Rules of the
House are
observed.</sup> See No. 87.

that the same is in conformity with the Rules and Orders of the House.

124. Every Member presenting a Petition to the House <sup>Members
confined to
statement of
certain facts.</sup> See No. 88.

shall confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it, and of the material allegations contained in it, and to the reading of the prayer of such Petition.

125. Every Petition, which according to the Rules of the House can be received, shall be brought to the Table by <sup>No discussion
allowed on
presenting</sup> See No. 89.

the Member presenting the same, and no discussion upon the subject-matter thereof shall be allowed.

126. The only questions entertained by the House on the presentation of a Petition shall be—1. "That the Petition be <sup>Questions on
presentation of
petitions.</sup> See No. 90.

received;" 2. "That the Petition be received and read;" 3. "That the Petition be printed;" or 4. (in the case of a Petition respecting any subject then under consideration of a Select Committee) "That the Petition be referred to the Select Committee on *(here insert reference to the subject so under consideration.)*"

126. *Reference to Petitions against a return by a Returning Officer has been omitted and provision inserted for the printing of a Petition.*

127. No Member shall move that a Petition be printed, <sup>Restrictions on
printing.</sup> See No. 91.

unless he intends to take action upon it and informs the House thereof.

127. *"and that such action will be taken within fourteen days" has been omitted.*

CHAPTER XI.

QUESTIONS SEEKING INFORMATION.

128. Questions may be put to a Minister relating to public affairs with which he is officially connected, to proceedings pending in the House, or to any matter of administration for which he is responsible. See No. 92.

129. Questions may be put to a Member, not being a Minister, relating to any Bill, Motion, or other public matter connected with the business of the House, of which the Member has charge. See No. 92.

130. The following general rules shall apply to Questions:— See No. 93.

Questions cannot be debated.

Questions should not contain—

- (a) statements of facts or names of persons unless they are strictly necessary to render the question intelligible and can be authenticated;
- (b) arguments;
- (c) inferences;
- (d) imputations;
- (e) epithets;
- (f) ironical expressions; or
- (g) hypothetical matter.

Questions should not ask Ministers—

- (a) for an expression of opinion;
- (b) to state the Government's policy; or
- (c) for legal opinion.

Questions cannot refer to—

- (a) debates or answers to questions in the current Session; or
- (b) proceedings in Committee not reported to the House.

Questions cannot anticipate discussion upon an Order of the Day or other matter.

Questions cannot be asked whether certain things, such as statements made in a newspaper are true, but attention may be drawn to such statements if the Member who puts the question makes himself responsible for their accuracy.

131. A question fully answered cannot be renewed.

132. The Speaker may direct that the language of a Question be changed if it seems to him unbecoming or not in conformity with the Rules of the House. New.

133. Notice of Question shall be given by a Member delivering the same to the Clerk at the Table within such time as, in the opinion of the Speaker, will enable the Question to be fairly printed. The Question shall be fairly written, signed by the Member, and shall show the day proposed for asking such Question. See No. 95.

134. The Clerk shall place Notices of Questions at the commencement of the Notice Paper in the order in which they were received by him. See No. 96.

135. The reply to a Question on Notice shall be given by delivering the same in writing to the Clerk at the Table, and a copy thereof shall be supplied to the Member who has asked the Question, and such Question and reply shall be printed in *Hansard*. See No. 96A.

136. Questions may be asked without notice on important matters which call for immediate attention, provided such Questions conform to the general rules applying to Questions on Notice. See No. 92.

128-136. *The Standing Orders concerning "Questions seeking information" have been redrafted and rearranged; existing Standing Orders 92-96A have been included as well as the rules governing questions which appear on the back of the forms for the Notice of Questions; provision has been made for Notices of Questions to be lodged with the Clerk within a reasonable time.*

CHAPTER XII.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

137. Notice of Motion shall be given by the Member Notice of motion
stating its terms to the House and delivering to the Clerk
at the Table a copy of such notice, fairly written, signed by
himself and the seconder, and showing the day proposed for
bringing on such Motion. See No. 97.

138. If a Notice of Motion is given which contains matters Notice may be
divided. New—Practices of Parliament.

Clerk to divide such Notice into two or more Notices.

138. *A new Standing Order based on practice.*

139. The Notices shall, subject to any sessional order, be Order of notices. See No. 98.

entered by the Clerk on the Notice Paper in the order in

which they were given.

139. *"subject to any sessional order" has been added.*

140. A Member, on being duly requested, may give notice Notice given for
an absent Member. See No. 99.

for any other Member not then present, by putting the name

of such Member on the Notice of Motion, in addition to his

own.

141. A Member desiring to change the day for bringing Postponement
of motion. See No. 100.

on a Motion may give notice of such Motion for any day

subsequent to that first named, subject to the rules govern-

ing Notices of Motion.

141. *"but not earlier" omitted after "named".*

142. After a Notice of Motion has been given the terms Terms of notice
altered. See No. 101.

thereof may be altered by the Member notifying the House and delivering to the Clerk at the Table an amended Notice, either on the same day or any day prior to that for proceeding with such Motion, or he may withdraw the same by notifying the House.

142. *The House is to be notified of any alteration of terms. "by notifying the House" has been substituted for "when called on" in the case of a withdrawal.*

143. A Member giving notice in general terms to move Notice of
Motions. See No. 103.

certain Motions shall, except by leave of the House, deliver

at the Table a fair copy of the proposed Motions at least

one day prior to that for which he has given notice.

143. *"except by leave of the House" has been added.*

144. No Notice of Motion shall be given after the House No notice
received after
commencement
of business. See No. 104.

shall have proceeded to the Business of the Day as set down

on the Notice Paper.

145. Any Notice containing unbecoming expressions, or Unbecoming
notices
which offends against any Standing Order of the House, expanded. See No. 105.

shall be amended by the Speaker before it appears upon the

Notice Paper.

146. A Member may not give two Notices of Motion Giving more
than one notice. See No. 106.

consecutively, if another Member has any Notice to give.

147. No Notice or Contingent Notice shall have effect Operation of
notices. See No. 107.

for the day on which it is given.

CHAPTER XIII.

MOTIONS AND VOTES.

148. No Member shall, except by leave of the House, No motion
without
previous notice. See No. 108.

or unless it be otherwise specially provided by the Standing Orders, move any Motion except in pursuance of Notice

openly given at a previous sitting of the House and duly

entered on the Notice Paper.

148. *"except by leave of the House" has been inserted.*

149. Motions shall have precedence each day according to Precedence of
motions. See No. 109.

the order in which they appear on the Notice Paper.

150. If, at the Adjournment of the House, any Motions on Motions not
called on. See No. 110.

the Notice Paper have not been called on, such Motions shall

be set down on the Notice Paper for the next sitting day,

after the regular business of that day.

151. Precedence will be ordinarily given by courtesy to a Motion for a Vote of Thanks of the House or of Condolence. Vote of Thanks
or of
Condolence. See No. 112.

151. *"or of Condolence" has been added.*

152. If a Member be not in his place when the Notice of Motion given by him is called on, or fail to rise and move the same, it shall be withdrawn from the Notice Paper, unless he or any other Member at his request thereupon fix a future time for bringing on the Motion or proceed with it forthwith. See No. 102.

152. "unless he or any other Member at his request thereupon fix a future time for bringing on the Motion or proceed with it forthwith" has been added.

153. A Motion not seconded may not be further debated, and no entry thereof shall be made in the Votes and Proceedings. See No. 115.

153. "Votes and Proceedings" inserted in lieu of "Journals".

154. When a Motion has been moved and seconded, a Question thereupon shall be proposed to the House by the Speaker. See No. 120.

155. After a Motion has been proposed from the Chair, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave. See No. 116.

156. No Motion or Amendment shall anticipate an Order of the Day or another Motion of which Notice has been given. See No. 117.

157. A Motion which has been superseded, or by leave of the House withdrawn, may be moved again during the same Session. See No. 118.

158. (a) Notice of a Motion to disallow any regulation, rule, ordinance, by-law, or instrument to which objection may be taken within a time specified shall, when given, be forthwith set down to be considered upon the next sitting day upon which General Business has precedence of Government Business. See No. 119.

(b) Such Motions shall have priority on such day in the order in which notice was given.

(c) The debate on such Motion shall not exceed one hour, provided that, prior to the expiration of such time, a further period not exceeding one hour may be allowed with the consent of a majority of the House, to be determined without debate, and on the expiry of the hour the question shall be put. No Member may speak for more than ten minutes on any such Motion.

(d) This Standing Order shall have effect notwithstanding any resolution of the House giving Government Business precedence on any day fixed for General Business.

158. *A new Standing Order.*

159. So soon as the debate upon a Question shall be concluded, the Speaker shall put the Question to the House. See No. 121.

160. The House or Committee may order a complicated Question to be divided. See No. 122.

161. A Question being put shall be resolved in the affirmative or negative, by the majority of voices, "Aye" or "No." See No. 123.

162. The Speaker shall state whether, in his opinion, the "Ayes" or the "Noes" "have it"; and if his opinion be challenged the Question shall be decided by Division. See No. 124.

163. No Question or Amendment 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, unless the Order, Resolution, or Vote on such Question or Amendment has been rescinded. See No. 125.

163. "unless the Order, Resolution, or Vote on such Question or Amendment has been rescinded" has been added.

164. A Resolution, or other Vote of the House, may be read and rescinded; but no such Resolution or other Vote may be rescinded during the same Session, unless seven days' notice be given and at least one-half of the whole number of the Members of the House vote: Provided that to correct irregularities or mistakes one day's notice shall be sufficient. See No. 126.

165. Leave of the House must be granted without any dissentient voice. See No. 127.

CHAPTER XIV.

AMENDMENTS.

166. A Question having been proposed may be amended ^{Different forms of Amendments.} See No. 128.
 —(i.) By omitting certain words only; (ii.) By omitting certain words in order to insert or add other words; (iii.) By inserting or adding words.

167. An Amendment to any Motion before the House ^{be in writing.} See No. 129.
 must, for purposes of record, be in writing and be signed by the mover and seconder.

168. Every Amendment must be relevant to the question ^{Relevancy of Amendment.} See No. 130.
 which it is proposed to amend.

169. An Amendment moved, but not seconded, shall not ^{Amendments must be seconded.} See No. 131.
 be entertained by the House, nor entered in the Votes and Proceedings.

170. When the proposed Amendment is to omit certain words, the Speaker shall put a Question, "That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question." ^{Amendment to omit words.} See No. 132.

171. When the proposed Amendment is to insert or add certain words, the Speaker shall put a Question, that such words be inserted, or added. ^{Amendment to insert or add words.} See No. 133.

172. When the proposed Amendment is to omit certain words in order to insert or add other words, the Speaker shall put a Question "That the words proposed to be omitted 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 of the Amendment be inserted or added instead of the words which are omitted. ^{Amendment to omit words, and insert or add others.} See No. 134.

173. No Amendment shall be moved to any part of a Question after a later part has been amended, or after a ^{when later part of a Question is amended.} See No. 135.
 Question has been proposed on an Amendment thereto, unless the proposed Amendment has, by leave of the House, been withdrawn.

174. No Amendment shall be moved to any words which the House has resolved shall stand part of a Question, or agreed to, which have been inserted in, or added to, a Question, except it be the addition of other words thereto. ^{No amendment to words already agreed to.} See No. 136.

175. An Amendment proposed shall be disposed of before another Amendment to the original Question can be moved. ^{Order of moving amendments.} See No. 263.

176. A proposed Amendment may, by leave of the House, be withdrawn. ^{Proposed amendment withdrawn.} See No. 137.

177. Amendments may be moved to a proposed Amendment as if such proposed Amendment were an original Question. ^{Amendments to proposed amendments.} See No. 138.

178. When it is moved to omit words in the main Question, in order to insert or add others, no Amendment to the words proposed to be inserted or added can be received until the question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the main Question has been determined. ^{Proposal to omit words, Amendment to be inserted or added can be received until the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the main Question has been determined.} See No. 139.

179. When Amendments have been made, the main Question shall be put as amended. ^{Question as amended put.} See Nos. 140. and 263.

180. When Amendments have been moved but not made, the Question shall be put as originally proposed. ^{When amendments moved but not made.} See Nos. 141. and 263.

CHAPTER XV.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

181. An Order of the Day is a Bill or other matter which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration on a ^{Order of the Day defined.} See No. 147.

182. Unless the House otherwise direct, the Orders of the Day shall be disposed of in the order in which they stand upon the Notice Paper. ^{Disposal of Orders of Day.} See No. 148.

183. If, at the Adjournment of the House, any Orders of the Day have not been called on, such Orders of the Day shall be set down on the Notice Paper for the next sitting day at the end of the regular business of that day. See No. 150.

184. An Order of the Day may be discharged, although it has been debated. See No. 151.

185. An Order of the Day, in the absence of the Member in charge thereof, may, at the request of such Member, be moved by any other Member or postponed. See No. 152.

CHAPTER XVI.

DIVISIONS.

186. Whenever the Speaker states, on putting a question, that the Ayes or the Noes (as the case may be) have it, his opinion may be challenged by Members calling for a Division. New.

186. *A new Standing Order based on Parliamentary practice.*

187. A Division shall not be proceeded with unless more than one Member has called for a division. If in the opinion of the Speaker or the Chairman a Division is unnecessarily claimed, he may call on the Members who challenge his decision to rise in their places, and may thereupon, as he thinks fit, either declare the determination of the House or allow the Division to be proceeded with: See No. 293.

Provided that the Members challenging the decision shall be entitled to have their names recorded in the Votes and Proceedings. New.

187. The words "unless more than one Member has called for a division" have been substituted for "unless more than one voice has been given for the Ayes and likewise for the Noes". Based on House of Commons practice, provision has been made for the Speaker to decide whether a Division has been unnecessarily claimed.

188. Every Member shall vote in accordance with his voice and his vote shall be so recorded. See No. 294.

189. A Member calling for a Division shall not leave the Chamber, and shall vote with those who, in the opinion of the Speaker, were in the minority. See No. 295.

190. No member shall be entitled to vote in any Division upon a question (not being a matter of public policy) in which he has a direct pecuniary interest not held in common with the rest of the subjects of the Crown. The vote of a member may not be challenged except on a question of Privilege and immediately after the vote is cast, and the vote of a member determined to be so interested shall be disallowed. See No. 296.

190. *Vote to be challenged on a question of Privilege.*

191. No Member shall be entitled to vote in any Division, unless he was present within the Bar when the question was put with the doors locked. See No. 297.

192. Previously to any Division, Senators and strangers shall, if ordered, withdraw from below the Bar. See No. 298.

193. Before a Division is taken, the Clerk shall ring the division bell and turn a two-minute sand-glass, kept on the Table for that purpose, and the doors shall not be closed until after the lapse of two minutes, as indicated by such sand-glass. See No. 299.

194. The doors shall be closed and locked after the lapse of two minutes, and then no Member shall enter or leave the Chamber until after the Division. See No. 300.

194. The words "as soon as the Speaker shall think proper to direct" have been omitted.

195. When the doors have been locked, and all the Members are in their places, the Speaker shall state the Question put, Members divide to right and left. See No. 801.

Question to the House, and then direct the "Ayes" to proceed

to the right of the Chair, and the "Noes" to the left, and

shall appoint two Tellers for each side.

195. *The last word "side" has been inserted in lieu of "party".*

196. Every Member present within the Bar when the Question is then stated shall remain and vote, and no Member shall move from his place after the Tellers have been appointed till the result has been announced. See No. 802.

196. *"and no Member shall move from his place after the Tellers have been appointed till the result has been announced" has been added.*

197. 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 their list, and present the same to the Speaker, who will declare the result to the House. See No. 803.

198. In case there should be only one Member on a side on a Division, the Speaker, without completing the Division, shall forthwith declare the decision of the House. See No. 804.

199. While the House is dividing Members may speak, sitting, to a point of Order arising out of or during the division. See No. 805.

200. If a difficulty arise on any point of Order during a Division, it shall be decided if in the House by the Speaker, or in Committee by the Chairman. See No. 806.

201. An entry of the lists of Divisions in the House and in Committee shall be made by the Clerk in the Votes and Proceedings. See No. 807.

201. *Provision has been made for lists of Divisions in Committee to be recorded in the Votes and Proceedings: this is in accordance with present practice.*

202. In case of confusion, or error concerning the numbers reported, unless the same can be otherwise corrected, the House shall proceed to another Division. See No. 808.

203. If complaint be made to the House that a Division has been inaccurately reported, the Speaker may cause the record to be corrected. See No. 809.

204. In case of an equality of votes, the Speaker shall give a casting vote, and any reasons stated by him shall be entered in the Votes and Proceedings. See No. 810.

CHAPTER XVII.

PUBLIC BILLS.

STAGES OF BILL.

205. The stages through which every Bill shall pass in the House are:—1. Initiation. 2. First reading. 3. Second reading (which includes committal and report). 4. Third reading. See No. 805.

205. *A new Standing Order.*

INITIATION.

206. Every Public Bill (unless received from the Senate) shall be initiated either by a Motion for leave to bring in the Bill, specifying its intended title, or by a Motion that not less than two Members prepare and bring it in. See No. 153.

207. A Member, or Members, having leave to bring in a Bill, shall present a fair copy thereof, signed by him or them, to the House when moving the first reading. See No. 154.

207. *"signed by him or them" and "when moving the first reading" have been inserted.*

208. The title shall agree with the order of leave, and no clause shall be included in any Bill not coming within its title. See No. 155.

208. *"included" has been substituted for "inserted" and "not coming within" for "foreign to".*

209. Every Bill not prepared pursuant to the order of *it irregular, to be withdrawn.* See No. 156.

leave, or according to the Rules and Orders of the House, shall be ordered to be withdrawn.

FIRST READING.

210. On motion being made, the Question "That this *First reading.* See No. 157.

Bill be now read a first time" shall be put by the Speaker immediately after the Bill has been brought in, and shall be determined without amendment or debate.

210. "On motion being made" has been inserted, and "brought in" substituted for "received".

211. On every order for the reading of a Bill, the title *Sufficient to read title.* See No. 158.

only shall be read.

212. After the first reading, a future day shall be *Day fixed for second reading.* See No. 159.

appointed for the second reading of the Bill, and the Bill shall meanwhile be printed.

SECOND READING.

213. On the Order of the Day being read for the second *Question for second reading.* See No. 160.

reading of a Bill, on motion being made the Question shall be proposed "That this Bill be now read a second time."

214. Amendments may be moved to such Question by *Amendments to omitting "now" and adding "this day six months," such question.* See No. 161.

which, if carried, shall finally dispose of the Bill.

215. No other amendment may be moved to such Question *Amendments to be relevant.* See No. 162.

except in the form of an amendment strictly relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill, or coming within its title.

215. "a Resolution" has been omitted and "an amendment" inserted. The words "subject-matter of the" and "or coming within its title" have been inserted.

COMMITTAL AND CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE.

216. After the second reading, unless it be moved "That *Committal.—* See No. 163.

this Bill be referred to a Select Committee", the House shall *Instruction.—* forthwith, without further question being proposed, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Bill.

216. "or unless notice of an Instruction has been given" has been omitted, and after "forthwith" "without further question being proposed" has been inserted.

217. An Instruction to a Select Committee extending or *Instruction to Select Committee.* See No. 164.

restricting the order of reference, may be moved, after Notice, on any day prior to the report of the Committee.

218. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee and reported, notice may be given for its recommittal to a *Bill reported by Select Committee.* See No. 164.

Committee of the whole House.

219. No Motion for referring a Bill to a Select Committee shall be moved after the Chairman of Committees shall have reported the Bill.

220. In Committee the title and the preamble stand postponed without Question proposed, and the clauses shall be read in their order separately by the Chairman; and the Question shall be proposed by the Chairman on each clause, "That the clause stand as printed." The words of enactment at the head of the Bill shall not be put to the Committee.

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

222. The following order shall be observed in considering *Order in considering Bill.* See No. 165.

1. Clauses as printed.

2. Schedules as printed.

3. Postponed clauses (not having been specially postponed until after certain other clauses).

4. New clauses.

5. New schedules.

6. Preamble.

7. Title.

And in reconsidering the Bill upon recommittal the same order shall be followed.

223. Any Amendment may be moved to any part of the Bill, provided the same be within the title or relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill, and be otherwise in conformity with the Rules and Orders of the House. See No. 170.

223. "within the title or" inserted. See No. 171.

224. No Amendment for the imposition or for the increase of a tax, rate, or duty shall be moved in any Committee by any Member except a Minister. See No. 172.

224. "moved by any Member except a Minister" has been inserted in lieu of "proposed by any non-official Member"; and "on any Bill" has been deleted.

225. If a clause is amended, a further Question shall be proposed, "That the clause stand as amended." See No. 174.

226. A clause may be postponed. See No. 175.

226. "unless the same has already been amended" omitted.

227. If any Amendment shall have been made in the Bill not coming within the original title, such title shall be amended, and a Question proposed, "That this be the title of the Bill," and the Amendment thereof shall be specially reported to the House. See No. 176.

228. The precise duration of every Temporary Bill shall be expressed in a distinct clause at the end of the Bill. See No. 177.

229. No notice may be taken of any proceedings of a Committee of the Whole, or of a Select Committee on a Bill, until such proceedings have been reported. See No. 178.

230. When the Motion that the title stand part of the Bill has been passed, a Motion that a clause or clauses be reconsidered may be moved, but no new clause or amendment shall be at any time moved which is substantially the same as one already negatived by the Committee, or which is inconsistent with one that has been already agreed to by the Committee, unless a recommital of the Bill shall have intervened. See No. 172.

230. "When the Motion that the title stand part of the Bill has been passed a Motion that a clause or clauses be reconsidered may be moved, but" has been added at the beginning of the Standing Order.

FIRST REPORT TO ADOPTION OF REPORT.

231. When the Bill shall have been fully considered the Question shall be put, "That this Bill (or this Bill as amended) be reported," which being agreed to, the Chairman shall leave the Chair and report the Bill forthwith. See No. 179.

232. If a Bill be reported with Amendments, a future day shall be appointed for taking the report into consideration and moving its adoption, and the Bill, as reported, shall in the meantime be printed; but if no Amendments have been made the report may be at once adopted. See No. 180.

233. On the Motion for the adoption of the report the Bill may, on Motion, be recommitted, either in whole or in part; in which case, if Amendments be made and the Bill be reported, a subsequent day shall be fixed for taking the report into consideration and moving its adoption, and the Bill, as reported with the Amendments, shall in the meantime be printed; but if no Amendments have been made the report may be at once adopted. See No. 181.

THIRD READING, PASSING, ETC.

234. When the report is finally adopted, a future day shall be fixed, on Motion, for the third reading. See No. 182.

235. On the Order of the Day for the third reading being ^{Recommittal of} ^{Bill on motion} ^{for third} ^{reading.} ^{See No. 185.} read by the Clerk, and before Motion moved, "That this Bill may, on motion be now read a third time," the Bill may, on Motion, be recommitted, either in whole or in part; in which case, if Amendments be made, a subsequent day shall be appointed for the consideration of the report, and the Bill, as reported with the Amendments, shall in the meantime be printed; but if no Amendments have been made the report may be at once adopted and the Bill read the third time.

236. On the Order of the Day being read for the third ^{Question for} ^{third reading.} ^{See No. 184.} reading of a Bill, on motion being made the Question shall be proposed "That this Bill be now read a third time."

237. Amendments may be moved to such Question by ^{Amendments to} ^{such question.} ^{See No. 185.} omitting "now" and adding "this day six months," which, if carried, shall finally dispose of the Bill.

238. After the third reading no further Question shall be ^{bill passed.} ^{See No. 186.} put, and the Bill shall have passed the House.

239. Amendments of a verbal or formal nature may be ^{Verbal or formal} ^{amendments.} ^{See No. 187.} made, and clerical or typographical errors may be corrected, in any part of the Bill by the Chairman of Committees.

240. When a Bill originated in the House shall have ^{Certificate of} ^{Bill having} ^{passed.} ^{See No. 188.} passed, the Clerk shall certify at the top of the first page "This Bill originated in the House of Representatives; and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the Senate for its concurrence."

TRANSMISSION TO SENATE.

241. After a passed Bill shall have been certified by the ^{bill sent to} ^{Senate.} ^{See No. 189.} Clerk, it shall be sent with a Message desiring the concurrence of the Senate.

SENATE'S AMENDMENTS ON BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE.

242. When a Bill shall be returned from the Senate with ^{Amendments} ^{by Senate.} ^{See No. 190.} Amendments, the Message with such Amendments shall be printed, unless the House otherwise order, and a time fixed for taking the same into consideration in Committee of the Whole.

242. "in Committee of the Whole" has been added.

243. The Amendments made by the Senate shall be agreed ^{How disposed} ^{of.} ^{See No. 191.} to either with or without Amendments; or disagreed to; or the consideration thereof postponed; or the Bill ordered to be laid aside.

244. No Amendment shall be moved to an Amendment of ^{Relevancy.} ^{See No. 192.} the Senate that is not strictly relevant thereto; nor can an Amendment be moved to the Bill unless the same be relevant to, or consequent upon, either the acceptance or the rejection of an Amendment of the Senate.

245. When Amendments made by the Senate, in Bills ^{further} ^{proceeding after} ^{consideration of} ^{amendments.} ^{See No. 193.} which shall have first passed the House, shall have been agreed to by the House without Amendments, a Message shall be sent informing the Senate thereof; and if they shall have been agreed to with Amendments, the Bill shall be returned with a Schedule of such Amendments, in a Message desiring the concurrence of the Senate therein; and if they shall have been disagreed to, the Bill may be laid aside, or it may be again sent to the Senate, with a Message desiring its reconsideration.

246. In any case, when a Bill is returned to the Senate ^{Reasons for} ^{disagreeing.} ^{See No. 194.} with any of the Amendments made by the Senate disagreed to, the Message containing such Bill shall also contain Reasons for the House not agreeing to the Amendments proposed by the Senate; and such reasons shall be drawn up by a Committee of three Members, to be appointed for that purpose.

247. When Amendments shall have been made by the House on the Amendments of the Senate, a Schedule of such ^{form of} ^{schedule of} ^{amendments.} ^{See No. 195.} Amendments shall be prepared, containing reference to each Amendment of the Senate which has been amended by the House; and this Schedule shall accompany the Bill, and be certified by the Clerk.

248. If the Senate return the Bill with a Message informing the House that it— See No. 196.

- i. Insists on the original Amendments to which the House has disagreed, or
- ii. Disagrees to Amendments made by the House on the original Amendments of the Senate, or
- iii. Agrees to Amendments made by the House on the original Amendments of the Senate, with further Amendments:

the House may, as to i.—

Agree, with or without amendment, to the Amendments to which it had previously disagreed, and make, if necessary, consequential Amendments to the Bill; or insist on its disagreement to such Amendments;

and may, as to ii.—

Withdraw its Amendments and agree to the original Amendments of the Senate; or make further Amendments to the Bill consequent upon the rejection of its Amendments; or make new Amendments as alternative to the Amendments to which the Senate has disagreed; or insist on its Amendments to which the Senate has disagreed;

and may, as to iii.—

Agree, with or without amendment, to such further Amendments of the Senate, making consequential Amendments to the Bill, if necessary; or disagree thereto and insist on its own Amendments which the Senate has amended;

and in all such cases, if agreement be not thereby arrived at, and if the Bill be again returned by the Senate with any of the requirements of the House still disagreed to, the House shall order the Bill to be laid aside or request a Conference.

248. “and” (first word in third last line) has been inserted in lieu of “or”.

249. When the requirements of the Senate in the Bill When House finally agrees to Senate's amendments. See No. 197.

have been finally agreed to, a Message shall be sent informing the Senate thereof. See No. 198.

250. In whatever way the House shall dispose of a Bill Clerk to certify at every stage of the Bill.

returned with Amendments by the Senate, as hereinbefore described, the Clerk shall, at every stage, certify accordingly on the Bill.

BILLS RECEIVED A FIRST TIME FROM THE SENATE.

251. Public Bills coming to the House the first time from the Senate shall be proceeded with in all respects as similar Bills presented in pursuance of Orders of the House and Private Bills so coming, if accompanied by printed copies of the Reports and Proceedings of Select Committees of the Senate to which they have been referred, shall be proceeded with in like manner, unless the House shall otherwise order. See No. 199.

252. When any such Bill shall have been passed by the House, with or without amendment, it shall be returned to the Senate by Message, with the Clerk's certificate that “This Bill has been agreed to by the House without Amendment,” or, “with the Amendments indicated by the annexed Schedule,” as the case may require; and the concurrence of the Senate shall be desired to such Amendments. See No. 200.

253. When any Amendments shall have been made by the House to a Bill which shall have been first passed by the Senate, a Schedule of such Amendments shall be prepared, containing reference to the page, clause, and line of the Bill where the words are to be inserted or omitted, and describing the Amendments made; and this Schedule shall accompany the Bill, and be certified by the Clerk. See No. 204.

253. “clause” has been inserted between “page” and “line”.

254. If the Senate shall return such Bill with any of the Amendments made by the House disagreed to, or further Amendments made thereon, together with Reasons for its disagreeing to any such Amendments proposed by the House, the Message returning the Bill shall be printed, unless the House otherwise order, and a time fixed for taking the same into consideration.

When Senate returns Bill with amendments on House's amendments. See No. 201.

255. In cases where the Senate—

I. Disagrees to Amendments made by the House; or

II. Agrees to Amendments made by the House with Amendments:

the House may, as to I.—

Insist, or not insist, on its Amendments; or make further Amendments to the Bill consequent upon the rejection of its Amendments; or make new Amendments as alternative to the Amendments to which the Senate has disagreed; or order the Bill to be laid aside;

and may, as to II.—

Agree to the Senate's Amendments on its own Amendments, with or without amendment, making consequential Amendments to the Bill if necessary; or disagree thereto and insist on its own Amendments which the Senate has amended; or order the Bill to be laid aside;

and, unless the Bill shall be laid aside, a Message shall be sent to the Senate to such effect as the House has determined.

256. In any case when a Bill is returned to the Senate with any of the Amendments made by the Senate on the House's Amendments disagreed to, the Message returning such Bill shall also contain Reasons for the House not agreeing to the Amendments made by the Senate, and such Reasons shall be drawn up by a Committee of three Members, to be appointed for that purpose.

When Senate's further amendments returned disagreed to, reasons to accompany them. See No. 203.

257. When any further Amendments have been made by the House on the Senate's Amendments on the House's original Amendments to a Bill which shall have been first passed by the Senate, a Schedule of such further Amendments shall be prepared, containing reference to each Amendment of the Senate which has been amended by the House, and describing the further Amendment made; and this Schedule shall accompany the Bill, and be certified by the Clerk.

258. In whatever way the House shall dispose of a Bill returned by the Senate after being amended by the House, the Clerk shall, at every stage, certify accordingly on the Bill.

AMENDMENTS AFTER DISAGREEMENT.

259. No Amendment may be moved in any words of the Bill which, having received the concurrence of the Senate, have not been the subject of, or immediately affected by, some previous Amendment, unless such proposed Amendment be consequent upon an Amendment already agreed to or made by the House.

BILLS WHICH THE SENATE MAY NOT AMEND.

260. Whenever the Senate returns to the House any Bill from which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by Message, the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein, the House shall thereupon, or on a later day to be fixed, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the Message, and the subsequent proceedings shall be as follows:—

(a) The Committee may make any of such omissions or amendments, with or without modifications, and the Bill shall be reported to the House by the Chairman.

Message from Senate, requesting amendments. Now.

See No. 207.

See No. 202.

See No. 203.

See No. 205.

See No. 206.

- (b) The report may be adopted forthwith, or the question may be recommitted, or the adoption of the report may be negatived.
- (c) If the report be adopted, the omissions or amendments (if any) as agreed to by the House shall be made by the Clerk in the Bill, which shall be returned to the Senate with a Message, stating the manner in which the omissions or amendments requested by the Senate have been dealt with by the House, and desiring the concurrence of the Senate in the Bill.
- (d) If the report be negatived, or if in Committee the Chairman be moved out of the Chair by resolution without being ordered to report resolutions to the House, the Bill shall lapse, and no Message shall be sent thereon to the Senate.

260. *A new Standing Order.*

BILLS ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION.

261. Whenever the Third Reading of a Bill by which an alteration of the Constitution is proposed to be made shall not have been carried by an absolute majority of the House, the Bill shall be forthwith laid aside and shall not be revived during the same Session.

261. "the Third Reading of" inserted, "have passed the House of Representatives by less than" omitted and "not have been carried by" inserted.

LAPSED BILLS.

262. Any public Bill which lapses by reason of a Prorogation before it has reached its final stage may be proceeded with in the next ensuing Session at the stage it had reached in the preceding session, if a periodical election for the Senate or general election for either House has not taken place between such two Sessions, under the following conditions:—

- (a) If the Bill be in the possession of the House in which it originated, not having been sent to the other House, or, if sent, then returned by Message, it may be proceeded with by resolution of the House in which it is, restoring it to the Notice Paper.
- (b) If the Bill be in the possession of the House in which it did not originate, it may be proceeded with by resolution of the House in which it is, restoring it to the Notice Paper, but such resolution shall not be passed unless a Message has been received from the House in which it originated, requesting that its consideration may be resumed.

Any Bill so restored to the Notice Paper shall thenceforth be proceeded with in both Houses, as if its passage had not been interrupted by a Prorogation, and, if finally passed, be presented to the Governor-General for His Majesty's assent.

Should the motion for restoration to the Notice Paper be not agreed to by the House in which the Bill originated, the Bill may be introduced and proceeded with in the ordinary manner.

PRESENTATION FOR ASSENT.

263. Every Bill originated in the House of Representatives which shall have finally passed both Houses, shall be presented by the Speaker to the Governor-General for His Majesty's assent, having been first certified by the signature of the Clerk as having originated in the House, and as having finally passed both Houses.

263. "the Speaker" has been substituted for "the Clerk of the Parliaments".

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

264. Whenever the Governor-General shall return any Bill presented to him, and transmit therewith any Amendment

which he may recommend, such Amendment shall be considered and dealt with in the same manner as Amendments proposed by the Senate.

265. When the House shall have agreed to any Amendment proposed by the Governor-General with or without such amendments, if agreed to, to be forwarded to the Senate, such Amendment, together with any alterations rendered necessary to be made in the Bill in consequence of such Amendment, shall be forwarded to the Senate for its concurrence; and any Amendment made by the Senate thereto shall be dealt with in the same manner as Amendments made by the Senate in Bills originated in the House.

266. Amendments recommended by the Governor-General in Bills originated in the Senate which shall be agreed to by the Senate and forwarded for the concurrence of the House, shall be proceeded with in the same manner as Amendments made by the Senate on the House's Amendments to Bills first received from the Senate.

267. When Amendments recommended by the Governor-General in any Bill originated in the House have been agreed to by both Houses, with or without amendment, the Bill shall be fair printed and presented by the Speaker to the Governor-General, having been certified as in manner provided in Standing Order numbered 263; but if any such Amendment be disagreed to by the House, or if no agreement between the two Houses be arrived at thereon prior to the last day of the Session, the Speaker shall again present to the Governor-General for His Majesty's assent the Bill in the form at first presented by him for that purpose.

267. "the Speaker" substituted for "the Clerk of the Parliaments" in both instances where occurring: "prior to the last day of the Session" inserted after "thereon" and "His Majesty's assent" inserted in lieu of "his assent".

CHAPTER XVII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

268. The Quorum in Committee shall consist of the same number of Members as shall be requisite to form a Quorum* of the House.

268. "exclusive of the Chairman" omitted.

269. A Committee of the Whole shall be appointed by resolution, "That the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole," either immediately or on a future day.

270. Whenever an Order of the Day is read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole the Speaker leaves the Chair without putting any Question, and the House therupon resolves itself into a Committee, unless upon Notice given reference to a Select Committee is proposed from the Chair.

270. "reference to a Select Committee" substituted for "an Instruction thereto".

271. As soon as the Speaker has left the Chair the Chairman shall take the Chair of the Committee at the Table.

272. When any matter 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 for the Committee has been read, shall forthwith leave the Chair, and the House shall again resolve itself into such Committee.

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

274. Every Question in Committee shall be decided in the same manner as in the House itself, the Chairman having only a Casting Vote, and any reasons stated by him shall be entered in the Votes and Proceedings.

274. "Votes and Proceedings" inserted in lieu of "weekly report of Divisions".

* By Section 39 of *The Constitution*, a Quorum is "at least one-third of the whole number of the members of the House of Representatives."

275. Divisions shall be demanded and taken in Committee in the same manner as in the House itself.	Divisions in Committee.	See No. 311.
276. A Motion contradictory of a previous decision of the Committee shall not be entertained in the same Committee.	Contradictory Motions.	See No. 223.
277. A Motion moved in Committee need not be seconded.	Motions need not be seconded.	See No. 224.
278. Except as provided by these Standing Orders, the same rules for regulating the conduct of business shall be observed in Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman of Committees being invested with the same authority as the Speaker for the preservation of order; but disorder in a Committee may be censured by the House only on receiving a report.	Order in debate.	See No. 227.
278. <i>"Except as provided by these Standing Orders"</i> <i>inserted at commencement of Standing Order.</i>		
279. If any objection is taken to a decision of the Chairman of Committees, such objection shall be stated at once in writing, and may be forthwith decided by the Committee, or the Committee may decide forthwith that the matter be reported to the Speaker. The Chairman shall thereupon leave the Chair, and the House resume. The matter having been reported by the Chairman to the Speaker, and Members who desire to do so having addressed themselves thereto, the Speaker shall give his ruling. After the decision of the Committee or the Speaker, as the case may be, the proceedings in Committee shall be resumed where they were interrupted.	Objection to decision of Chairman.	See No. 228.
279. <i>When objection is taken to a ruling of the Chairman, provision is now made for the matter to be referred to the Speaker.</i>		
280. The Chairman shall direct words objected to to be taken down, in order that the same may be reported to the House.	Words taken down in Committee.	See No. 229.
281. Every such objection must be taken at the time when such words are used.	Words to be objected to when used.	See No. 230.
282. If any sudden disorder shall arise in Committee the Speaker may resume the Chair.	Speaker may resume Chair when disorder arises.	See No. 231.
283. The Speaker shall resume the Chair whenever a Message is brought from the Governor-General, or when the time is come for holding a Conference, or for doing anything which the House has ordered to be done at a stated time.	When Message comes from Governor-General, &c.	See No. 232.
284. If it appear, upon a Division in Committee, that a Quorum of Members is not present, the Chairman shall leave the Chair of the Committee, and shall inform the Speaker thereof, but make no further report. No decision of the Committee shall be considered to have been arrived at by such Division.	Want of quorum in Division.	See No. 233.
285. If any Member shall take notice that a Quorum of Members is not present, then the Chairman shall count the Committee, and if a Quorum be not present within two minutes he shall inform the Speaker thereof, but shall make no further report. If a Quorum be present, the Committee shall proceed with the business where interrupted.	Counted by Chairman.	New.
284 and 285. <i>These Standing Orders comprise existing Standing Order 233 divided and redrafted.</i>		
286. If the proceedings of a Committee be interrupted by a count-out followed by an adjournment of the House, the House may order the resumption of such Committee on a future day, on Motion with notice, and the proceedings shall then be resumed at the point where they were so interrupted.	Resumption of proceedings after count-out.	See No. 235.
287. When all matters referred to a Committee have been considered the 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 to sit again.	Report.—Report of progress.	See No. 236.
288. A Motion may be moved during the proceedings of a Committee "That the Chairman do report progress and ask leave to sit again", and such question shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate.	Motion to report progress.	See No. 237.

289. A Motion "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair", which question shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate, will, if carried, supersede the proceedings of a Committee; but the Committee may, on Motion with notice, be revived for a future day. Motion that
Chairman leave
Chair. See No. 238.

290. The Resolutions reported from a Committee may be taken into consideration forthwith and may be agreed to or disagreed to by the House, or recommitted to the Committee, or the further consideration thereof postponed. Resolutions of
Committee. See No. 239.

290. "taken into consideration forthwith" has been inserted.

COMMITTEES OF SUPPLY AND OF WAYS AND MEANS.

291. The Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session, so soon as an Address has been agreed to in answer to His Excellency the Governor-General's speech. Committees
appointed each
Session. See No. 240.

292. On the Order of the Day being read for the Committee of Supply or Committee of Ways and Means, the Speaker shall put the question "That I do now leave the Chair," but where either of these Committees has reported progress, the Speaker shall, on the Order of the Day being read, leave the Chair without putting any question. Speaker leaves
Chair without
putting
question. See No. 241.

293. Except that while the Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means are open, the first Order of the Day on every third Thursday shall be either Supply or Ways and Means, and that on that Order of the Day being read the Speaker shall put the Question "That I do now leave the Chair," on which question any Member shall be at liberty to address the House or move any Amendment thereon. Exception. See No. 241.

294. Any Motion for the imposition of any charge upon the people or for the appropriation of any public revenue shall be considered in a Committee of the Whole House or of Supply or Ways and Means before any resolution or vote of the House do pass thereon. Motion for any
public aid or
charge upon
the people. See No. 242.

294. "or of Supply or Ways and Means" inserted.

295. Any report of Resolutions from the Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means shall be ordered to be considered on a future day. Such Resolutions may be agreed to, postponed, recommitted, or disagreed to. Report. See No. 244.

296. No Amendment whereby the charge upon the people will be increased may be moved to any such Resolution, unless such charge so increased shall not exceed the charge already existing by virtue of any Act of the Parliament. Tax not to be
increased on
report. See No. 247.

297. The Chairman, if he is directed to ask that the Committee may have leave to sit again, shall acquaint the House, and the House may appoint a day accordingly. Leave to sit
again. See No. 245.

CHAPTER XIX.

INFRINGEMENT OF ORDER, AND ARREST.

298. If any Member has— Disorder in
debate. See No. 50.

- (a) persistently and wilfully obstructed the business of the House; or
- (b) been guilty of disorderly conduct; or
- (c) used objectionable words, which he has refused to withdraw; or
- (d) persistently and wilfully refused to conform to the Standing Orders or any one or more of them; or
- (e) persistently and wilfully disregarded the authority of the Chair—

he may be named by the Speaker, or, if any of the above-named offences has been committed by a Member in Committee, by the Chairman. Offence in
Committee.

If the offence has been committed in the House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, "That such Member be suspended from the service of the House"; and, if the offence has been committed in Committee, the Chairman shall, on a motion being made, put the same Question in a similar way, and, if the motion be carried, shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee and report the circumstance to the House; and the Speaker shall thereupon, without a motion being necessary, put the same Question, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself.

299. If any Member be suspended under the foregoing Order, his suspension on the first occasion shall be for the remainder of that day's sitting; on the second occasion during the same Session for one week; and on the third or any subsequent occasion during the same Session for one month.

During the third or any subsequent period of suspension the Member affected shall be excluded from Parliament House and the precincts thereof; and the Speaker shall give such direction as he may think necessary for the enforcement of this Standing Order.

298 and 299. *Existing Standing Order 59 concerning the suspension of Members has been redrafted and periods of suspension apply to "the same Session."*

300. The Speaker or the Chairman shall order a Member whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House during the remainder of that day's sitting; and the Serjeant-at-Arms shall act on such orders as he may receive from the Chair in pursuance of this Standing Order. Any Member ordered to withdraw from the House pursuant to this Standing Order shall not return during the same sitting except by permission of the Speaker or Chairman.

300. *New Standing Order based on Standing Order of House of Commons.*

301. In the case of grave disorder arising in the House, the Speaker may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn or suspend the House without question put, or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

301. *New Standing Order based on Standing Order of the House of Commons.*

302. If any Member shall wilfully disobey any order of the House, he may be ordered to attend to answer for his conduct; and, unless his explanation be deemed satisfactory, the House may direct the Serjeant-at-Arms to take such Member into custody.

303. The Serjeant-at-Arms attending the House shall, from time to time, on being so directed by the Speaker, take or deliver into custody any stranger whom he may see, or who may be reported to him to be, in any part of the Chamber appropriated to the Members of the House; and also any stranger who, having been admitted into any other part of the House or gallery, shall misconduct himself, or shall not withdraw when strangers are directed to withdraw, while the House or any Committee of the whole House is sitting; and no person so taken into custody shall be discharged out of custody except on the special order of the House and on payment of the fees hereinafter provided.

304. When any Member or other person shall have been taken into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, such arrest shall be reported to the House by the Speaker without delay; and the House shall fix the time for such Member or other person being brought to the Bar, to be dealt with by the House.

Proceedings on
report of
offence.

New.

Speaker may
adjourn House
or suspend
sitting in case
of grave
disorder.

New.

See No. 55.

Arrest of
strangers in
House or
gallery.

See No. 60.

Arrest of
Member or
stranger to be
reported.

See No. 61.

304. "to be dealt with by the House" has been substituted for "to receive orders for commitment or discharge after payment of the prescribed fees."

305. The following fee shall be payable to the Serjeant-at-Arms as remuneration for his personal expenses incurred in the custody of the person arrested; and no person ordered by the House to be detained by him shall be discharged out of custody until such fee be paid by that person, viz.:—

For each day's detention, including sustenance £1 1s.

See No. 62.

CHAPTER XX.

STRANGERS.

306. The Speaker only shall have the privilege of admitting strangers into the portion of the Chamber below the Bar. Senators shall have the privilege of admission there without orders. The Speaker may admit distinguished strangers to a seat on the floor of the House.

See No. 63.

306. "The Speaker may admit distinguished strangers to a seat on the floor of the House" has been added.

307. Every Member may each day, by written orders, admit three strangers to the gallery.

See No. 64.

308. If at any sitting of the House, or in Committee, any Member shall take notice that strangers are present, the Speaker or the Chairman (as the case may be) shall forthwith put the Question "That strangers be ordered to withdraw," which shall be decided without debate; Provided that the Speaker or the Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, order the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the Chamber.

See No. 65.

309. While the House or a Committee of the Whole is sitting, no Member shall bring any stranger into any part of the Chamber appropriated to the Members of the House.

See No. 66.

CHAPTER XXI.

ACCOUNTS, PAPERS, AND RETURNS.

310. Accounts and Papers may be ordered to be laid before the House, and the Clerk shall communicate to the Minister for the Department concerned all orders for Papers made by the House; and such Papers when returned shall be laid on the Table by the Clerk.

See No. 312.

310. "the Department concerned" has been substituted for "External Affairs".

311. When the Royal Prerogative is concerned in any Account or Paper, an Address shall be presented to the Governor-General, praying that such Account or Paper may be laid before the House.

See No. 313.

312. Motions for the production of Despatches, or other correspondence addressed to the Governor-General, or for any information emanating from His Excellency, shall be in form—"That an Address be presented to His Excellency," to that effect.

See No. 314.

313. Other Papers may be presented by the Speaker, or pursuant to Statute, or by command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

See No. 315.

313. "by the Speaker" has been inserted.

314. All Papers and Documents laid upon the Table of the House shall be considered public. Papers not ordered to be printed may be inspected at the Offices of the House.

See No. 316.

at any time by Members, and, with permission of the Speaker, by other persons, and copies thereof or extracts therefrom may be made.

315. A document relating to public affairs quoted from ^{Quoting documents.} by a Minister, unless stated to be of a confidential nature or such as should more properly be obtained by Address, shall, if required by any Member, be laid on the Table. See No. 317.

315. "shall, if required by any Member, be laid on the Table" substituted for "may be called for and made a public document."

316. On any Paper being laid before the House, it shall ^{Printing of Papers.} be in order for a Minister to move forthwith (1) That it be read, and, if necessary, a day appointed for its consideration; (2) That it be printed. See No. 318.

Provided that if a Motion for the printing of a Paper has not been moved forthwith by a Minister, a Motion, on notice, for the printing of a Paper may be moved on any subsequent day.

316. "for a Minister" inserted, "forthwith" inserted after "move" and the proviso has been added: this is the proviso from existing Standing Order 322 in amended form.

CHAPTER XXII.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

317. Unless the House otherwise direct, all Select ^{Seven Members} Committees shall be appointed on Motion, and shall consist ^{form Select Committee.} of the Mover and six other Members to be nominated. See No. 325.

318. Members may be discharged from attending a ^{Member discharged and added.} Committee, and other Members appointed, after previous notice has been given. See No. 328.

319. The Speaker shall be *ex officio* a Member of the ^{Speaker member of certain Committees only.—Chairman of Committees.} Standing Orders Committee, of the Library Committee, and not liable to be chosen on any other; and if the Chairman of Committees be chosen to serve on a Committee, and shall decline to do so, a Member shall be chosen in his stead, in the same manner as the other Members were chosen. See No. 329.

320. No Member shall sit on a Committee who shall be personally interested in the inquiry before such Committee. ^{No Interested Member to be on a Committee.} See No. 327.

321. On the appointment of every Committee, a day shall be fixed for the reporting of its proceedings to the House, by which day the final Report of the Committee shall be brought up by the Chairman, unless further time be moved for and granted; but the House may at any time prior to such day receive the final Report of the Committee. See No. 329.

322. In all Committees consisting of seven Members, three ^{Quorum in Committees.} shall form a Quorum, unless otherwise ordered; and, if at any time the Quorum be not present, it shall be incumbent on the Chairman to suspend the proceedings of the Committee until a Quorum be present, or to adjourn the Committee. See No. 330.

322. "five" has been altered to "three", and "unless otherwise ordered" has been inserted.

323. If, after the lapse of a quarter of an hour from the time appointed for the meeting of a Committee, there shall not be a Quorum, the Members present may retire, and their names shall be entered on the Minutes; and the Clerk attending the Committee shall issue notices for a meeting for the next business day. ^{When no meeting takes place.} See No. 331.

324. The Mover of the Motion for the Committee shall fix the time for the first meeting of the Committee. See No. 332.

325. Every Committee, previously to the commencement of business, shall elect one of its Members to be Chairman, ^{Chairman appointed; casting vote.} who shall only have a casting vote. See No. 333.

326. An entry shall be made in the proceedings of the ^{Records of proceedings and divisions.} names of the Members attending each Committee meeting, and of every Motion or Amendment moved in the Committee, together with the name of the Mover thereof; and if any

Division take place in the Committee, the Chairman shall take down the names of the Members voting in any such Division, distinguishing on which side of the question they respectively vote.

327. A Committee may adjourn from time to time, and, by order of the House, from place to place. Adjournment of Committee. See No. 335.

328. All Committees sitting at the time the Speaker is about to take the Chair shall be informed thereof by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and all proceedings after such notice shall be null and void: Provided that with the consent of the House a Committee may sit during the sittings of the House. Committees suspend business on Speaker taking Chair. See No. 336. See No. 337.

329. Whenever it may be necessary, the House may give a Committee power to send for persons, papers, and records. Power to send for persons and records. See No. 338.

330. The Chairman of a Committee shall direct the Clerk attending the Committee to summon the Witnesses to be examined before such Committee. Clerk of Committee to summon witnesses. See No. 339.

331. The examination of Witnesses before every Committee shall be conducted as follows, viz.:—The Chairman shall first put to the Witness, in an uninterrupted series, all such questions as he may deem essential, 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; and the name of every Member so interrogating a Witness shall be noted and prefixed to the questions asked. Examination of witnesses. See No. 340.

332. When a 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. See No. 341.

333. Members of the House may be present when a Committee is examining Witnesses; but shall withdraw if requested by the Chairman or any Member of the Committee; and shall always withdraw when the Committee is deliberating. Admission of other Members. See No. 342.

334. No Strangers, or Members not being of the Committee, shall be admitted at any time to a Secret Committee. Secret Committees. See No. 343.

335. 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, unless authorized by the House, be disclosed or published by any Member of such Committee, or by any other person. Evidence not to be disclosed. See No. 344.

335. *“unless authorized by the House” has been added.*

336. By leave of the House a Committee may report from time to time its proceedings with or without the evidence, or the evidence only. Progress Reports. See No. 345.

337. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of every Committee to prepare a Draft Report. Chairman to prepare Report. See No. 346.

338. The Chairman shall read to the Committee, at a meeting convened for the purpose, the whole of his Draft Report, which may at once be considered, but, if desired by any Member, it shall be printed and circulated amongst the Committee and a subsequent day fixed for its consideration. In considering the Report, the Chairman shall read it paragraph by paragraph, proposing the Question to the Committee at the end of each paragraph—“That it do stand part of the Report.” A Member objecting to any portion of the Report shall move his Amendment at the time the paragraph he wishes to amend shall be under consideration, but no protest or dissent shall be added to the Report. Consideration of Draft Report. See No. 347.

339. If any Member, other than the Chairman, submit an Alternative Draft Report, the Committee shall first decide upon which Report it will proceed. Alternative Draft Report. See No. 348.

340. After the Draft Report has been considered, the whole or any paragraph thereof may be reconsidered and amended. Reconsideration. See No. 349.

341. Every Report of a Committee shall be signed by the ^{Chairman to} _{sign Report.} See No. 350.

Chairman, and any papers laid before the Committee shall be indorsed by the Clerk attending the Committee.

341. Provision has been made for the Clerk attending the Committee to endorse papers in lieu of the Chairman.

342. The Report of a Committee shall be presented to the ^{Report brought} _{up.} See No. 351.

House by the Chairman, and may be read.

343. Upon the presentation of a Report, no discussion ^{without} _{discussion.} See No. 352.

shall take place; but the Report may be ordered to be printed with the documents accompanying it.

344. If any further proceeding be necessary upon a Report ^{Motion for} _{subsequent} ^{certain} _{witnesses before} See No. 353.

of a Committee, such proceeding shall be brought under the ^{proceedings.}

consideration of the House by a specific Motion, of which notice must be given in the usual manner.

344. *"further" has been inserted.*

345. Payment may be made according to the following ^{Payment of} _{certain} ^{witnesses before} See No. 354.

scale to any professional or other Witnesses or to persons whom the Committee 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 shall be sufficient authority for its payment by the Clerk of the House.

Attendance of professional witness { At the discretion
of the Committee.

Attendance of ordinary witness £ s. d.

Travelling expenses (if more than six miles), actually and reasonably incurred.

Hotel and other expenses, per day .. 0 12 0

Additional compensation for loss of time in certain cases and special payments shall be determined by the Committee.

345. *New rates of witness fees have been included; and travelling expenses "actually and reasonably incurred".*

346. No Committee of the House shall confer with a Committee of the Senate without leave of the House. See No. 355.

347. When any such order has been made it shall be communicated by Message to the Senate with a request that leave may be given to the Committee of the Senate to confer with the Committee of the House. See No. 356.

348. Every Committee of the House directed to confer with any Committee of the Senate may confer freely by word of mouth, unless the House shall otherwise order. See No. 357.

349. The proceedings of every Conference between a Committee of the House and a Committee of the Senate shall be reported in writing to the House by its own Committee. See No. 358.

350. Lists of all Committees shall be exhibited in suitable places. List of Members serving. See No. 359.

350. *"affixed" omitted. "exhibited" inserted. "suitable places" inserted in place of "some conspicuous place in the Lobby and Offices".*

CHAPTER XXIII.

WITNESSES.

351. Witnesses, not being Members, shall be ordered to attend before the House, or a Committee of the Whole, by summons under the hand of the Clerk of the House, or before a Select Committee, by summons under the hand of the Clerk attending the Committee. Witnesses, by whom summoned. See No. 360.

352. If a Witness fails or refuses to attend or to give evidence, the House, on being acquainted therewith, shall deal with the matter. Recusant witness. See No. 361.

353. When the attendance of a Member is ordered by the House to be examined by the House or a Committee of the Whole, he shall be summoned by the Speaker to attend in his place. Members, how summoned. See No. 362.

354. 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 to come, or to give evidence or information as a Witness to the Committee, the Committee shall acquaint the House therewith, and not again summon such Member to attend the Committee.

355. If any information come before any Committee that charges 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.

356. When the attendance of a Member of the Senate, or any Officer of the Senate, is desired, to be examined by the House or any Committee thereof (not being a Committee on a Private Bill), a Message shall be sent to the Senate to request that the Senate give leave to such Member or Officer to attend, in order to his being examined accordingly.

357. Should the Senate request by Message the attendance of a Member of the House before the Senate or any Committee thereof, the House may forthwith authorize such Member to attend, if he think fit. The House, if similarly requested by the Senate, may, if the House thinks fit, also instruct its own Officers to attend the Senate or any Committee thereof.

357. "a Select Committee of the Senate" in each instance has been altered to "the Senate or any Committee thereof".

358. When a Witness shall be in the custody of the keeper of any prison, such keeper may be ordered to bring the Witness in safe custody, in order to his being examined, and from time to time as often as his attendance shall be thought necessary; and the Speaker may issue his warrant accordingly.

358. "may be ordered to issue" has been altered to "may issue".

359. All Witnesses examined before the House, or any Committee thereof, are entitled to the protection of the House in respect of anything that may be said by them in their evidence.

360. When a Witness is examined by the House, or a Committee of the Whole, the Bar is kept down.

361. When the Witness appears before the House he shall be examined by the Speaker, and any questions addressed by Members are taken to be put through the Speaker.

362. In Committee of the Whole, any Member may put questions directly to the Witness.

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

364. A Member of the House shall be examined in his place.

365. No Officer of the House, or shorthand 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.

CHAPTER XXIV.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

366. Communication with the Senate may be by Message, by Conference, or by Select Committees conferring with each other.

367. Every Message from the House to the Senate shall be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print, signed by the Speaker, and delivered by the Clerk-Assistant or the Serjeant-at-Arms.

367. "or in print" has been added after "in writing"; and "during the sitting of the House" has been deleted.

By Select Committee --If Member refuse to attend. See No. 368.

See No. 364.

See No. 365.

See No. 366.

See No. 367.

See No. 368.

See No. 369.

See No. 370.

See No. 371.

See No. 372.

See No. 373.

See No. 374.

See No. 375.

See No. 376.

368. It shall be in order at any time to move, without notice, that any resolution of the House be communicated by Message to the Senate. Resolution communicated to Senate without notice. See No. 377.

369. Every Message from the Senate shall be received without delay by the Clerk-Assistant or the Serjeant-at-Arms at the Bar, and be reported by the Speaker as early as convenient, and a time named for its consideration. Messages from the Senate, by whom received. See No. 378.

369. "future" omitted before "time", and "or it may, by leave, be dealt with at once" omitted.

CHAPTER XXV.

CONFERENCES.

370. Conferences desired by the House with the Senate shall in all cases be requested by Message. Conference requested by Message. See No. 379.

371. In requesting any Conference, the Message from the House shall state, in general terms, the object for which the Conference is desired and the number of Managers proposed to serve thereon, which shall be not less than five. Object of Conference and number of Managers to be stated. See No. 380.

372. Every Motion for requesting a Conference shall contain the names of the Members proposed by the Mover to be the Managers for the House. Motion for Conference to contain names of Managers. See No. 381.

373. During any Conference the business of the House shall be suspended. During Conference business suspended. See No. 382.

374. No Conference shall be requested by the House upon the subject of any Bill or Motion of which the Senate is at the time in possession. By whom Conference demanded. See No. 384.

375. The Managers to represent the House in a Conference requested by the Senate shall consist of the same number of Members as those of the Senate. Managers to equal in number those appointed by Senate. See No. 385.

376. In respect of any Conference requested by the Senate the time and place for holding the same shall be appointed by the House; and when the House requests a Conference, it shall agree to its being held at such time and place as shall be appointed by the Senate, and such agreement shall be communicated by Message. House agreeing to Conference to name time and place. See No. 386.

377. At all Conferences requested by the Senate the Managers for the House shall assemble at the time and place appointed, and receive the Managers of the Senate. House agreeing to Conference to receive Managers for Senate. See No. 387.

378. At all Conferences the reasons or resolutions of the House, to be communicated by the Managers, shall be in writing; and the Managers shall not receive any such communication from the Managers for the Senate unless the same be in writing. Communication at Conferences to be in writing. See No. 388.

379. At all Conferences it shall be the duty of the Managers for the House to read the reasons or resolutions to be communicated by them, and to deliver the same to the Managers for the Senate, or to hear and receive from the Managers for the Senate the reasons or resolutions communicated by the latter; whereupon the Managers for the House shall be at liberty to confer freely by word of mouth with the Managers for the Senate. Proceedings at Conferences. See No. 389.

380. It shall be the endeavour of the Managers for the House to obtain either a withdrawal, by the Managers of the Senate, of the point in dispute between the Houses, or a settlement of the same by way of modification or further amendment; but, in the case of Bills, no amendment (not being a consequential amendment) shall be suggested by them to any words of a Bill to which both Houses have so far agreed, unless these be immediately affected by the disagreement in question. Duties of Managers. See No. 390.

381. The Managers for the House shall, when the Conference has terminated, report their proceedings to the House forthwith. Proceedings to be reported. See No. 391.

CHAPTER XXVI.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

382. In every Message proposing to the Senate the appointment of a Joint Committee, the House will state the number of Members it will appoint to serve on such Committee. Number of Members to serve. See No. 392.

383. Whenever the Senate shall agree to a proposal from the House 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 Senate; and in every Message agreeing to a proposal by the Senate for the appointment of a Joint Committee, the House will name the time and place for the first meeting of such Committee. Time and place of first meeting. See No. 393.

384. The House may fix the Quorum of its members who shall be present to constitute a sitting of a Joint Committee. Quorum of Joint Committee. Subject to this a Joint Committee shall fix its own Quorum. See No. 394.

384. "shall" omitted and "may" inserted, and "Subject to this a Joint Committee shall fix its own Quorum" has been added.

385. On receipt of a Message from the Senate agreeing to appoint the same number of Members of that House to serve on the proposed Joint Committee, the House will proceed to appoint the number of Members agreed upon to serve on such Committee. Number of Members appointed by House. New. See No. 395.

385. *A new Standing Order.*

386. The proceedings of every Joint Committee shall be reported to the House by the Members it shall have appointed to serve on the Committee. Report of proceedings. See No. 396.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BALLOTTING.

387. A Ballot shall be taken whenever the House thinks fit. When ballot taken. Now.

387. *"A new Standing Order.*

388. Before the House proceeds to any Ballot, the bells shall be rung as in a Division. Bells rung prior to ballot. See No. 325.

389. Unless otherwise expressly provided, a Ballot shall be taken in the following manner:—Each Member present shall give to the Clerk a list of the names of such Members as he may think fit and proper to be chosen at such Ballot; and if any list contain a larger or lesser number of names than are to be chosen it shall be void and rejected. And when all the lists are collected, the Clerk, with the Mover acting as scrutineer, shall ascertain and report to the Speaker the names of the Members having the greatest number of votes, which Members shall be declared to be chosen. In the event of an equality of votes, the names of the Members concerned shall be submitted to a further Ballot. Manner of taking ballot. See No. 324.

389. *In the event of an equality of votes provision has been made for a further Ballot, instead of being chosen by lot.*

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ADDRESSES TO THE KING OR THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

390. Whenever it be deemed proper to present an Address to His Majesty or the Governor-General, the same shall be moved, except in cases of urgency, after notice in the usual manner. How moved. See No. 396.

391. Addresses of congratulation or condolence to members of the Royal Family shall also be moved in a similar manner. Addresses to Royal Family. How moved. See No. 397.

392. Addresses to His Majesty or to members of the Royal Family shall be transmitted to the Governor-General by the Speaker, who shall request His Excellency to cause the same to be forwarded for presentation. *Addresses to King sent to the Governor-General by Speaker.* See No. 393.

393. Addresses to the Governor-General shall be presented by the Speaker, unless the House otherwise order. *Presentation of Addresses to Governor-General.* See No. 399.

394. When an Address is ordered to be presented by the whole House, the Speaker, with the House, shall proceed to such place as the Governor-General may appoint, and being admitted to the Governor-General's presence, the Speaker shall read the Address to the Governor-General, the Members who moved and seconded such Address being on his left hand. *When presented by whole House.* See No. 400.

395. The Governor-General's answer to any Address presented by the whole House shall be reported by the Speaker. *Governor-General's reply.* See No. 401.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

396. Whenever a Message from the Governor-General shall be announced the business before the House shall be immediately suspended, and the bearer of the Message, not being a Member, shall be introduced to deliver the Message at the Bar, where it will be received by the Clerk, who will at once bear the same to the Speaker. *Messages, how received.* See No. 402.

397. The Speaker shall immediately read the Message to the House, Members being uncovered. *To be forthwith read by Speaker.* See No. 403.

398. So soon as the Message has been read by the Speaker, the bearer of the Message will withdraw. *Messenger to withdraw.* See No. 404.

399. The Message may, if necessary, be at once taken into consideration, or be ordered to be printed and a future day fixed for taking the same into consideration. *When considered.* See No. 405.

400. A Message from the Governor-General may be presented to the House by a Minister, but not during a debate, or so as to interrupt a Member whilst speaking. *May be communicated by Minister.* See No. 406.

401. Any Message from the Governor-General forwarding any Estimates shall be referred to the Committee of Supply, and any Message recommending the appropriation of money by Bill shall be referred to a Committee of the whole House. *Messages referred to Committee.* New.

401. *A new Standing Order based on practice.*

CHAPTER XXX.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.

402. In cases of urgent necessity, any Standing or Sessional Order or Orders of the House may be suspended for the day's sitting, on Motion, duly moved and seconded, without notice: Provided that such Motion is carried by a majority of the whole number of the Members of the House. *Motion for suspension.* See No. 407.

403. When a Motion for the suspension of any Standing or Sessional Order or Orders appears on the Notice Paper, such Motion may be carried by a majority of votes. *Motion for suspension with notice.* See No. 408.

403. *"Votes" has been substituted for "voices".*

404. The suspension of Standing Orders is limited in its operation to the particular purpose for which such suspension has been sought. *Limitation of suspension.* See No. 409.

DURATION OF STANDING ORDERS.

405. The whole of these Standing Orders shall continue in force until altered, amended, or repealed. *In force till altered.* See No. 410.

CHAPTER XXXI.

JOINT STANDING ORDERS.

NUMBERING OF ACTS ASSENTED TO.

I. Every public Act which shall have passed both Houses Acts to be numbered. See No. 1.
 and received His Majesty's assent, shall be numbered at the top by the proper officer in the order in which the Governor-General assents thereto, or makes known the King's assent thereto, and shall have the date of such assent, or in the case of a Bill which shall have been reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, of such reservation, and also the date of proclamation of assent, following the words, "Assented to" or "Reserved" and "Assent proclaimed" respectively (as the case may be), within parentheses, immediately after the title; and one copy of such Act, bearing the signature of the Governor-General, shall be retained by the Clerk for deposit amongst the records of the Parliament.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

II. The Members present at the joint sitting, under (Section 57, *The Constitution*, shall appoint by ballot a *The Constitution.*) See No. 2.
 Member to preside, and until such appointment the Clerk of the Senate shall act as Chairman.

III. The Member chosen to preside shall present to the Presentation of Governor-General for the Royal Assent any proposed law Bill. See No. 3.
 duly passed at such joint sitting.