

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT

FROM THE

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE,

AND

PROPOSED STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1943

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Speaker (Mr. Nairn)	Sir George Bell
The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin)	Mr. Blackburn
The Chairman of Committees (Mr. Prowse)	Mr. Makin
The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Fadden)	Sir Earle Page
Mr. Beasley	

REPORT

The Standing Rules and Orders adopted temporarily in 1901, and amended from time to time, require further amendment and consolidation.

In 1937, the Standing Orders Committee made a review of the Rules and brought down a comprehensive report which has never been considered by the House. The present Standing Orders Committee has taken the 1937 Report as a basis and has framed further amendments. It now presents the result of the deliberations of the two Committees in the form of a schedule of Standing Rules and Orders. Obsolete rules, e.g., those on instructions to Committees, have been omitted. New Rules have been framed to declare new practices which have developed. Reasons for proposed amendments are stated in the Schedule.

The Committee recommends adoption of the Schedule as the Standing Rules and Orders of the House.

RECEIVED
12 FEB 1943
F. Curran
Clerk
PRESENTED
12 FEB 1943

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

PROPOSED STANDING RULES
AND ORDERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1963.
~~1937.~~

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(As Amended by the Standing Orders Committee, 1937.)

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.

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.

STANDING RULES AND ORDERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL RULE FOR CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

1. In all cases not provided for hereinafter, or by Sessional or other Orders or practice of the House, resort 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.

Practice of House of Commons to be observed, unless other provision is made.

See No. 1.

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 Divisions and sworn, or make affirmation, as prescribed by *The Constitution*. Returns to 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. 16.

House to attend to hear Speech.	New—Practice of Parliament.	4. When a Message is received summoning the House to hear the Speech, the Speaker and the House shall meet at the place appointed by the Governor-General to receive the Message. 4. <i>A new Standing Order which is in accordance with present practice.</i>
When Parliament opened by Commissioners.	See No. 15.	5. When the reasons for calling Parliament to meet are announced by Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General, the same forms shall be observed by the House when the Governor-General opens Parliament in person.
House returns to its own Chamber.	See No. 17.	6. The Speaker and the House, having heard the Message of the Governor-General or of his Commissioners, shall return to their own Chamber.
Formal business.	See No. 18.	7. Previously to the Governor-General's Speech, if any formal business shall be transacted.
Opening speech reported and replied to.	See No. 19.	8. The Speaker shall report to the House the Governor-General's Opening Speech, whereupon a Minister shall read 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 debate thereon shall be proposed to the House by the Speaker, and a 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 do so. 8. <i>It is provided that a Minister shall bring up a draft of an Address-in-Reply in lieu of a Committee report appointed as at present.</i>
Governor-General's reply reported.	See No. 20.	9. The Speaker shall report to the House the Governor-General's reply to the Address.
Only formal business before adoption of address.	See No. 21.	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. The business which may be entered on includes the business of the day, the days and hours of meeting, and the appointment of Standing Committees. 10. <i>Some formal business which may be transacted shall be defined.</i>

CHAPTER III.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER AND OF CHAIRMAN

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

A Member proposed as Speaker.	See Nos. 5 and 7.	(a) At the opening of Parliament, after the House has been sworn, or whenever the office of Speaker becomes vacant, a Member, who has been nominated by himself to the Clerk, shall propose some Member then present, to the House for their Speaker, and shall move that such Member "Do take the Chair of this House as Speaker", which motion shall be seconded. A Member when proposed shall inform the House when he accepts nomination.
If unopposed, elected.	See No. 8.	(b) The Clerk shall then ask "Is there any further proposal?", and if, within two minutes there is no further proposal, the Clerk shall say "The time for proposals has expired." A Member may then address the House or any other Member, and the Clerk shall, on a question put, declare the Member so proposed 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.
When two or more Members proposed.	See No. 10.	(c) If more than one Member is proposed as Speaker, the Clerk shall, after the second proposal has been seconded, ask "Is there any further proposal?", and if, within two minutes there is no further proposal, the Clerk shall say "The time for proposals has expired."
Debate.	Now.	(d) When the time for proposals has expired, a debate may ensue, but it shall be relevant to the election of Speaker.

- (e) No Member shall speak for more than five minutes. Limitation of Speech. Nov.
- (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". Closure. Nov.
- 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. Nov.
- (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. Nov.
- (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. Nov.
- (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. Nov.
- (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. Nov.
- (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. Nov.
- (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.

Presentation of Speaker to Governor-General.	See No. 12.	(o) The Speaker having been congratulated the Minister shall inform the House at the time the Governor-General will be to receive the House for the purpose of presenting the Speaker to His Excellency. The sitting of the House shall then be suspended until that time.
Speaker presents himself to Governor-General.	See No. 13.	(p) Before proceeding to any business, the Speaker with the House, shall present himself to the Governor-General; and, on resuming the Chair, shall report his proceedings to the Governor-General.
Chairman of Committees appointed.	See No. 21f.	11. Election of Speaker to be by ballot in the case of two or more candidates. Nominations are to be made and any debate takes place. Debate must be relevant, and the time of speeches is fixed. Provision has been made for closure to be used.
Method of election.		12. A Member shall be appointed by the House to be the Chairman of Committees, who shall take the Chair of all Committees of the Whole. If more than one Member be proposed as Chairman, the election shall be by exhaustive ballot, as provided in the Standing Order for the election of Speaker.
CHAPTER IV.		
ABSENCE OF SPEAKER AND OFFICERS.		
Unavoidable absence of Speaker.	See No. 22.	13. Unless and until the House otherwise orders, the 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.
Absence of Speaker and Chairman of Committees.	See No. 23.	14. Should both the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees be unavoidably absent, the Members present 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 shall be adjourned to the next sitting day.
Continued absence of Speaker.	See No. 24.	15. If the House be informed by the Clerk of the likelihood of the continued absence of the Speaker, the House may appoint another Member to act as Deputy-Chairman of Committees during such continued absence.
Speaker relieved by Deputy-Speaker.	See No. 25.	16. The Chairman of Committees shall take the Chair as Deputy-Speaker whenever requested so to do by the Speaker during a sitting of the House, without any formal communication to the House.
Temporary Chairmen of Committees.	See No. 25.	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 whenever requested so to do by the Chairman of Committees.
Speaker relieved by Temporary Chairman.	New.	17. <i>Present Standing Order provides for not less than four Members being nominated.</i> 18. If the Chairman of Committees be absent, the Speaker may call on any one of the Temporary Chairmen to take the Chair as Deputy-Speaker.
Vacancy in Speakership during Session.	See No. 26.	18. <i>A new Standing Order in accordance with practice.</i> 19. When a vacancy has occurred in the office of Speaker during a Session the Clerk shall report the same to the House at its next sitting, and the House shall either forthwith at its next sitting, proceed to the election of a new Speaker in the manner hereinbefore provided.

* By section 89 of The Constitution a Quorum is "at least one-third of the 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.

Vacancy in
Speakership
during Recess.

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.

Unavoidable
absence of
Clerk.

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.

Vacancy in
office of Clerk.

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.

Standing
Orders
Committee.

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.

Library and
House
Committees.

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.

Printing
Committee.

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 316.)

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

Quorum of
Standing
Committee

New.

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.

Members' Roll
to be kept by
Clerk.

See No. 44.

Record of attendance.	New.	28. The attendance of each Member at the sittings of the House shall be recorded in the Votes and Proceedings. 28. <i>A record of attendances of Members is provided this is in accordance with present practice.</i>
Places reserved for Ministers.	See No. 48.	29. The front seats, nearest to the right hand of the Speaker, shall be reserved for Ministers.
Sent of Minister.	See No. 49.	30. Whenever a change of a Minister takes place, an out-going Minister shall be entitled to take the seat vacated by his successor.
Vacant Seats.	See No. 50.	31. Any question with regard to the seats to be occupied by Members shall be determined by the Speaker. 31. <i>The present Standing Order applies only to "Members." "or Chairman of Committees" has been deleted.</i>
Members retaining Seats.	See No. 51.	32. Members shall be entitled to retain the seats occupied by them at the time of their taking their seats for the next time after election so long as they continue Members of the House. 32. <i>"without re-election" has been deleted.</i>
Leave of absence may be given.	See No. 45.	33. Leave of absence may be given by the House to any Member, on motion, after notice, stating the cause and the length of absence; and such motion shall have priority over all other business. 33. <i>Words "all other business" have been added; "shall not be debated" have been omitted.</i>
Leave of absence excuses from service.	See No. 46.	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 forfeited.	See No. 47.	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.
Votes and Proceedings of House.	See No. 42.	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. 36. <i>"Votes and Proceedings" have been substituted for "Journals"; and "and shall be signed by the Clerk" a</i>
Custody of Records.	See No. 43.	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 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. 37. <i>"or any adjournment" and the proviso have been added.</i>
	New.	

CHAPTER VII.

SITTING AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Chair taken, or House adjourned for want of Quorum.	See No. 29.	38. The Chair shall be taken at the time appointed 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 that it 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. 38. <i>The proviso has been added to obviate an avoid adjournment till the next day.</i>
Prayers.	See No. 29A.	39. Upon the Speaker taking the Chair each day he shall read the following Prayers:— Almighty God, we humbly beseech Thee to vouch 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.

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 Quorum present. Members after entry cannot leave before Quorum present. See No. 30.
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. If Tellers in Division report want of Quorum, House adjourned. See No. 31.
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. When want of Quorum noticed House counted.—House adjourned. See No. 33.
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. Want of Quorum in Committee. See No. 32.
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. When attention called to no Quorum, all Members to remain. See No. 34.
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. Doors unlocked and bells rung when House or Committee counted. See No. 35.
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. House only adjourns by resolution, with exceptions. See No. 37.
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. Motions for adjournment of House. See No. 38.
48. No second motion for the adjournment of the House shall be moved on the same day, except by a Minister. No second Motion same day. See No. 40.
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. Adjournment to fix next meeting. See No. 41.

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. Order maintained by Speaker, or in Committee by Chairman. See No. 277.

When the Speaker rises.	See No. 278.	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 Speaker putting Question.	See No. 279.	52. When the Speaker is putting a Question no Member shall walk out of or across the Chamber.
Member speaking not to be interrupted.	See No. 270.	53. When a Member is speaking, no Member shall hold discourse to interrupt him.
Member to be uncovered when not in his seat.	See No. 52.	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.
Members passing through the House.	See No. 53.	55. No Member shall pass between the Chair and any Member who is speaking, nor between the Chair and the Table.
Members to take their places.	See No. 54.	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.

MANNER AND RIGHT OF SPEECH.

Members address Speaker standing and uncovered.	See No. 253.	57. Every Member desiring to speak shall rise uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker.
Indulgence to Members unable to stand.	See No. 254.	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.
Speaker calls upon Members to speak.	See No. 255.	59. When two or more Members rise together to speak, the Member called upon by the Speaker shall have the right to speak. 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".
Speech not read.	See No. 256.	60. A Member shall not read his speech.
When Member may speak.	See No. 257.	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.
Personal explanation.	See No. 258.	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.
Member not to speak twice.	See No. 259.	63. No Member may speak twice to a Question before the House, except in explanation or reply.
Except to explain words.	See No. 260.	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.
Or to reply in certain cases.	See No. 261.	65. A reply shall be allowed to a Member who has moved a substantive Motion, or the second reading of a Bill.
Reply at close of adjourned debate on a Motion.	See No. 262.	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 closes debate.	See No. 264.	67. In all cases the reply of the Mover of the original Question closes the debate.
Order of moving Amendments.	See No. 263.	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.
No Member to speak after Question put.	See No. 262.	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.
Member not speaking when seconding Motion, &c., may speak later.	See No. 265.	70. It shall be competent to a Member, when he second 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. 70. "or moves an Order of the Day" omitted.

64A. A Minister may make a statement relating to matters of Government policy or public affairs: Provided that, without leave of the House, such statement shall be limited as to time to fifteen minutes."

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. 67.

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.*

In determining whether a question is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.

Words taken down in House.	See No. 281.	84. When any Member objects to words used in debate and desires them to be taken down, the Speaker shall direct them to be taken down by the Clerk accordingly.
Words to be objected to when used.	See No. 282.	85. Every such objection must be taken at the time when such words are used.
Irrelevance or tedious repetition.	See No. 276.	86. The Speaker, or the Chairman, after having called 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.
Motions not open to debate.	See No. 202B.	87. The following Motions are not open to debate, shall be moved without argument or opinion offered, and shall be 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 negatived, 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.

Adjournment of debate.	See No. 288.	88. A debate may be adjourned either to a later hour of the same day, or to any other day.
Member moving adjournment entitled to pre-audience.	See No. 289.	89. The Member, upon whose Motion any debate shall be adjourned by the House, shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.
If motion negatived, mover may afterwards speak.	See No. 290.	90. In the event of a Motion for the adjournment of the debate upon any Question being negatived, the Member moving the Motion for such adjournment may address the House at a later period during such debate. 90. <i>Provision for seconding a motion for the adjournment of a debate has been omitted: the practice is not to require a seconder.</i>
Resumption of interrupted debates.	See No. 291.	91. If a debate be interrupted by a count-out or by any 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.

Time limits.	See No. 267B.	92. The maximum period for which a Member may speak 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:—
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Subject.	Time.
<i>In the House—</i>	
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 10 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 ^{a period} each not exceeding	15 10 minutes:
Provided that no extension of time shall exceed ^{half of} the original period allotted.	
Provided that, where time has been allotted in pursuance of Standing Order numbered 93, the maximum period for	

but if he wishes to close the debate he shall not be heard in priority to any other member who desires to continue the debate.

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 deputed by him speaking first to 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 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~~ ^{a period} 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.

Limitation
of Debate.

See No. 2021.

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-

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, shall be 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.

Closure. See No. 262n. 94. (a) After any question has been proposed, either in 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.

(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 once made which may be requisite to bring to a decision a 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.*

Closure of Member. See No. 262o. 95. A Motion, without notice, may be made that a Member who is speaking "be not further heard", and such question shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

ORDER AND PRIVILEGE.

Speaking "to order." See No. 283. See No. 284. 96. Any Member may rise at any time to speak "to order", or upon a matter of Privilege, and all Questions of Order and matters of Privilege at any time arising shall be until disposed of, suspend the consideration and decision of every other Question.

Precedence to question of order or privilege. See No. 283. 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 shall be moved, without notice, and, unless the debate be adjourned, shall, until decided, suspend the consideration of all other Motions and the Orders of the Day.

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

Complaints against newspapers. See No. 285. 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, publisher, and also to move a Motion declaring the person in question to have been guilty of contempt.

Proceedings on question of order. See No. 286. 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.

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.

Objection to ruling of Speaker.

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).~~ 3. Motions and Orders of the Day, as set down on the Notice Paper.

Routine of business.

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.

Presentation of Reports and Papers.

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.

Opposed business.

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.

Government Business.

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.

Private Members' business—two hours' limit on Motions or Orders.

See No. 119.

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.

Precedence to Censure or No-Confidence Motion.

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.

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| To contain a prayer. | See No. 73. | 110. Every Petition shall contain a prayer at the end thereof. |
| To be in English or accompanied by translation. | See No. 74. | 111. Every Petition shall be in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation, certified to be correct by the Member who presents it. |
| To be signed on same sheet. | See No. 75. | 112. Every Petition shall be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is inscribed. |
| To be signed by the persons themselves. | See No. 76. | 113. Every Petition shall be signed by the parties whose 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. |
| Signatures not to be transferred. | See No. 77. | 114. Every signature shall be written upon the Petition or upon the sheets attached thereto, and not pasted upon or otherwise transferred thereto. |
| To be received only as from the persons signing. | See No. 78. | 115. All Petitions shall be received only as the Petitions of the parties signing the same. |
| Petitions from Corporations. | See No. 79. | 116. Petitions of Corporations aggregate are required to be made under their common seal. |
| No documents to be attached. | See No. 80. | 117. No letters, affidavits, or other documents, shall be attached to any Petition except it be a Petition for a Private Bill. |
| No reference to debates. | See No. 81. | 118. No reference shall be made in a Petition to any debate in Parliament. |
| Petitions must be respectful. | See No. 82. | 119. Every petition shall be respectful, decorous, and temperate in its language, and shall not contain irrelevant statements.
119. " <i>and shall not contain irrelevant statements</i> " has been added. |
| Must be presented by a Member. | See Nos. 83-4. | 120. Petitions can only be presented to the House by a Member, but a Member cannot present a Petition from himself. |
| Members to affix their names. | See No. 85. | 121. Every member presenting a Petition to the House shall affix his name at the beginning thereof. |
| To peruse petitions they present. | See No. 86. | 122. It shall be incumbent on every Member presenting a Petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to any branch of the Legislature or to any branch of a State Legislature.
122. " <i>or to any branch of a State Legislature</i> " has been added. |
| To take care Rules of the House are observed. | See No. 87. | 123. Every Member lodging a Petition shall take care that the same is in conformity with the Rules and Orders of the House. |
| Members confined to statement of certain facts. | See No. 88. | 124. Every Member presenting a Petition to the House 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. |
| No discussion allowed on presenting petition. | See No. 89. | 125. Every Petition, which according to the Rules of the House can be received, shall be brought to the Table by the Member presenting the same, and no discussion upon the subject-matter thereof shall be allowed. |
| Questions on presentation of petition. | See No. 90. | 126. The only questions entertained by the House on the presentation of a Petition shall be—1. "That the Petition be received;" 2. "That the Petition be received and read;" 3. "That the Petition be printed;" or 4. (in the case of Petition respecting any subject then under consideration of a Select Committee) "That the Petition be referred to the Select Committee on (<i>here insert reference to the subject s under consideration</i>)."
126. <i>Reference to Petitions against a return by Returning Officer has been omitted and provision inserted for the printing of a Petition.</i> |
| Restrictions on printing. | See No. 91. | 127. No Member shall move that a Petition be printed unless he intends to take action upon it and informs the House thereof.
127. " <i>and that such action will be taken within fourteen days</i> " 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. Questions of Ministers. 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. Questions of other Members. See No. 92.

130. The following general rules shall apply to Questions:— Rules for 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. Alteration of Question. 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. Notice of 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. Order of questions. 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*. Replies to questions. 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. Questions without 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.*

136A. Questions regarding the character or conduct of individuals other than Ministers or Members of the House can only be asked upon notice.

CHAPTER XII.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Notice of motion —how given.	See No. 97.	137. Notice of Motion shall be given by the Member 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.
Notice may be divided.	New.—Practice of Parliament.	138. If a Notice of Motion is given which contains matters not relevant to each other, the Speaker may instruct the Clerk to divide such Notice into two or more Notices.
Order of notices.	See No. 98.	138. <i>A new Standing Order based on practice.</i> 139. The Notices shall, subject to any sessional order, be entered by the Clerk on the Notice Paper in the order in which they were given. 139. <i>“subject to any sessional order” has been added.</i>
Notice given for an absent Member.	See No. 99.	140. A Member, on being duly requested, may give notice for any other Member not then present, by putting the name of such Member on the Notice of Motion, in addition to his own.
Postponement of motion.	See No. 100.	141. A Member desiring to change the day for bringing on a Motion may give notice of such Motion for any day subsequent to that first named, subject to the rules governing Notices of Motion. 141. <i>“but not earlier” omitted after “named”.</i>
Terms of notice altered.	See No. 101.	142. After a Notice of Motion has been given the terms 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. <i>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.</i>
Notice of Motions.	See No. 103.	143. A Member giving notice in general terms to move 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. <i>“except by leave of the House” has been added.</i>
No notice received after commencement of business.	See No. 104.	144. No Notice of Motion shall be given after the House shall have proceeded to the Business of the Day as set down on the Notice Paper.
Unbecoming notices expunged.	See No. 105.	145. Any Notice containing unbecoming expressions, or which offends against any Standing Order of the House, shall be amended by the Speaker before it appears upon the Notice Paper.
Giving more than one notice.	See No. 106.	146. A Member may not give two Notices of Motion consecutively, if another Member has any Notice to give.
Operation of notices.	See No. 107.	147. No Notice or Contingent Notice shall have effect for the day on which it is given.

CHAPTER XIII.

MOTIONS AND VOTES.

No motion without previous notice.	See No. 108.	148. No Member shall, except by leave of the House, 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. <i>“except by leave of the House” has been inserted.</i>
Precedence of motions.	See No. 109.	149. Motions shall have precedence each day according to the order in which they appear on the Notice Paper.
Motions not called on.	See No. 110.	150. If, at the Adjournment of the House, any Motions on 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.
Precedence to Vote of Thanks or of Condolence.	See No. 112.	151. Precedence will be ordinarily given by courtesy to a Motion for a Vote of Thanks of the House or of Condolence. 151. <i>“or of Condolence” has been added.</i>

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. Member failing to move. 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. Motion not seconded. 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. Question proposed 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. Restrictions on withdrawal of motions. See No. 116.
156. No Motion or Amendment shall anticipate an Order of the Day or another Motion of which Notice has been given. Anticipating motions. 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. Motions withdrawn again brought on. 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. Precedence to motion disallowing regulation. New.~~
- ~~(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. Question put. See No. 121.
160. The House or Committee may order a complicated Question to be divided. Division of complicated Question. See No. 122.
161. A Question being put shall be resolved in the affirmative or negative, by the majority of voices, "Aye" or "No." Question determined by majority of voices. 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. Speaker states result. 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. Same Question not again proposed. 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, *on the corrections may be made by leave of the House.* Resolution or Vote rescinded. See No. 126.
165. Leave of the House must be granted without any dissentient voice. Leave of the House. See No. 127.

CHAPTER XIV.

AMENDMENTS.

Different forms of Amendments.	See No. 129.	166. A Question having been proposed may be amended—(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.
Amendments to be in writing.	See No. 129.	167. An Amendment to any Motion before the House must, for purposes of record, be in writing and be signed by the mover and seconder.
Relevancy of Amendment.	See No. 130.	168. Every Amendment must be relevant to the question which it is proposed to amend.
Amendments must be seconded.	See No. 131.	169. An Amendment moved, but not seconded, shall not be entertained by the House, nor entered in the Votes and Proceedings.
Amendment to omit words.	See No. 132.	170. When the proposed Amendment is to omit certain words, the Speaker shall put a Question, "That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question."
Amendment to insert or add words.	See No. 133.	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 omit words, and insert or add others.	See No. 134.	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.
When later part of a Question amended.	See No. 135.	173. No Amendment shall be moved to any part of a Question after a later part has been amended, or after a Question has been proposed on an Amendment thereto, unless the proposed Amendment has, by leave of the House, been withdrawn.
No amendment to words already agreed to.	See No. 136.	174. No Amendment shall be moved to any words which the House has resolved shall stand part of a Question, or which have been inserted in, or added to, a Question, except it be the addition of other words thereto.
Order of moving amendments.	See No. 203.	175. An Amendment proposed shall be disposed of before another Amendment to the original Question can be moved.
Proposed amendment withdrawn.	See No. 137.	176. A proposed Amendment may, by leave of the House be withdrawn.
Amendments to proposed amendments.	See No. 138.	177. Amendments may be moved to a proposed Amendment as if such proposed Amendment were an original Question.
Proposal to omit words, Amendment to words proposed to be substituted.	See No. 139.	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.
Question as amended put.	See Nos. 140. and 263.	179. When Amendments have been made, the main Question shall be put as amended.
When amendments moved but not made.	See Nos. 141. and 263.	180. When Amendments have been moved but not made, the Question shall be put as originally proposed.

CHAPTER XV.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Order of the Day defined.	See No. 147.	181. An Order of the Day is a Bill or other matter which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration on a particular day.
Disposal of Orders of Day.	See No. 149.	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.

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

184. An Order of the Day may be discharged, although it has been debated. Order discharged. 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. Order dealt with by another Member by request. 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. How division may be called for. 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: When division may be called for. See No. 203.

Provided that the Members challenging the decision shall be entitled to have their names recorded in the Votes and Proceedings. Divisions unnecessarily claimed. 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. Member to vote as he calls. See No. 204.

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. Member calling for division. See No. 205.

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. No Member to vote if peculiarly interested. See No. 206.

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. No Member to vote unless present when question put with doors locked. See No. 207.

192. Previously to any Division, Senators and strangers shall, if ordered, withdraw from below the Bar. Strangers withdraw. See No. 208.

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. Division bell rung and sand-glass turned. See No. 209.

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. Doors locked after two minutes. See No. 200.

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

Question put, Members divide to right and left.	See No. 301.	195. When the doors have been locked, and all Members are in their places, the Speaker shall state the 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. <i>195. The last word "side" has been inserted in lieu "party".</i>
Every Member present when question stated must vote.	See No. 302.	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. <i>196. "and no Member shall move from his place after the Tellers have been appointed till the result has been announced" has been added.</i>
Members counted, names taken down.	See No. 303.	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.
If only one Member.	See No. 304.	198. In case there should be only one Member on a side during a Division, the Speaker, without completing the Division, shall forthwith declare the decision of the House.
Member may speak during division.	See No. 305.	199. While the House is dividing Members may speak during a point of Order arising out of or during a Division.
Decision on point of order during division.	See No. 306.	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 if in Committee by the Chairman.
Division list recorded.	See No. 307.	201. An entry of the lists of Divisions in the House or in Committee shall be made by the Clerk in the Votes and Proceedings. <i>201. Provision has been made for lists of Divisions in Committee to be recorded in the Votes and Proceedings: it is in accordance with present practice.</i>
In case of error House again divides.	See No. 308.	202. In case of confusion, or error concerning the number reported, unless the same can be otherwise corrected, the House shall proceed to another Division.
Mistakes corrected in records.	See No. 309.	203. If complaint be made to the House that a Division has been inaccurately reported, the Speaker may cause the record to be corrected.
Speaker's casting vote.	See No. 310.	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.

CHAPTER XVII.

PUBLIC BILLS.

STAGES OF BILL.

Stages of Bills.	New.	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.
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205. *A new Standing Order.*

INITIATION.

How initiated.	See No. 153.	206. Every Public Bill (unless received from the Senate) shall be initiated either by a Motion for leave to bring in a Bill, specifying its intended title, or by a Motion that less than two Members prepare and bring it in.
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Fair copy to be presented.	See No. 154.	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.
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207. *"signed by him or them" and "when moving first reading" have been inserted.*

Clauses to come within the title.	See No. 155.	208. The title shall agree with the order of leave, and no clause shall be included in any Bill not coming within the title.
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208. *"included" has been substituted for "inserted" "not coming within" for "foreign to".*

209. Every Bill not prepared pursuant to the order of leave, or according to the Rules and Orders of the House, shall be ordered to be withdrawn. If irregular, to be withdrawn. See No. 156.

FIRST READING.

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

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 only shall be read. Sufficient to read title. See No. 158.

212. After the first reading, a future day shall be appointed for the second reading of the Bill, and the Bill shall meanwhile be printed: Day fixed for second reading. See No. 159.

SECOND READING.

213. On the Order of the Day being read for the second reading of a Bill, on motion being made the Question shall be proposed "That this Bill be now read a second time." Question for second reading. See No. 160.

214. Amendments may be moved to such Question by omitting "now" and adding "this day six months," which, if carried, shall finally dispose of the Bill. Amendments to such question. See No. 161.

215. No other amendment may be moved to such Question except in the form of an amendment strictly relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill, or coming within its title. Amendments to be relevant. See No. 162.

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 this Bill be referred to a Select Committee", the House shall forthwith, without further question being proposed, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Bill. Committal.—Instruction. See No. 163.

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 restricting the order of reference, may be moved, after Notice, on any day prior to the report of the Committee. Instruction to Select Committee. See No. 262.

218. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee and reported, notice may be given for its recommitment to a Committee of the whole House. Bill reported by Select Committee. See No. 164.

219. No Motion for referring a Bill to a Select Committee shall be moved after the Chairman of Committees shall have reported the Bill. Restriction on reference to a Select Committee. See No. 165.

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. Title and preamble postponed without Question proposed.—Clauses read and proposed. See No. 167.

221. In reading the clauses of a Bill it shall be sufficient to read the numbers and marginal notes only. Manner of reading clauses. See No. 168.

222. The following order shall be observed in considering a Bill and its title:— Order in considering Bill. See No. 169.

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 recommitment the same order shall be followed.

Moved at the House the second reading may be proposed with on the same day as the first reading.

- What amendments admissible. See No. 170. 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.
233. *"within the title or" inserted.*
- What amendments inadmissible. 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.
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.*
- Clause put as amended. See No. 174. 225. If a clause is amended, a further Question shall be proposed, "That the clause stand as amended."
- Clause may be postponed. See No. 175. 226. A clause may be postponed.
226. *"unless the same has already been amended" omitted.*
- Title considered. See No. 176. 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.
- Temporary laws. See No. 177. 228. The precise duration of every Temporary Bill shall be expressed in a distinct clause at the end of the Bill.
- Proceedings in Committee not to be noticed till reported. See No. 178. 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.
- Decision of Committee not to be reversed in same Committee. 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 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 recommittal of the Bill shall have intervened.
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.

- Bill ordered to be reported.— Bill reported. See No. 179. 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.
- If amended, day fixed for considering report.— When no amendments, report may be adopted. See No. 180. 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.
- Recommittal of Bill on motion for adoption of report.— When no further amendments, report may be adopted. See No. 181. 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.

THIRD READING, PASSING, ETC.

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

235. On the Order of the Day for the third reading being read by the Clerk, and before Motion moved, "That this Bill 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.

Recommittal of Bill on motion for third reading. See No. 183.

236. On the Order of the Day being read for the third reading of a Bill, on motion being made the Question shall be proposed "That this Bill be now read a third time."

Question for third reading. See No. 184.

237. Amendments may be moved to such Question by omitting "now," and adding "this day six months," which, if carried, shall finally dispose of the Bill.

Amendments to such question. See No. 185.

238. After the third reading no further Question shall be put, and the Bill shall have passed the House.

Bill passed. See No. 186.

239. Amendments of a verbal or formal nature may be made, and clerical or typographical errors may be corrected, in any part of the Bill by the Chairman of Committees.

Verbal or formal amendments. See No. 187.

240. When a Bill originated in the House shall have 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."

Certificate of Bill having passed. See No. 188.

TRANSMISSION TO SENATE.

241. After a passed Bill shall have been certified by the Clerk, it shall be sent with a Message desiring the concurrence of the Senate.

Bill sent to Senate. See No. 189.

SENATE'S AMENDMENTS ON BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE.

242. When a Bill shall be returned from the Senate with 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.

Amendments by Senate. See No. 190.

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

243. The Amendments made by the Senate shall be agreed to either with or without Amendments; or disagreed to; or the consideration thereof postponed; or the Bill ordered to be laid aside.

How disposed of. See No. 191.

244. No Amendment shall be moved to an Amendment of 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.

Relevancy. See No. 192.

245. When Amendments made by the Senate, in Bills 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.

Further proceeding after consideration of amendments. See No. 193.

246. In any case, when a Bill is returned to the Senate 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.

Reasons for disagreeing. See No. 194.

247. When Amendments shall have been made by the House on the Amendments of the Senate, a Schedule of such 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.

Form of schedule of amendments. See No. 195.

- Further proceedings. See No. 196. 248. If the Senate return the Bill with a Message indicating the House that it—
- I. Insists on the original Amendments to which the House has disagreed, or
 - II. Disagrees to Amendments made by the House original Amendments of the Senate, or
 - III. Agrees to Amendments made by the House original Amendments of the Senate, with Amendments:
- the House may, as to I.—
- Agree, with or without amendment, to the Amendments to which it had previously disagreed; or make, if necessary, consequential Amendments to the Bill; or insist on its disagreement to the Amendments;
- and may, as to II.—
- Withdraw its Amendments and agree to the original Amendments of the Senate; or make consequential Amendments to the Bill consequent upon rejection of its Amendments; or make consequential Amendments as alternative to the Amendments which the Senate has disagreed; or insist on its Amendments to which the Senate has agreed;
- and may, as to III.—
- Agree, with or without amendment, to such Amendments of the Senate, making consequential Amendments to the Bill, if necessary; or disagree thereto and insist on its own Amendments to 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 Amendments to 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".
- When House finally agrees to Senate's amendments. See No. 197. 249. When the requirements of the Senate in relation to a Bill have been finally agreed to, a Message shall be sent indicating the Senate thereof.
- Clerk to certify at every stage of the Bill. See No. 198. 250. In whatever way the House shall dispose of a Bill returned with Amendments by the Senate, as hereinafter described, the Clerk shall, at every stage, certify accordingly on the Bill.
- Bills coming first time from the Senate. See No. 199. 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 if they were Private Bills presented in pursuance of Orders of the House. 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.
- Certificate when returned to the Senate. See No. 200. 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 Schedule," as the case may require; and the concurrence of the Senate shall be desired to such Amendments.
- Form of Schedule of House's amendments on a Bill. See No. 204. 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.
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.

Further proceedings.

See No. 202.

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.

Form of Schedule of House's amendments on Senate's amendments.

See No. 205.

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 first page of the Bill.

Clerk to certify at every stage of passing the Bill.

See No. 206.

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.

Irregular amendments.

See No. 207.

BILLS WHICH THE SENATE MAY NOT AMEND.

260. Whenever the Senate returns to the House any Bill 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:—

Message from Senate requesting amendments.

New.

(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.

- (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.

Bills altering Constitution, how dealt with.

See No. 208.

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.

Resumption of proceedings on lapsed Bills.

See No. 214A.

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.

Proceedings on restored Bill.

See No. 214B.

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.

Bills not restored.

See No. 214C.

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.

Bills finally passed, certified and presented to the Governor-General.

See No. 209.

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 Governor-General.

See No. 210.

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 Amendment, 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.

Such amendments, if agreed to, to be forwarded to Senate.

See No 211.

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.

Consideration of such amendments received through Senate.

See No. 212.

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.

Presentation to Governor-General.

See No. 213.

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 XVIII.

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.

Quorum in Committee.

See No. 210.

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.

Appointment of Committee.

See No. 217

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 thereupon resolves itself into a Committee, unless upon Notice given reference to a Select Committee is proposed from the Chair.

House resolves itself into Committee.

See No. 218.

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.

Chairman takes Chair.

See No. 219.

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.

When Committee has reported progress.

See No. 220.

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

Committee to consider only matters referred.

See No. 221.

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.

Questions decided by majority—Chairman has Casting Vote.

See No. 222.

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

* By Section 30 of *The Constitution*, a Quorum is "at least one-third of the whole number of the members of the House of Representatives."

Divisions in Committee.	See No. 211.	275. Divisions shall be demanded and taken in the same manner as in the House itself.
Contradictory Motions.	See No. 223.	276. A Motion contradictory of a previous decision of a Committee shall not be entertained in the same Committee.
Motions need not be seconded.	See No. 224.	277. A Motion moved in Committee need not be seconded.
Order in debate.	See No. 227.	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, the Chairman of Committees being invested with the same authority as the Speaker for the preservation of order in a Committee, and any Member who is guilty of disorder in a Committee may be censured by the House on receiving a report. <i>278. "Except as provided by these Standing Orders inserted at commencement of Standing Order."</i>
Objection to decision of Chairman.	See No. 228.	279. If any objection is taken to a decision of the Chairman of Committees, such objection shall be stated 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 then leave the Chair, and the House resume. The matter has been reported by the Chairman to the Speaker, and any Member who desire to do so having addressed themselves to the Speaker shall give his ruling. After the decision of the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be, the proceedings in Committee shall be resumed where they were interrupted. <i>279. When objection is taken to a ruling of the Chairman provision is now made for the matter to be referred to the Speaker.</i>
Words taken down in Committee.	See No. 229.	280. The Chairman shall direct words objected to be taken down, in order that the same may be reported to the House.
Words to be objected to when used.	See No. 230.	281. Every such objection must be taken at the time such words are used.
Speaker may resume Chair when disorder arises.	See No. 231.	282. If any sudden disorder shall arise in Committee, the Speaker may resume the Chair.
When Message comes from Governor-General, &c.	See No. 232.	283. The Speaker shall resume the Chair whenever a Message is brought from the Governor-General, or whenever time is come for holding a Conference, or for doing any business which the House has ordered to be done at a stated time.
Want of quorum in Division.	See No. 233.	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 business of the Committee shall be considered to have been done at by such Division.
Committee counted by Chairman.	Now.	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 five 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. <i>284 and 285. These Standing Orders comprise the Standing Order 233 divided and redrafted.</i>
Resumption of proceedings after count-out.	See No. 235.	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 suspended.
Report.— Report of progress.	See No. 236.	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.
Motion to report progress.	See No. 237.	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 for and decided without amendment or debate.

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. 259.
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. 243.
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. 59.
- (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.

Proceedings on report of offence.

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.

Period of suspension.

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."*

Speaker or Chairman may order disorderly Member to withdraw.

New.

~~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.*

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

New.

301. In the case of grave disorder arising in the House, the Speaker may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn 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.*

Members ordered to attend.

See No. 54.

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.

Arrest of strangers in House or gallery.

See No. 60.

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.

Arrest of Member or stranger to be reported.

See No. 61.

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.

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.

Personal fee to Serjeant-at-Arms. 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.

Strangers admitted by Members. 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.

Withdrawal of strangers. 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.

No stranger admitted into body of Chamber. 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.

Accounts, &c., ordered. 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.

Addresses for Papers involving prerogative. 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.

Form of such Addresses. 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.

Papers presented. 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

Papers are public and may be inspected and copied. See No. 316.

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

Quoting documents.	See No. 317.	315. A document relating to public affairs quoted by a Minister, unless stated to be of a confidential nature or such as should more properly be obtained by other means, shall, if required by any Member, be laid on the Table.
		315. " <i>shall, if required by any Member, be laid on the Table</i> " substituted for " <i>may be called for and made a document.</i> "
Printing of Papers.	See No. 318.	316. On any Paper being laid before the House, it shall 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: Provided that if a Motion for the printing of a Paper has not been moved forthwith by a Minister, a Minister may, on notice, for the printing of a Paper may be moved on any subsequent day.
		316. " <i>for a Minister</i> " inserted, " <i>forthwith</i> " after " <i>move</i> " and the proviso has been added: the proviso from existing Standing Order 322 in amended form.

CHAPTER XXII.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Seven Members form Select Committee.	See No. 323.	317. Unless the House otherwise direct, a Select Committee shall be appointed on Motion, and shall consist of the Mover and six other Members to be nominated by the House.
Member discharged and added.	See No. 325.	318. Members may be discharged from attendance on a Committee, and other Members appointed, after notice has been given.
Speaker member of certain Committees only.—Chairman of Committees.	See No. 326.	319. The Speaker shall be <i>ex officio</i> a Member of the Standing Orders Committee, of the Library Committee, of the House Committee, and not liable to be chosen for any other; and if the Chairman of Committees declines to serve on a Committee, and shall decline to do so, another Member shall be chosen in his stead, in the same manner as Members were chosen.
No interested Member to be on a Committee.	See No. 327.	320. No Member shall sit on a Committee who is personally interested in the inquiry before such Committee.
Bringing up Report.	See No. 329.	321. On the appointment of every Committee, a day shall be fixed for the reporting of its proceedings to the House, 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 the day so fixed receive the final Report of the Committee.
Quorum in Committees.	See No. 330.	322. In all Committees consisting of seven Members, seven shall form a Quorum, unless otherwise ordered; and if at any time the Quorum be not present, it shall be in order for the Chairman to suspend the proceedings of the Committee until a Quorum be present, or to adjourn the Committee.
		322. " <i>five</i> " has been altered to " <i>three</i> ", and " <i>otherwise ordered</i> " has been inserted.
When no meeting takes place.	See No. 331.	323. If, after the lapse of a quarter of an hour from the time appointed for the meeting of a Committee, there is not present a Quorum, the Members present may retire, and their names shall be entered on the Minutes; and the Members attending the Committee shall issue notices for a meeting on the next business day.
First meeting.	See No. 332.	324. The Mover of the Motion for the Committee shall fix the time for the first meeting of the Committee.
Chairman appointed; casting vote.	See No. 333.	325. Every Committee, previously to the commencement of its business, shall elect one of its Members to be Chairman, who shall only have a casting vote.
Records of proceedings and divisions.	See No. 334.	326. An entry shall be made in the proceedings of the House of the names of the Members attending each Committee, and of every Motion or Amendment moved in the Committee, together with the name of the Mover thereof; and

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 a Draft Report to the Committee, 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.

Chairman to sign Report.	See No. 340.	341. Every Report of a Committee shall be signed Chairman, and any papers laid before the Committee be indorsed by the Clerk attending the Committee. <i>341. Provision has been made for the Clerk attending Committee to endorse papers in lieu of the Chairman</i>
Report brought up.	See No. 361.	342. The Report of a Committee shall be presented House by the Chairman, and may be read.
Without discussion.	See No. 352.	343. Upon the presentation of a Report, no discussion shall take place; but the Report may be ordered to be printed with the documents accompanying it.
Motion for subsequent proceedings.	See No. 353.	344. If any further proceeding be necessary upon a Report of a Committee, such proceeding shall be brought under consideration of the House by a specific Motion, of which notice must be given in the usual manner. <i>344. "further" has been inserted.</i>
Payment of certain witnesses before Committees.	See No. 354.	345. Payment may be made according to the following scale to any professional or other Witnesses or to any person whom the Committee may deem it necessary to employ for the furtherance of the inquiry with which the Committee is charged; and the Chairman's certificate on the face of the account shall be sufficient authority for its payment. Clerk of the House.
		Attendance of professional witness { At the discretion of the Committee.
		Attendance of ordinary witness .. £ s. 0 10
		Travelling expenses (if more than six miles), actually and reasonably incurred.
		Hotel and other expenses, per day .. 0 12
		Additional compensation for loss of time in certain cases and special payments shall be determined by the Committee.
		<i>345. New rates of witness fees have been included including travelling expenses "actually and reasonably incurred."</i>
Committee to confer only by leave.	See No. 355.	346. No Committee of the House shall confer with a Committee of the Senate without leave of the House.
Conference with Committee of Senate desired by Message.	See No. 356.	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.
Committees communicate by word of mouth.	See No. 357.	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.
Committees of House to report proceedings at a Conference.	See No. 358.	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.
List of Members serving.	See No. 359.	350. Lists of all Committees shall be exhibited in places. <i>350. "affixed" omitted. "exhibited" inserted. "in places" inserted in place of "some conspicuous places in the Lobby and Offices".</i>

CHAPTER XXIII.

WITNESSES.

Witnesses, by whom summoned.	See No. 360.	351. Witnesses, not being Members, shall be ordered to attend before the House, or a Committee of the House, under the hand of the Clerk of the House, or a Select Committee, by summons under the hand of the Clerk attending the Committee.
Recusant witness.	See No. 361.	352. If a Witness fails or refuses to attend or to give evidence, the House, on being acquainted therewith, may deal with the matter.
Members, how summoned.	See No. 362.	353. When the attendance of a Member is ordered by the House to be examined by the House or a Committee of the House, he shall be summoned by the Speaker to attend in place.

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. By Select Committee.—If Member refuse to attend. See No. 863.
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. Committee not to entertain charges against Members. See No. 864.
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. When attendance of Member or Officer of Senate is desired. See No. 865.
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. Attendance of Members or Officers of House before Committee of Senate. See No. 866.
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. When intended witness is in prison. See No. 867.
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. Witnesses entitled to protection. See No. 868.
360. When a Witness is examined by the House, or a Committee of the Whole, the Bar is kept down. Witnesses at the Bar. See No. 869.
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. Witnesses before House examined by Speaker. See No. 870.
362. In Committee of the Whole, any Member may put questions directly to the Witness. Before Committee by any Member. See No. 871.
363. If any question be objected to, or other matter arise, the Witness shall withdraw while the same is under discussion. Witness withdraws if question objected to. See No. 872.
364. A Member of the House shall be examined in his place. Member examined in his place. See No. 873.
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. Officers not to give evidence without leave. See No. 874.

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. Modes of communication. See No. 875.
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. Messages to be signed by Speaker. See No. 876.
367. *"or in print" has been added after "in writing"; and "during the sitting of the House" has been deleted.*

Resolution communicated to Senate without notice.	See No. 377.	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.
Messages from the Senate, by whom received.	See No. 378.	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.
		369. " <i>future</i> " omitted before " <i>time</i> ", and " <i>or it may, by leave, be dealt with at once</i> " omitted.

CHAPTER XXV.

CONFERENCES.

Conference requested by Message.	See No. 379.	370. Conferences desired by the House with the Senate shall in all cases be requested by Message.
Object of Conference and number of Managers to be stated.	See No. 380.	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.
Motion for Conference to contain names of Managers.	See No. 381.	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.
During Conferences business suspended.	See No. 383.	373. During any Conference the business of the House shall be suspended.
By whom Conference demanded.	See No. 384.	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.
Managers to equal in number those appointed by Senate.	See No. 385.	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.
House agreeing to Conference to name time and place.	See No. 386.	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 receive Managers for Senate.	See No. 387.	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.
Communication at Conferences to be in writing.	See No. 388.	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.
Proceedings at Conferences.	See No. 389.	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.
Duties of Managers.	See No. 390.	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.
Proceedings to be reported.	See No. 391.	381. The Managers for the House shall, when the Conference has terminated, report their proceedings to the House forthwith.

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. Subject to this a Joint Committee shall fix its own Quorum. Quorum of Joint Committee. 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.
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. 395.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BALLOTING.

387. A Ballot shall be taken whenever the House thinks fit. When ballot taken. New.
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. 395.
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 scrutiner, 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. 394.
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.

Addresses to King sent to the Governor-General by Speaker.	See No. 388.	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.
Presentation of Addresses to Governor-General.	See No. 389.	393. Addresses to the Governor-General shall be presented by the Speaker, unless the House otherwise order.
When presented by whole House.	See No. 400.	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.
Governor-General's reply.	See No. 401.	395. The Governor-General's answer to any Address presented by the whole House shall be reported by the Speaker.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Messages, how received.	See No. 402.	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.
To be forthwith read by Speaker.	See No. 403.	397. The Speaker shall immediately read the Message to the House, Members being uncovered.
Messenger to withdraw.	See No. 404.	398. So soon as the Message has been read by the Speaker the bearer of the Message will withdraw.
When considered.	See No. 405.	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.
May be communicated by Minister.	See No. 406.	400. A Message from the Governor-General may be sent to the House by a Minister, but not during a debate or so as to interrupt a Member whilst speaking.
Messages referred to Committee.	New.	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 House.
		401. <i>A new Standing Order based on practice.</i>

CHAPTER XXX.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.

Motion for suspension without notice	See No. 407.	402. In cases of urgent necessity, any Standing Order or Orders of the House may be suspended on the day's sitting, on Motion, duly moved and seconded, without notice: <i>Provided that such Motion is carried by a majority of the whole number of the Members of the House.</i>
Motion for suspension with notice.	See No. 408.	403. When a Motion for the suspension of any Standing Order or Orders appears on the Notice Paper, such Motion may be carried by a majority of votes. 403. <i>"Votes" has been substituted for "voices".</i>
Limitation of suspension.	See No. 409.	404. The suspension of Standing Orders is limited in operation to the particular purpose for which the suspension has been sought.
In force till altered.	See No. 410.	DURATION OF STANDING ORDERS. 405. The whole of these Standing Orders shall be in force until altered, amended, or repealed.

CHAPTER XXXI.
JOINT STANDING ORDERS.
NUMBERING OF ACTS ASSENTED TO.

I. Every public Act which shall have passed both Houses 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. Acts to be numbered. See No. 1.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

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

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