

1898.

STANDING
RULES AND ORDERS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF VICTORIA
RELATING TO
PUBLIC BUSINESS;
ALSO THE
JOINT STANDING ORDERS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
AND THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
1. PROCEEDINGS ON OPENING OF PARLIAMENT	1
2. SITTING AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE	6
3. ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS	10
4. PLACES OF MEMBERS	12
5. ORDERS OF THE DAY, NOTICES, MOTIONS, AND QUESTIONS	13
6. AMENDMENTS	17
7. DEBATE	20
8. DIVISIONS	28
9. COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE	30
10. SELECT COMMITTEES	33
11. INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEES AND WITNESSES	39
12. MESSAGES	44
13. ADDRESSES	45
14. PETITIONS	46
15. BILLS	50
16. ACCOUNTS, PAPERS, AND PRINTING	59
17. SUPPLY, AND WAYS AND MEANS	60
REPORTING EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE "THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS"	63

	PAGE
APPROPRIATION BILL	63
THE PARLIAMENTARY COSTS ACT 1877 ...	64
JOINT STANDING ORDERS OF THE LEGIS- LATIVE COUNCIL AND THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	65

INDEX	71
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ANALYSIS.

CHAPTER I.—PROCEEDINGS ON OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

1. *Clerk reads proclamation.*
2. *Members await a message from the Commissioners.*
3. *House proceeds to Council Chamber.*
4. *Commissioner for swearing Members introduced.*
5. *Writs, with returns indorsed thereon, read by the Clerk.*
6. *Members sworn.*
 1. *A Member proposed as Speaker.*
 2. *When unopposed such Member called to the Chair.*
 7. *He submits himself to the House.*
 3. *When election of Speaker is opposed.*
 8. *Mr. Speaker takes the Chair, and the Mace is laid upon the Table.*
 9. *New Members introduced.*
10. *But not if seated on petition.*
 4. *Unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker.*
 - 4A. *Deputy Speaker and temporary Chairmen of Committees.*
11. *Mr. Speaker with the House proceeds to the Council Chamber.*
12. *House adjourns during pleasure.*
13. *A Bill read pro formâ.*
14. *Mr. Speaker reports His Excellency's speech.*
15. *Motion for an Address in answer.*

16. *Select Committee appointed to draw up the Address.*
- 4B. Stages of Committee and Report discontinued.
17. *Address reported and agreed to.*
18. *Address to be presented by the Assembly.*

CHAPTER 2.—SITTING AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

5. If a quorum of Members be not present half-an-hour after the time fixed for meeting, Mr. Speaker adjourns the House.
21. *House proceeds to business on its return from the Council.*
6. If a quorum be not present on the report of a division, Mr. Speaker adjourns the House.
7. Business under discussion and that not disposed of to take precedence next business day.
8. House only adjourns by its own resolution, with exceptions.
- 8A. Motions for adjournment.
- 8B. Restrictions on motions for adjournment and limitation of discussion thereon.
9. Quorum of Committee of the whole House.
10. When Chairman of Committees reports that a quorum of Members is not present.
11. Doors unlocked when House is counted.
12. Strangers to be taken into custody if in parts of the House appropriated to Members.
- 12A. Withdrawal of strangers.
13. No Member to bring a stranger into such parts of the House unless by order.
14. Votes and Proceedings. Journals.

CHAPTER 3.—ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS.

15. Every Member to attend the service of the House.
16. Leave of absence.
17. Notice to be given of motions for leave of absence.
18. Members having leave of absence excused from service.
19. Leave of absence forfeited.
20. Calls of the House.
21. Call of the House not to be made earlier than seven days from date of order.
22. Order for call of the House to be forwarded by post.
23. Members to leave their address with Serjeant-at-Arms.
24. Call of the House an Order of the Day.
25. Order in which names are called.
26. Members not present, but subsequently attending.
22. *Members not attending during the day.*

CHAPTER 4.—PLACES OF MEMBERS.

27. Members' places secured.
28. Entering and leaving the House.
23. *Ministers and ex-Ministers' benches.*
29. Members leaving their seats.
30. Entering the House.
31. Members not to read newspapers, &c.

CHAPTER 5.—ORDERS OF THE DAY, NOTICES, MOTIONS, AND QUESTIONS.

24. *Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.*
25. *Orders of the Day defined.*

32. Notices of motions take precedence.
33. Clerk to read the Orders of the Day without any question being put.
34. Ministers to arrange Government Orders.
35. Dropped motions and orders.
36. Notices of motions, when received.
37. Motions cannot be made except in pursuance of notice.
38. Every notice to be in writing, and delivered at the Table.
26. *A Member not to give two notices consecutively.*
27. *Notice may be given for absent Members.*
39. Restriction upon giving notices.
40. Notices printed.
41. Notices may be expunged.
42. Notices postponed.
43. The terms may be altered.
44. Motions for unopposed returns.
45. Precedence of motions.
46. Questions of privilege.
28. *Votes of thanks.*
47. Questions proposed.
48. Motions not seconded.
49. Motions withdrawn.
50. Questions superseded:—1. By adjournment. 2. By reading the Orders of the Day. 3. By previous question.
51. Previous question resolved in the affirmative.
52. Previous question, &c., superseded by adjournment.
53. Debates interrupted.
54. Complicated question may be divided.

- 55. Question put and again stated.
- 56. Question determined by majority of voices.
- 57. Mr. Speaker states whether "Ayes" or "Noes" have it.
- 58. The same question not to be again proposed.
- 59. A motion withdrawn may be made again.
- 60. Resolution or vote rescinded.
- 61. An order discharged.

CHAPTER 6.—AMENDMENTS.

- 62. Different forms of amendment.
- 62A. Debate on amendment.
- 63. Amendments to be seconded.
- 64. Amendment to leave out words.
- 65. Amendment to leave out words and insert or add other words.
- 66. Amendment to insert or add words.
- 67. When later part of a question has been amended or proposed to be amended.
- 68. No amendment to be made to words already agreed to.
- 69. Proposed amendment withdrawn.
- 70. Amendments to proposed amendments.
- 71. Question as amended put.
- 72. When amendments proposed but not made.

CHAPTER 7.—DEBATE.

- 73. Members to address Mr. Speaker.
- 29. *Indulgence to Members unable to stand.*
- 74. Speaking to order during a division.
- 75. No Member to speak after question has been put.
- 76. Mr. Speaker calls upon Members to speak.

77. Motion that a Member "be now heard."
78. Members speak to the question.
- 78A. Digressions and imputations.
- 78B. Irrelevance or tedious repetition.
79. Questions to Ministers or other Members.
- 79A. Notices of Question. Questions without notice.
80. Such question not to involve argument.
81. In answering a question the matter not to be debated.
82. Personal explanation.
83. No Member to speak twice to a question.
84. Except to explain his words.
85. Or to reply in certain cases.
- 85A. When mover or seconder of adjournment entitled to speak again.
- 85B. Debate on motion for adjournment. Motion for Chairman to report progress or leave the Chair.
86. Speaking "to order."
87. Debates of same Session not to be alluded to.
88. Reports of speeches of same Session not to be read.
89. Extracts referring to debates not to be read.
90. Reflections upon votes of the House.
91. Allusion to debates in the other House.
92. Offensive words against either House.
93. No Member may refer to any other Member by name.
94. Offensive words against a Member.
95. Words taken down by direction of Mr. Speaker.
96. Words taken down in Committee.
97. Words to be objected to when used.
98. Members not explaining or retracting.

- 99. House will prevent quarrels.
- 100. No noise or interruption will be allowed during a debate.
- 101. When Mr. Speaker calls upon any Member by name.
- 101A. Disorderly conduct. Member suspended to withdraw from House.
- 102. Rules of debate in Committee.
- 103. Order maintained by Mr. Speaker and Chairman of Committees.
- 104. When Mr. Speaker rises, House to be silent.
- 105. Member to withdraw while his conduct is under debate.
- 106. When Members guilty of contempt.
- 107. Fees payable on arrest or commitment.

CHAPTER 8.—DIVISIONS.

- 108. No Member to vote unless present when the question put.
- 109. Every Member then present must vote.
- 110. Previous to division, strangers to withdraw if ordered.
- 111. Clerk to ring bell and turn sandglass.
- 112. Doors closed after the lapse of two minutes.
- 113. Question put, and "Ayes" and "Noes" to take different sides of the House, or go into the lobbies.
- 114. If not two tellers no division allowed.
- 115. Members' names taken down.
- 116. Division lists entered in the Votes.
- 30. *Tellers report the numbers.*
- 117. In case of confusion or error, House again divides.

- 118. Mistakes corrected in Votes and Proceedings.
- 119. When votes equal, Mr. Speaker gives casting voice.
- 120. Divisions in Committee.
- 121. No Member to vote personally interested.
- 122. Nor in Committee.

CHAPTER 9.—COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE.

- 123. House resolves itself into a Committee.
- 124. Appointment of Chairman.
- 125. Quorum in Committee.
- 126. When Committee has reported progress.
- 127. Mace placed under the Table.
- 128. In case of difference, House appoints Chairman.
- 129. A Committee to consider only such matters as are referred.
- 130. Questions decided by a majority of voices.
- 131. A motion is not seconded.
- 132. No previous question allowed.
- 133. Greater or lesser sum, or longer or shorter time.
- 134. Members may speak more than once.
- 135. Order in debate.
- 136. Disorder arising.
- 137. Mr. Speaker resumes the Chair.
- 138. When a quorum of Members not present.
- 139. House counted by Mr. Speaker.
- 140. Report.
- 141. Report of progress.
- 142. Motion to report progress.
- 143. *Motion that the Chairman do now leave the Chair.*
- 143. Report to be brought up without question.

144. Amendments made to public Bills.
145. Division lists.
146. Resolutions of Committee.

CHAPTER 10.—SELECT COMMITTEES.

147. Committees not to consist of less than five, nor more than twelve Members, without leave.
148. Willingness of Members to attend to be ascertained.
149. Notice of nomination to be given. Except when appointed by ballot.
150. Manner of balloting for Committee.
151. Lists of Members serving.
152. Election of Chairman.
153. Names of Members asking questions to be entered in the minutes.
154. Names of Members present to be entered. Divisions to be entered.
155. When quorum not present.
156. Members discharged and added.
157. Power to send for persons, papers, and records.
158. Admission of strangers to Committees.
159. When Members of the House may be present.
160. Secret Committee.
161. Chairman can only vote when voices equal.
162. Committee adjourns.
163. All proceedings void after notice that Mr. Speaker is to take the Chair.
164. Not to sit during sitting or adjournment of the House without leave.
165. Evidence, &c., not to be published before reported.

- 166. Report from time to time.
- 167. Chairman to prepare report.
- 168. Proceedings on consideration of draft report.
- 169. Report brought up.
- 169A. Committee of Public Accounts. Duties of the Committee.

CHAPTER 11.—INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEES AND WITNESSES.

- 32. Effects of an instruction.*
- 33. Committees on Bills to make amendments relevant to subject-matter.*
- 170. What instructions may and may not be moved.
- 34. When instructions to be moved.*
- 35. Instruction to a Select Committee.*
- 171. Witnesses summoned by orders of the House.
- 172. Witnesses in custody.
- 173. Summoned by Committees.
- 174. When witness does not attend a Committee.
- 175. Neglect or refusal to attend.
- 176. Attendance of Members to be examined.
- 177. By a Committee.
- 36. If a Member refuse to attend.*
- 37. Committee to acquaint House of charges against Members.*
- 178. Message for attendance of Member or officer of the Legislative Council.
- 179. Witnesses not examined on oath, except in certain cases.
- 180. Tampering with witnesses.
- 181. Witnesses entitled to protection.
- 182. Evidence not to be given elsewhere of proceedings without leave.

38. *Witness at the bar.*
 183. Examined by Mr. Speaker.
 184. Witness in custody at the bar.
 185. Witness withdraws if question objected to.
 186. Member examined in his place.
 39. *Judges, how examined.*
 40. *Witnesses examined in Committee of the whole House.*

CHAPTER 12.—MESSAGES.

187. Message from the Governor.
 188. How dealt with.
 189. How communicated.
 190. Messenger from the Legislative Council, how received.
 191. Delivers the message and withdraws.
 192. Messages to Legislative Council communicated by Clerk-Assistant.

CHAPTER 13.—ADDRESSES.

193. Addresses, how presented.
 41. *By the whole House.*
 42. *Addresses in which the Council shall join the Assembly.*
 43. *Joint Addresses of Council and Assembly, how presented.*
 44. *Governor's answer to Address presented by the whole House.*
 45. *To Address presented otherwise than by the whole House.*
 194. Concurrence of other House by message signified.

CHAPTER 14.—PETITIONS.

195. Order of presenting petitions.
196. Petitions to be in writing.
197. To contain a prayer at the end.
198. To be signed on the same skin or sheet.
199. To be in English, or with a certified translation.
200. To be signed by the parties.
201. Signatures not to be transferred.
202. Petitions of corporations.
203. No letters, affidavits, to be attached.
204. Debates not to be referred to.
205. No application for public money unless recommended by the Crown.
206. Petitions for compounding debts to the Crown.
207. Forgery of signatures.
208. Members to peruse petitions.
209. Members to affix their names.
210. Petitions to be in accordance with the rules of the House.
211. Petitions to be respectful.
212. Petitions presented by Members.
213. Petitions from Members.
- 213A. Members confined to statement of certain facts.
 Questions entertained on presentation.
 Petition complaining of personal grievance.
214. Members confined to statement of certain facts.
215. Not to be debated. But may be read by Clerk.
216. Petitions complaining of grievances.
217. Petitions against taxes.

CHAPTER 15.—BILLS.

218. Bills ordered.
219. Members appointed to bring in Bills.
220. Members added.

221. Instructions.
222. Bills relating to religion. } [Repealed 24th June,
223. Bills relating to trade. } 1889.]
224. Grants of money.
225. Bills ordered to be withdrawn.
226. Bills presented by a Member.
227. First reading.
228. First reading and printing without debate.
229. Bill ordered to be read a second time.
230. Second reading.
231. Amendments to question for second reading.
232. Amendments to be relevant.
233. Bill committed.
234. Committee of the whole House on the Bill.
- 234A. Questions to be decided without amendment or
debate.
235. Amendments to the question for Mr. Speaker to
leave the Chair.
236. Instructions to Committee.
237. Bills may be considered in Committee together.
- 237A. Preamble postponed without question.
238. Preamble postponed.
239. Amendments to clauses, &c.
240. Clause to stand part of the Bill.
241. Proceedings upon blanks.
242. Clauses postponed.
243. Preamble agreed to.
244. Proceedings in Committee not to be noticed until
reported.
245. Bill reported.
246. Bill as amended to be considered.
247. Bill reported without amendments.

248. Clauses offered in Committee, on consideration of report, and third reading.
249. A clause with rates, penalties, &c.
250. Bills recommitted.
251. Certificate of Chairman.
252. Order for third reading discharged.
253. Third reading.
254. Clauses added, and amendments made.
255. Bill passed, and title agreed to. [Repealed 24th June, 1889.]
256. Further proceeding on third reading adjourned.
257. Bills passed with unusual expedition.
258. Temporary laws.
259. Bills sent to the Legislative Council.
- 259A. Transmitting or returning Bills.
260. Bills returned from the Legislative Council.
261. Amendments of Legislative Council.
262. Amendments proposed by Governor.
263. When Governor's amendments are agreed to, to be sent to Legislative Council.
264. Bills for altering certain provisions of the Constitution Act, how certified.
- 264A. Clerk may correct errors.
- 264B. Procedure on decision that a Bill ought to have been introduced as a private Bill.
- 264C. Restoration of lapsed Bills.

CHAPTER 16.—ACCOUNTS, PAPERS, AND PRINTING.

265. Accounts, &c., ordered.
266. Addresses for papers.
267. Papers presented pursuant to Statute or by command.
268. Appointment of Printing Committee.
269. Papers presented by Members.

- 270. Papers deposited with the Clerk of the House.
- 271. Accounts and papers ordered to lie on the Table.
- 272. Ordered to be printed.

CHAPTER 17.—SUPPLY, AND WAYS AND MEANS.

- 273. Penalties, forfeitures, and fees.
- 273A. Appointment of Committees of Supply and Ways and Means.
- 273B. Mr. Speaker to leave Chair without putting question. Every third Thursday Mr. Speaker to put question.
- 274.)
- 275.) [Repealed.]
- 276.)
- 277.)
- 278. Committee of Supply.
- 279. Motion for any public aid or charge upon the people.
- 280. Report from Committee of Supply, and Ways and Means.
- 281. Leave to sit again.
- 282. [Repealed.]
- 283. Manner in which resolutions are dealt with.
- 284. Tax not to be increased on report.
- 285. Resort to be had in cases for which no provision is made by these Rules to the practice of the House of Commons.

REPORTING EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE "THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS."

- 286. Expenses of reporting in shorthand to be paid by parties.
- 287. Such expenses to be paid to Clerk of Assembly, and by him into the Treasury.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

- 288. Divisions of Estimates to be expressly stated therein.
- 289. Appropriation Bill to correspond with Estimates.

 THE PARLIAMENTARY COSTS ACT 1877.

- 290. Taxation of costs.
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 JOINT STANDING ORDERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE
 COUNCIL AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

- 1. Communications to be by Message.
- 2. To be transmitted by an officer of either House.
- 3. Members carrying Message, how announced.
- 4. Messages carried by officer, how delivered.
- 5. Consent desired to Bills, Votes, and Resolutions, how communicated.
- 6. Same course when returned.
- 7. Amendments insisted upon and communications desired, reasons to be stated in Message.
- 8. Joint Committees.
- 9. Number of Members on Joint Committees: Library, Refreshment Rooms, and Parliament Buildings. Quorum.
- 10. Proposal for Joint Committees to state object and number. Time and place of meeting.
- 11. Bills to be fair printed and certified.
- 12. Amendments to be on paper, attached to the Bill and certified by Clerk.

13. When Bill passed, three copies on vellum to be printed and authenticated by the Clerk of the Parliaments.
 14. Clerk of Parliaments to present all Bills, except the Appropriation Bill, to the Governor.
 15. Procedure on Bills returned by Governor with amendments.
 16. Disposal of original Bills.
 17. Title of Bill to set forth general object.
 18. Numbering of Acts assented to.
 19. Numbering of Acts reserved, but subsequently receiving Royal Assent.
 20. Clerk of Parliaments to correct typographical errors in Bills passed.
 21. Clerk of Parliaments to report clerical errors.
 22. Clerk-Assistant to perform duties in absence of Clerk of Parliaments.
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VICTORIA.

Legislative Assembly.

STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

RELATING TO

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The Orders printed in Roman type are the Standing Orders of the House.—The Rules showing the practice of the House are printed in Italics.

CHAPTER 1.

PROCEEDINGS ON OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

1. *On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament for the despatch of business pursuant to the Governor's proclamation, Members being assembled at the time and place appointed, the Clerk of the Assembly will read the proclamation.* Clerk reads proclamation.
2. *The Members will await a message from the Commissioners appointed by the Governor for opening the Parliament.* Members await a message from the Commissioners.

House proceeds to Council Chamber.

3. *On receiving message from the Governor's Commissioners for opening the Parliament, the Members of the Assembly will proceed to the Council Chamber to hear the Commission read.*

Commissioner for swearing Members introduced.

4. *The Assembly being returned into their own House, a Commissioner appointed by the Governor for swearing Members will be introduced, and the Commission read by the Clerk.*

Writs with returns indorsed thereon read by the Clerk.

5. *The writs for general election, having been previously delivered to the Clerk of Assembly, will, with the returns indorsed thereon, then be read by the Clerk.*

Members sworn.

6. *Members will then be sworn as prescribed by the "Constitution Act."*

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

A Member proposed as Speaker.

1. *At the opening of Parliament, after the Members present have been sworn, a Member, addressing himself to the Clerk, shall propose some Member, then present, to the House for their Speaker, and move that such Member "Do take the Chair of the House as Speaker."*

When unopposed such Member called to the Chair.

2. *If only one Member be proposed and seconded as Speaker, he shall be called to the Chair of the House without question put.*

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

He submits himself to the House.

7. *The Member on being called to the Chair in his place expresses his sense of the honour proposed to be conferred upon him, and submits himself to the House.*

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

3. If more than one Member be proposed as Speaker, the Clerk of the Assembly shall, in the order in which the Members shall have been proposed, put the question, "That Mr. — do take the Chair of this House as Speaker;" which shall be resolved in the affirmative or negative.

When election of Speaker is opposed.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

8. 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 the Chair, and the Mace is laid upon the Table.

9. A Member returned after a general election shall be introduced to the Table between two Members.

New Members introduced.

10. Members seated on petition need not be introduced.

But not if seated on petition.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

4. Whenever the Assembly shall be informed by the Clerk at the Table of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of Committees of the Assembly shall perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker in relation to all proceedings of the Assembly as deputy Speaker until the next meeting of the Assembly, and so on from day to day on the like information being given to the Assembly, until the Assembly shall otherwise order: Provided that if the

Unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker.

Assembly 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.

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

Deputy
Speaker and
temporary
Chairmen of
Committees.

4A. The Chairman of Committees shall take the Chair, as Deputy Speaker, whenever requested so to do by Mr. Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. And Mr. Speaker shall nominate at the commencement of every Session a panel of not less than three Members who shall act as temporary Chairmen of Committees whenever requested so to do by the Chairman of Committees.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

Mr. Speaker
with the House
proceeds to the
Council
Chamber.

11. *On the receipt of a message to attend the Governor in the Council Chamber, the Speaker with the House will proceed to the Council Chamber.*

House ad-
journs during
pleasure.

12. *Mr. Speaker and the House, on returning from the Council Chamber, pass through the House, and the House may then adjourn during pleasure.*

A Bill read
pro formâ.

13. *Before the Governor's speech is reported to the House by Mr. Speaker, some Bill is read a first time pro formâ.*

Mr. Speaker
reports His
Excellency's
speech.

14. *Mr. Speaker will then report that the House had this day attended the Governor in the Council Chamber, and that His Excellency*

was pleased to make a speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which speech Mr. Speaker said he had, for greater accuracy, obtained a copy, which he will then read to the House.

15. The speech having been read, a motion for Motion for an address in answer. an address to His Excellency the Governor shall be made and seconded.

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

4B. That the stages of Committee and Report on the address to His Excellency the Governor to convey the thanks of the House for His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Session be discontinued. Stages of Committee and Report discontinued.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

16. The resolution for presenting such address Select Committee appointed to draw up the address. having been agreed to by the House, with or without amendments, a Select Committee shall be appointed to draw up an address to be presented to the Governor upon the said resolution, and His Excellency's speech shall be referred to the said Committee.

*17. On the address being reported by the said Address reported and agreed to. Committee, the House will resolve to agree to the same, with or without amendments.

18. The address in reply to the Governor's Address to be presented by the Assembly. speech shall be ordered to be presented to the Governor, at Government House, by the Assembly.

19. The Governor's speech shall be ordered to be taken into consideration at the next sitting of Governor's speech to be taken into consideration. the House.

* Rules 16 and 17 are virtually rescinded by Standing Order 4B.

Governor's speech considered, and motion made that a supply be granted to Her Majesty.

20. *The House at its next sitting, according to order, shall proceed to take the said speech into consideration, and so much of the same as was addressed to the branch of the Legislative Assembly shall be again read by Mr. Speaker; and a motion being made that a supply be granted to Her Majesty, a resolution shall be agreed to, that the House will to-morrow, or on a future day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the motion.*

CHAPTER 2.

SITTING AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

If a quorum of Members be not present half-an-hour after the time fixed for meeting, Mr. Speaker adjourns the House

5. Mr. Speaker shall take the Chair as soon after the hour appointed for the meeting of the Assembly as there shall be a quorum* of Members present; but if at the expiration of half-an-hour after the hour appointed there be not a quorum, Mr. Speaker shall then take the Chair and adjourn the Assembly to the next sitting day.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

House proceeds to business on its return from the Council.

21. *When the attendance of the House in the Council has been desired, the House on its return will proceed with business, although less than a quorum be present, until notice be taken thereof.*

NOTE.—Rules 19 and 20 should have been rescinded when Orders 274, 275, 276, 277, and 282 were repealed, 31st August, 1876.

* Sec. 21 of the Constitution Act fixes the quorum at twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

6. If it shall appear, on notice being taken, or on the report of a division of the House by the tellers that a quorum of Members be not present, Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the House without a question first put till the next sitting day.

If a quorum be not present on the report of a division, Mr. Speaker adjourns the House.

7. The business under discussion, and any business not disposed of at the time of such adjournment, shall take precedence of all business fixed for the next day on which the House shall sit.

Business under discussion and that not disposed of to take precedence next business day.

8. Except in the cases mentioned in Nos. 5, 6, and 10, when Mr. Speaker adjourns the House without putting a question, the House can only be adjourned by its own resolution.

House only adjourns by its own resolution, with exceptions.

(APPROVED 10TH JULY, 1882.)

8A. No Member, unless he be a Minister of the Crown, shall be allowed, prior to eleven o'clock, to move "That the House do now adjourn," unless on his rising to make such motion he shall state the subject that he proposes to speak to, and the debate shall be strictly confined to the subject so stated.

Motions for adjournment.

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

8B. No motion for the adjournment of the House shall be made except by a Minister of the Crown, or unless a Member 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 Mr. Speaker) and unless twelve Members shall thereupon rise in their places, as indicating approval of the

Motions for adjournment of House.

proposed discussion. The Member proposing the motion for adjournment shall not be allowed to address the House on such motion until Mr. Speaker shall have ascertained that twelve Members approve of the proposed motion.

Limitation of discussion.

In speaking to such motion the mover shall not exceed thirty minutes, and any other Member shall not exceed fifteen minutes, and the whole discussion on the subject shall not exceed two hours.

No second motion same day.

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

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

Quorum of Committee of the whole House.

9. The same number of Members shall be required to form a quorum in Committee of the whole Assembly as are required to form a quorum of the House.

When Chairman of Committees reports that a quorum of Members is not present.

10. If the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House shall report to the House that a quorum of Members be not present, Mr. Speaker shall count the House, and if a quorum be not present, he shall adjourn the House without a question first put till the next sitting day.

Doors unlocked when House is counted.

11. The doors of the House shall be unlocked whenever Mr. Speaker is engaged in counting the House, and the bell shall be rung as in a division.

Strangers to be taken into custody if in parts of the House appropriated to Members.

12. The Serjeant-at-Arms attending the House shall from time to time take into his custody any stranger whom he may see, or who may be reported to him to be in any part of the House appropriated to the Members of this 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 without the special order of the House.

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

12A. If at any sitting of the House, or in Committee, any Member shall take notice that strangers are present, Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman (as the case may be) shall forthwith put the question "That strangers be ordered to withdraw," without permitting any debate or amendment: Provided that Mr. Speaker or the Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, order the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the House.

Withdrawal
of strangers.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

13. Unless by order of the House, no Member of this House shall presume to bring any stranger into any part of the House appropriated to the Members of this House while the House, or a Committee of the whole House, is sitting.

No Member
to bring a
stranger
into parts of
the House
appropriated
to
Members.

14. Every vote and proceeding of the House shall be noted by the clerks at the Table, and the Votes and Proceedings of this House shall, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, be printed; and the Government Printer and no other do presume to print the same, and the Votes and Proceedings so printed from day to day, and signed by Mr. Speaker, and countersigned by the Clerk, shall be the Journals of this House.

Votes and
Proceedings.

Journals.

CHAPTER 3.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS.

Every Member to attend the service of the House.

15. Every Member shall attend the service of the House, unless leave of absence be given him by the House.

Leave of absence.

16. Leave of absence may be given by the House to any Member on account of his own illness, or of the illness or death of a near relation, or of urgent business, or for other sufficient cause to be stated to the House.

Notice to be given of motions for leave of absence.

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

Members having leave of absence excused from service.

18. 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.

19. Any Member having leave of absence shall forfeit the same by attending the service of the House before the expiration of such leave.

Calls of the House.

20. When an order shall be made that this House be called, such Members as shall not attend the call shall be sent for in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

Call of the House not to be made earlier than seven days from date of order.

21. No order for a call of the House shall, except upon pressing necessity, be made for any day earlier than seven days from the date of such order, inclusive of the day of such order.

Order for call of the House to be forwarded by post.

22. A copy of the order for a call of the House, signed by the Clerk, shall be forwarded by post, addressed to each Member of the Assembly.

23. For the purpose of enabling this notice to be given, every Member shall at the commencement of each Session, or as soon as he shall have taken his seat, enter his name and address in a book to be kept by the Serjeant-at-Arms.

Members to leave their address with Serjeant-at-Arms.

24. The order for calling over the House on a future day shall be set down as an Order of the Day for the day so appointed.

Call of the House an Order of the Day.

(APPROVED 7TH MARCH, 1860.)

25. When the Order of the Day for calling over the House shall be read, unless the same be postponed or discharged, the names of the Members shall be called over by the Clerk in the alphabetical order of the several electoral districts they represent.

Order in which names are called.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

26. The names of all Members who do not answer when called shall be taken down by the Clerk, and subsequently called over a second time, when those who answer, or afterwards attend in their places on the same day, may be excused.

Members not present, but subsequently attending.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

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

Members not attending during the day.

CHAPTER 4.

PLACES OF MEMBERS.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

Members' places secured. 27. A Member may be permitted to secure a place in the Assembly Chamber by leaving a book, hat, or glove upon it, before motions are called on.

Entering and leaving the House. 28. Every Member is to be uncovered when he enters or leaves the House, or moves to any other part of the House during a debate, and shall make obeisance to the Chair in passing to or from his seat.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

Ministers and ex-Ministers' benches. 23. *The front bench on the right hand of the Chair shall be reserved for Members holding office under the Crown, and the front bench on the left hand of the Chair is ordinarily occupied by Members who have held office under the Crown.*

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

Members leaving their seats. 29. No Member shall pass between the Chair and any Member who is speaking; nor between the Chair and the Table, nor between the Chair and the Mace when the Mace has been taken off the Table by the Serjeant.

Entering the House. 30. Every Member of this House when he comes into the House shall take his place, and shall not stand in any of the passages or gangways.

Members not to read newspapers, &c. 31. No Member shall read any newspaper, book, or letter, in his place unless in addressing the Chair.

CHAPTER 5.

ORDERS OF THE DAY, NOTICES, MOTIONS, AND
QUESTIONS.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

24. *The ordinary business of each day consists of Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day.* Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

25. *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.* Orders of the Day defined.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

32. Notices of motions shall, except on days appointed by the House for Government business taking precedence, take precedence of Orders of the Day, unless the House shall otherwise direct. Notices of motion take precedence.

33. After notices of motions shall have been disposed of, Mr. Speaker shall direct the Clerk at the Table to read the Orders of the Day without any question being put. Clerk to read the Orders of the Day without any question being put.

34. The Orders of the Day shall be disposed of in the order in which they stand upon the paper, the right being reserved to Her Majesty's Ministers of placing Government orders at the head of the list, in the rotation in which they are to be taken on the days on which Government business have precedence. Ministers to arrange Government orders.

35. All dropped motions and Orders of the Day shall, according as they shall relate to Government business, or general business, be set down in the notice-paper after the notices of motion and Orders of the Day respectively, for the next day on which the House shall sit. Dropped motions and orders.

Notices of motions, when received.

36. No notice of motion shall be received after the Assembly shall have proceeded to the business of the day as set down in the notice-paper.

Motions cannot be made except in pursuance of notice.

37. No Member shall make any motion initiating a subject for discussion but in pursuance of notice openly given at a previous sitting of the Assembly and duly entered on the notice-paper.

Every notice to be in writing, and delivered at the Table.

38. Every Member in giving notice of a motion shall read it aloud, and deliver at the Table a copy of such notice, fairly written, together with his name and the day proposed for bringing on such a motion.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

A Member not to give two notices consecutively.

26. A Member may not give two notices of motions consecutively, unless no other Member has any notice to submit.

Notice may be given for absent Members.

27. A Member may give notice for any other Member not then present by putting the name of such Member on the notice of motion.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

Restriction upon giving notices

39. No notice may be given beyond the period which shall include the four sitting days next following on which Government business has not precedence, due allowance being made for any intervening adjournment of the House, and the period being, in that case, so far extended as to include four days' notice falling during the sitting of the House.

Notices printed.

40. Every notice of motion shall be printed and circulated with the Votes.

41. Any notice containing unbecoming expressions may be expunged from the notice-paper, by order of the House. Notices may be expunged.

42. 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, but not earlier, subject to the same rules as other notices of motions. Notices postponed.

43. After a notice of motion has been given, the terms thereof may be altered by the Member, on delivering at the Table an amended notice, at the least one day prior to the day for proceeding with such motion. The terms may be altered.

44. A Member may, by leave, move for any unopposed return, without having given any previous notice. Motions for unopposed returns.

45. Motions shall have precedence on each day, according to the order in which the notices for the same were given. Precedence of motions.

46. An urgent motion, directly concerning the privileges of the House, will take precedence of other motions, as well as Orders of the Day. Questions of privilege.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

28. *Precedence is ordinarily given by courtesy to a motion for a vote of thanks of the House.* Votes of thanks.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

47. When a motion has been made and seconded, a question thereupon shall be proposed to the House by Mr. Speaker. Questions proposed.

Motions not seconded.

48. Any motion not seconded may not be further debated, and no entry thereof shall be made in the Votes.

Motions withdrawn.

49. A Member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House, such leave being granted without any negative voice.

Questions superseded:—

1. By adjournment.

2. By reading the Orders of the Day.

3. By previous question.

50. A question may be superseded: 1. By the adjournment of the House, either on the motion of a Member "That the House do now adjourn," or on notice being taken, and it appearing that a quorum of Members are not present; 2. By a motion "That the Orders of the Day be now read"; 3. By the previous question, viz.: "That this question be now put," being proposed and negatived.

Previous question resolved in the affirmative.

51. If the previous question be resolved in the affirmative, the original question shall be put forthwith, without any amendment or debate.

Previous question, &c., superseded by adjournment.

52. A question for reading the Orders of the Day, and also "The previous question," may be superseded by the adjournment of the House.

Debates interrupted.

53. The debate upon a question may be interrupted: 1. By a matter of privilege suddenly arising; 2. By words of heat between Members; 3. By a question of order; 4. By a message from the Council; 5. By a motion for reading an Act of Parliament, an entry in the Journal, or other public document, relevant to the question before the House.

Complicated question may be divided.

54. The House may order a complicated question to be divided.

55. So soon as the debate upon a question shall be concluded, Mr. Speaker shall put the question to the House, and if the same should not be heard, shall again state it to the House.

Question put and again stated.

56. 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.

57. Mr. Speaker shall state whether, in his opinion, the "Ayes" or the "Noes have it," and unless his opinion be acquiesced in by the minority, the question shall be determined by a division.

Mr Speaker states whether "Ayes" or "Noes have it."

58. 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.

The same question not to be again proposed.

59. A motion which has been by leave of the House withdrawn, may be made again during the same Session.

A motion withdrawn may be made again.

60. A resolution or other vote of the House may be read and rescinded.

Resolution or vote rescinded.

61. An order of the House may be read and discharged.

An order discharged.

CHAPTER 6.

AMENDMENTS.

62. A question having been proposed may be amended by leaving out certain words in order to insert or add other words, or by inserting or adding words.

Different forms of amendment.

(APPROVED, 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

Debate on amendment.

62A. When any amendment is before the Chair, the debate shall be strictly confined to such amendment.

(APPROVED, 28TH JULY, 1857.)

Amendments to be seconded.

63. An amendment proposed, but not seconded, will not be entertained by the House, nor entered in the Votes.

Amendment to leave out words.

64. When the proposed amendment is to leave out certain words, Mr. Speaker shall put a question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," which shall be resolved by the House in the affirmative or negative, as the case may be.

Amendment to leave out words and insert or add other words.

65. When the proposed amendment is to leave out certain words, in order to insert or add other words, Mr. Speaker shall put a question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," which, if resolved in the affirmative, will dispose of the amendment; but if in the negative, and there is no motion before the House for amending the proposed amendment, another question shall be put, "That the words of the amendment be inserted or added instead thereof," which shall be resolved in the affirmative or negative, as the case may be.

Amendment to insert or add words.

66. When the proposed amendment is to insert or add certain words, Mr. Speaker shall put a question, "That such words be inserted or added," which shall be resolved in the affirmative or negative, as the case may be.

67. No amendment shall be proposed in any part of a question after a later part has been amended, or has been proposed to be amended, unless the proposed amendment has been, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

When later part of a question has been amended or proposed to be amended.

68. No amendment shall be proposed to be made in any words which the House has resolved shall stand part of a question, or shall be inserted in, or added to, a question, except the addition of other words thereto.

No amendment to be made to words already agreed to.

69. A proposed amendment may be, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Proposed amendment withdrawn.

70. Amendments may be proposed to a proposed amendment, as if such proposed amendment were an original question.

Amendments to proposed amendments.

71. When amendments have been made, the main question as amended shall be put.

Question as amended put.

72. When amendments have been proposed, but not made, the question is put as originally proposed.

When amendments proposed but not made.

CHAPTER 7.

DEBATE.

Members
to address
Mr. Speaker.

73. Every Member desiring to speak shall rise in his place uncovered, and address himself to Mr. Speaker.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

Indulgence
to Members
unable to
stand.

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

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

Speaking to
order during
a division.

74. Members can only speak to a point of order while the House is dividing by permission of Mr. Speaker.

No Member
to speak after
question has
been put.

75. No Member may speak to any question after the same has been put by Mr. Speaker, and the voices have been given in the affirmative and negative thereon.

Mr. Speaker
calls upon
Members to
speak.

76. When two or more Members rise to speak, Mr. Speaker calls upon the Member who first rose in his place.

Motion that a
Member "be
now heard."

77. A motion may be made that any Member who has risen "be now heard," or "do now speak."

Members
speak to the
question.

78. A Member may speak to any question before the House, or upon any amendment proposed thereto, or upon a question or amendment

to be proposed by himself, or upon a question of order arising out of the debate, but not otherwise.

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

78A. No Member shall digress from the subject-matter of any question under discussion, and all imputations of improper motives and all personal reflections on Members shall be deemed disorderly.

Digressions
and imputations.

78B. After Mr. Speaker or the Chairman has 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, a motion may be made "That Mr. Speaker [or the Chairman] do direct the Member to discontinue his speech," which question shall be put forthwith without amendment or debate, and if the same be decided in the affirmative Mr. Speaker or the Chairman shall direct the Member accordingly.

Irrelevance
or tedious
repetition.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

79. At the time of giving notices of motion, questions may be put to Ministers of the Crown relative to public affairs, and to other Members relating to any Bill, motion, or other public matter connected with the business of the House, in which such Members may be concerned.

Questions to
Ministers or
other Mem-
bers.

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

79A. That notices of questions be given by Members in writing to the Clerk at the Table

Notices of
questions.

Question
without
notice.

without reading them *vivâ voce* in the House ; and no questions shall be included in the Notice Paper for Thursdays. Provided always that a Member, having first obtained the consent of Mr. Speaker, may be at liberty to ask a question without notice on any day the House may meet.

(APPROVED 28TH July, 1857.)

Such ques-
tion not to
involve
argument.

80. In putting any such question, no argument or opinion shall be offered, nor any facts stated, except so far as may be necessary to explain such question.

In answering
a question
the matter
not to be
debated.

81. In answering any such question, a Member shall not debate the matter to which the same refers.

Personal
explanation.

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

No Member
to speak
twice to a
question.

83. No Member may speak twice to a question before the House, except in explanation or reply, or in Committee of the whole House.

Except to
explain his
words.

84. A Member who has spoken to a question may again be heard, to explain himself in regard to some material part of his speech, but shall not introduce any new matter.

Or to reply
in certain
cases.

85. A reply shall be allowed to a Member who has made a substantive motion to the House, but

not to any Member who has moved an Order of the Day, an amendment, or an instruction to a Committee.

(APPROVED 10TH JULY, 1882.)

85A. A Member moving or seconding the adjournment of the debate on any question shall, whether the adjournment be carried or not, be entitled to speak again on the main question, provided he has not discussed that question in moving or seconding the motion for adjournment.

When mover or seconder of adjournment entitled to speak again.

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

85B. When a motion is made for the adjournment of a debate or of the House during any debate, the debate thereupon shall be confined to the matter of such motion.

Debate on motion for adjournment.

When a motion is made that the Chairman of Committees do report progress or do leave the Chair, the question shall be put forthwith without debate, and no Member having moved any such motion shall be entitled to move any similar motion during the same debate.

Motion for Chairman to report progress or leave the Chair.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

86. Any Member may rise to speak "to order," or upon a matter of privilege suddenly arising.

Speaking "to order."

87. No Member shall allude to any debate of the same Session upon a question or Bill not being then under discussion except, by the indulgence of the House, for personal explanations.

Debates of same Session not to be alluded to.

Reports of
speeches of
same Session
not to be
read.

88. No Member shall read from a printed newspaper or book the report of any speech made in Parliament during the same Session, unless such report refer to the debate then proceeding.

Extracts re-
ferring to
debates not
to be read.

89. No Member shall read extracts from newspapers or other documents referring to debates in the House during the same Session.

Reflections
upon votes
of the
House.

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

Allusion to
debates in
the other
House.

91. No Member shall allude to any debate in the other House of Parliament, or to any measure pending therein.

Offensive
words
against
either
House.

92. No Member shall use offensive words against either House of Parliament; nor against any statute, unless for the purpose of moving for its repeal.

No Member
may refer to
any other
Member by
name.

93. No Member shall refer to any other Member by name, except for the purpose of distinguishing him from other Members returned for the same electoral district.

Offensive
words
against a
Member.

94. No Member shall use offensive or unbecoming words in reference to any Member of the House.

Words taken
down by
direction of
Mr. Speaker.

95. When any Member shall object to words used in debate, and shall desire them to be taken down, Mr. Speaker, if it be the pleasure of the House, will direct them to be taken down by the Clerk accordingly.

96. In a Committee of the whole House the Chairman, if it be the pleasure of the Committee, will direct words objected to to be taken down, in order that the same may be reported to the House.

Words taken down in Committee.

97. Every such objection shall be taken at the time when such words are used, and not after any other Member has spoken.

Words to be objected to when used.

98. Any Member having used objectionable words, and not explaining or retracting the same, or offering apologies for the use thereof, to the satisfaction of the House, will be censured, or otherwise dealt with as the House may think fit; and any Member called to order shall sit down unless permitted to explain.

Members not explaining or retracting.

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

House will prevent quarrels.

100. No Member shall presume to make any noise or disturbance whilst any Member is orderly debating, or whilst any Bill, order, or other matter is being read or opened; and in case of such noise or disturbance, Mr. Speaker shall call upon the Member making such disturbance by name, and every such person will incur the displeasure and censure of the House.

No noise or interruption will be allowed during a debate.

101. When, in consequence of highly disorderly conduct, Mr. Speaker shall call upon any Member by name, such Member shall withdraw as soon as

When Mr. Speaker calls upon any Member by name.

he has been heard in explanation ; and after such Member's withdrawal the Assembly shall at once take the case into consideration.

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

Disorderly
conduct.

101A. Whenever any Member shall have been named by Mr. Speaker or by the Chairman of Committees immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair or of abusing the Rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House or of disorderly conduct, or otherwise disregarding the authority of the Chair, then, if the offence has been committed by such Member in the House, Mr. 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 a Committee of the whole House, 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 Mr. Speaker shall thereupon put the same question, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself.

Member
suspended
to withdraw
from House.

If any Member be suspended under this Order, he shall 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 resolution. Nothing herein shall be taken to deprive the House of the power of proceeding against any Member according to ancient usages.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

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

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

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

105. Every Member against whom any charge has been made, having been heard in his place, shall withdraw while such charge shall be under debate. Member to withdraw while his conduct is under debate.

106. Any Member or other person who shall wilfully disobey any lawful order of the Assembly, and any Member or other person who shall wilfully or vexatiously interrupt the orderly conduct of the business of the Assembly, shall be guilty of contempt. When Members guilty of contempt.

107. The following scale of fees shall be payable to the Serjeant-at-Arms on the arrest or commitment of any person by order of the Assembly, and no person shall, without the Fees payable on arrest or commitment.

express direction of the Assembly, be discharged out of custody until such fees be paid or the Session of Parliament concluded :—

For arrest.....£50

For commitment.....£50

For each day's detention, including sustenance..... £5.

CHAPTER 8.

DIVISIONS.

No Member to vote unless present when the question put. 108. No Member shall be entitled to vote in any division unless he be present in the House when the question is put with the doors locked, and the vote of any Member not so present will be disallowed.

Every Member then present must vote. 109. Every Member present in the House when the question is put will be required to vote.

Previous to division, strangers to withdraw if ordered. 110. Previously to any division, strangers shall, if ordered, withdraw from the body of the House.

Clerk to ring bell and turn sandglass. 111. So soon as a division shall have been demanded, the Clerk shall ring a bell and turn a two-minute sandglass, 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 sandglass.

Doors closed after the lapse of two minutes. 112. The doors shall be closed and locked as soon after the lapse of two minutes as Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, shall think proper to direct, and no Member shall enter or leave the House until after the division.

113. When the doors have been locked, and all the Members in their places, Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of Committees, shall put the question, and after the voices have been given, shall declare whether, in his opinion, the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it, which not being agreed to, he shall direct the "Ayes" into the right lobby, or right side of the House, and the "Noes" into the left lobby, or left side of the House, and shall appoint two tellers for each party.

Question put, and "Ayes" and "Noes" to take different sides of the House or go into the lobbies.

114. In case there should not be two tellers for one of the parties, Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of Committee, shall forthwith declare the resolution of the House.

If not two tellers no division allowed.

115. If Mr. Speaker shall direct the Members to proceed to the lobbies, the name of every Member in returning from either lobby shall be taken down by the tellers.

Members' names taken down.

116. An entry of the lists of divisions in the Assembly shall be made by the Clerk in the Votes and Proceedings.

Division lists entered in the Votes.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

30. *The tellers shall report the numbers to Mr. Speaker, who shall declare them to the House.*

Tellers report the numbers.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

117. In case of confusion, or error concerning the numbers reported, unless the same can be otherwise corrected, the House will proceed to another division.

In case of confusion or error, House again divides.

Mistakes corrected in Votes and Proceedings.

118. If the numbers have been inaccurately reported to the House, the House, on being afterwards informed thereof, will order the Votes and Proceedings to be corrected.

When votes equal, Mr. Speaker gives casting voice.

119. In case of an equality of votes, Mr. Speaker shall give a casting voice, and any reasons stated by him shall be entered in the Votes and Proceedings.

Divisions in Committee.

120. Divisions shall be demanded and taken in Committee of the whole House in the same manner as in the House itself.

No Member to vote personally interested.

121. No Member shall be entitled to vote upon any question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest, and the vote of any Member so interested shall be disallowed.

Nor in Committee.

122. The rule of this House relating to the vote, upon any question in this House, of a Member having an interest in the matter upon which the vote is given shall apply likewise to any vote of a Member so interested in a Committee.

CHAPTER 9.

COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE.

House resolves itself into a Committee.

123. A Committee of the whole House will be appointed by resolution—"That this House will resolve itself into a Committee."

Appointment of Chairman.

124. A Member shall be appointed Chairman of Committees of the whole Assembly, and when

so appointed he shall continue to act as such Chairman during the continuance of the Assembly, unless the Assembly shall otherwise direct.

125. The quorum in Committee of the whole Assembly shall consist of the same number of Members, exclusive of the Chairman, as shall be requisite to form a quorum of the Assembly.

Quorum in Committee.

126. When a Bill or other matter (except Supply or Ways and Means) has been partly considered in Committee, and the Chairman has been directed to report progress and ask leave to sit again, and the House has ordered that the Committee shall sit again on a particular day, Mr. Speaker, when the order for the Committee has been read, shall forthwith leave the Chair without putting any question, and the House thereupon resolves itself into such Committee.

When Committee has reported progress.

127. So soon as Mr. Speaker shall have left the Chair, the Mace shall be placed under the Table, and the Chairman shall take the Chair of the Committee at the Table.

Mace placed under the Table.

128. If any difference shall arise in Committee concerning the election of a Chairman, Mr. Speaker shall resume the Chair, and a Chairman shall be appointed by the House.

In case of difference House appoints Chairman.

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

A Committee to consider only such matters as are referred.

130. Every question in Committee shall be decided by a majority of voices, and in case of an equality of voices the Chairman shall give a casting voice.

Questions decided by a majority of voices.

- A motion is not seconded. 131. A motion made in Committee need not be seconded.
- No previous question allowed. 132. No motion for the previous question can be made in Committee.
- Greater or lesser sum, or longer or shorter time. 133. When there comes a question between the greater and lesser sum, or the longer or shorter time, the least sum and the longest time shall first be put to the question.
- Members may speak more than once. 134. In Committee, Members may speak more than once to the same question.
- Order in debate. 135. The same order in debate shall otherwise be observed in Committee as in the House itself.
- Disorder arising. 136. If any sudden disorder shall arise in Committee, Mr. Speaker shall resume the Chair, without any question being put.
- Mr. Speaker resumes the Chair. 137. Mr. Speaker will also resume the Chair if a message be brought to attend His Excellency or the Governor's Commissioners in the Legislative Council.
- When a quorum of Members not present. 138. If notice be taken, or appear upon a division in Committee, that a quorum of Members be not present, the Chairman shall leave the Chair and Mr. Speaker shall resume the Chair.
- House counted by Mr. Speaker. 139. If a quorum of Members be present when the House is counted by Mr. Speaker, the House shall again resolve itself into the Committee of the whole House, without question put.
- Report. 140. When all matters referred to a Committee have been considered, the Chairman shall be directed to report the same to the House.

141. When all such matters have not been considered, the Chairman shall report progress and ask leave to sit again. Report of progress.

142. A motion may be made during the proceedings of a Committee that the Chairman do report progress and ask leave to sit again. Motion to report progress.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

31. *A motion that the Chairman do now leave the Chair will, if carried, supersede the proceedings of a Committee.* Motion that the Chairman do now leave the Chair.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

143. Every report from a Committee of the whole House shall be brought up without any question being put. Report to be brought up without question.

144. Unless otherwise directed, amendments made by the Committee to public Bills shall be appointed to be considered on a future day. Amendments made to public Bills.

145. Lists of divisions in Committee of the whole Assembly shall be printed weekly. Division lists.

146. The resolutions reported from a Committee may be agreed to or disagreed to by the House, or agreed to with amendments, recommitted to the Committee, or the further consideration thereof postponed. Resolutions of Committee.

CHAPTER 10.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

147. No Select Committee shall, without leave of the House, consist of less than five nor more than twelve Members ; such leave cannot be moved Committees not to consist of less than five,

nor more than twelve Members without leave.

for without notice; and in the case of Members proposed to be added or substituted after the first appointment of the Committee the notice is to include the names of the Members proposed to be added, or substituted, but it shall not be compulsory on Mr. Speaker or the Chairman of Committees to serve on any Select Committee. The quorum of every Select Committee shall be fixed at the time of appointing such Committee.

Willingness of Members to attend to be ascertained.

148. Every Member intending to move for the appointment of a Select Committee shall endeavour to ascertain previously whether each Member proposed to be named by him on such Committee will give his attendance thereupon.

Notice of nomination to be given.

149. Every Member intending to move for the appointment of a Select Committee shall, one day next before the nomination of such Committee, place on the notice-paper the names of the Members intended to be proposed by him to be members of such Committee, but if the mover be desirous the Committee should be appointed by ballot, then the number only need be stated.

Except when appointed by ballot.

Manner of balloting for Committee.

150. If upon any motion for a Select Committee any six Members shall require it, such Committee shall be formed in the following manner, viz.:—Each Member shall deliver at the Clerk's table a list of the Members whom he wishes to be appointed on such Committee, not exceeding the number proposed, inclusive of the mover; and if any list contain a larger number of names it shall be rejected; and Mr. Speaker

shall appoint two Members to be scrutineers, who, with the Clerk, shall ascertain the number of votes for each Member; and the Members who shall be reported to have the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Speaker to be the members of such Committee; and in any case of doubt arising from two or more Members having an equality of votes, Mr. Speaker shall decide which shall serve on such Committee.

151. Lists shall be affixed, in some conspicuous place in the lobby of the House, of Members serving on Select Committees.

Lists of
Members
serving.

152. Every Select Committee, previous to the commencement of business, shall elect one of its members to be the Chairman.

Election of
Chairman.

153. To every question asked of a witness under examination in the proceedings of any Select Committee, shall be prefixed in the minutes of the evidence the name of the Member asking such question.

Names of
Members
asking ques-
tions to be
entered in
the minutes.

154. An entry shall be made on the proceedings of the names of the Members attending each Committee meeting, and of every motion or amendment proposed in the Committee, together with the name of the mover thereof; and if any division take place in the Committee, the Clerk shall take down the names of the Members voting in any such division, distinguishing on which side of the question they respectively vote, and such lists shall be given in with the report to the Assembly.

Names of
Members
present to be
entered.
Divisions to
be entered.

When
quorum
not present.

155. If at any time during the sitting of a Select Committee of this House the quorum of Members fixed by the House be not present, the clerk of the Committee shall call the attention of the Chairman to the fact, who shall thereupon suspend the proceedings of the Committee until a quorum be present, or adjourn the Committee to some future day.

Members
discharged
and added.

156. Members may be discharged from attending a Select Committee, and other Members appointed, after previous notice given in the Votes.

Power to
send for per-
sons, papers,
and records.

157. Whenever it may be necessary the House may give a Committee power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Admission of
strangers to
Committees.

158. When a Committee is examining witnesses, strangers may be admitted or excluded at pleasure; but shall always be excluded when the Committee is deliberating.

When Mem-
bers of the
House may
be present.

159. Members of the House may be present when a Committee is examining witnesses; but withdraw by courtesy when the Committee is deliberating.

Secret
Committee.

160. No strangers, or Members, not being of the Committee, shall be admitted at any time to a Secret Committee.

Chairman
can only
vote when
voices equal.
Committee
adjourns.

161. The Chairman of a Select Committee can only vote when there is an equality of voices.

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

163. All Committees sitting at the time that Mr. Speaker is about to take the Chair shall be informed by the Serjeant-at-Arms that Mr. Speaker is about to take the Chair, and all proceedings after such notice are declared to be null and void.

All proceedings void after notice that Mr. Speaker is to take the Chair.

164. Except by leave of the House, no Select Committee may sit during the sittings of the House, or on any day on which the House itself is not appointed to sit.

Not to sit during sitting or adjournment of the House without leave.

165. The evidence taken by any Select Committee of this House, and documents presented to such Committee, and which have not been reported to this House, shall not be published by any Member of such Committee, nor by any other person.

Evidence, &c., not to be published before reported.

166. By leave of the House a Committee may report its opinion or observations from time to time, or report the minutes of evidence only, or proceedings from time to time.

Report from time to time.

167. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of every Select Committee to prepare the report.

Chairman to prepare report.

168. The Chairman shall read to the Committee, convened for the purpose of considering the report, the whole of his draft report, which shall be printed and circulated amongst the members of the Committee; and at some subsequent meeting of the Committee the Chairman shall read the draft report paragraph by paragraph, putting the question to the Committee at the end of each paragraph, that it do stand part of the report. A

Proceedings on consideration of draft report.

Member objecting to any portion of the report shall propose his amendment at the time the paragraph he wishes to amend shall be under consideration.

Report brought up.

169. The report of a Committee shall be brought up by the Chairman, and may be ordered to lie upon the Table, or otherwise dealt with as the House may direct.

(APPROVED 29TH JANUARY, 1895.)

Committee of Public Accounts.

169A. At the commencement of every Session of Parliament the Legislative Assembly, according to the practice of Parliament with reference to the appointment of select committees, shall appoint a select committee of seven members, to be called the Committee of Public Accounts, with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Duties of the Committee.

The duties of the Committee of Public Accounts shall be as follows:—

(a) To examine the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the colony, and to bring under the notice of the Legislative Assembly any items in those accounts, or any circumstance connected with them, to which it may consider the attention of the Legislative Assembly should be directed.

(b) To report to the House any alteration which may appear to the Committee desirable to be introduced in the form of or method of keeping the Public Accounts, or in the mode of receipt, control, issue, or payment of the public money.

- (c) To inquire into and report upon any questions which may have arisen in connexion with the Public Accounts.
- (d) To inquire into and report to the Legislative Assembly upon the investment of and dealings with the funds of Commissioners of Savings Banks.
- (e) To deal with any special references that may be made to them by the Legislative Assembly.

Upon motion in the usual manner made by any Member of the Legislative Assembly any matter of public account or any question of finance may be referred to the Committee. The Committee as soon as conveniently practicable shall deal with the matter so referred to them, and report to the Legislative Assembly the result of their inquiries.

CHAPTER 11.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEES AND WITNESSES.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

32. *An instruction empowers a Committee of the whole House to consider matters not otherwise referred.* Effects of an instruction.

33. *It is an instruction to all Committees of the whole House to whom Bills may be committed, that they have power to make such amendments therein as they shall think fit, provided they be relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill; but if any such* Committees on Bills to make amendments relevant to subject-matter.

amendments shall not be within the title of the Bill, they shall amend the title accordingly, and report the same specially to the House.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

What instructions may and may not be moved.

170. Instructions may be moved ordering a Committee to make provision in a Bill; but not to empower a Committee to make such provision if they already have that power.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

When instructions to be moved.

34. *An instruction should be moved after the Order of the Day for going into Committee has been read, and not as an amendment to the question that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.*

Instruction to a Select Committee.

35. *An instruction to a Select Committee extends or restricts the order of reference.*

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

Witnesses summoned by orders of the House.

171. Witnesses shall be summoned in order to be examined at the Bar of the House, or before a Committee of the whole House, or a Select Committee, by orders of the House, signed by the Clerk.

Witnesses in custody.

172. Where 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 Mr. Speaker may be ordered to issue his warrant accordingly.

Summoned by Committees.

173. A Committee having power to send for persons, papers, and records may summon witnesses by its own orders, signed by the Chairman.

174. If any witness shall not attend, pursuant to the order of a Committee, his absence shall be reported, and the House will order him to attend the House; but such order may be discharged in case the witness shall have attended the Committee before the time appointed for his attending the House.

When witness does not attend a Committee.

175. In any case the neglect or refusal of a witness to attend in obedience to an order of the House, or of a Committee having power to summon witnesses, or in obedience to a warrant of Mr. Speaker, will be censured or otherwise punished, at the pleasure of the House.

Neglect or refusal to attend.

176. When the attendance of a Member is desired, to be examined by the House or a Committee of the whole House, he is ordered to attend in his place.

Attendance of Members to be examined.

177. If a Committee desire the attendance of a Member as a witness, the Chairman shall in writing request him to attend.

By a Committee.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

36. *If any Member of the House refuse, upon being sent for, to come, or to give evidence or information as a witness to a Committee, the Committee ought to acquaint the House therewith, and not summon such Member to attend the Committee.*

If a Member refuse to attend.

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

Committee to acquaint House of charges against Members.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

Message for attendance of Member or officer of the Legislative Council.

178. When the attendance of a Member of the Legislative Council, or of an officer of that House, 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 Council to request that the Council give leave to such Member or officer to attend, in order to his being examined accordingly upon the matters stated in such message.

Witnesses not examined on oath except in certain cases.

179. Witnesses cannot be examined upon oath by the House, or any Committee thereof, except in cases provided for by statute.

Tampering with witnesses.

180. If it shall appear that any person hath been tampering with any witness, in respect of his evidence given before this House, or any Committee thereof, or who directly or indirectly hath endeavoured to deter or hinder any person from appearing or giving evidence, the same is a high crime and misdemeanor; and the House will proceed with the utmost severity against such offender.

Witnesses entitled to protection.

181. All witnesses examined before this 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.

Evidence not to be given elsewhere of proceedings without leave.

182. No clerk or officer of this House, or shorthand-writer employed to take minutes of evidence before this 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 this House, without the special leave of the House.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

38. *When a witness is examined by the House, or a Committee of the whole House, the Bar is kept down.* Witness at the Bar.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

183. When the witness appears before the House, Mr. Speaker shall examine the witness, the Mace being on the Table; and no other Member shall put any question otherwise than through Mr. Speaker. Examined by Mr. Speaker.

184. When a witness is in custody at the Bar, the Mace being on the Serjeant's shoulder, he shall be examined by Mr. Speaker alone, and no Member shall speak. Witness in custody at the Bar.

185. 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.

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

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

39. *Judges are introduced by the Serjeant, and have chairs placed for them within the Bar.* Judges, how examined.

40. *In Committee of the whole House any Member may put questions to the witness.* Witnesses examined in Committee of the whole House.

CHAPTER 12.

MESSAGES.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

Message
from the
Governor.

187. Whenever a message from the Governor shall be announced, the business before the Assembly shall be immediately suspended, and the bearer of the message introduced to deliver the message to Mr. Speaker.

How dealt
with.

188. Mr. Speaker shall immediately read the message to the Assembly, and, if necessary, a day shall be fixed for taking the same into consideration.

How com-
municated.

189. A message from the Governor may be communicated to the House by a Minister of the Crown, being a Member.

Messenger
from the
Legislative
Council, how
received.

190. A messenger from the Council, not being the Clerk-Assistant of that House, shall be introduced by the Serjeant with the Mace, and conducted to the Table, where he shall deliver the message or Bills.

Delivers the
message and
withdraws.

191. When the messenger shall have delivered his message he shall withdraw with the Serjeant, and the Mace shall be put upon the Table, when, if any answer is to be returned, he shall be again called in, and Mr. Speaker shall deliver such answer, or acquaint him that the House will send an answer by a messenger of its own.

Messages to
Legislative
Council
communi-
cated by
Clerk-Assist-
ant.

192. Messages to the Council shall be in writing,* and shall be communicated by the Clerk-Assistant of the House, unless the House shall otherwise direct.

* See Joint Standing Order 2.

CHAPTER 13.

ADDRESSES.

193. Addresses to the Governor may be presented by the whole House, by Mr. Speaker, or by such Members as are of Her Majesty's Executive Council, or by such Members as the House may name for that purpose.

Addresses,
how pre-
sented.

(Adopted 31st July, 1857.)

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

By the whole
House.

42. *All addresses to the Governor in which the Council shall join the Assembly shall be presented by Mr. Speaker, and such Members as may be named by the Assembly, together with those appointed by the Council.*

Addresses in
which the
Council shall
join the
Assembly.

43. *When a joint address shall be ordered to be presented to the Governor by both Houses, the President and Members of the Council, and Mr. Speaker, with this House, proceed to the Government House, and being admitted to the Governor's presence, the President of the Council (with Mr. Speaker on his left hand) shall read the address to the Governor.*

Joint ad-
dresses of
Council and
Assembly,
how pre-
sented.

44. *The Governor's answer to any address presented by the whole House shall be reported by Mr. Speaker.*

Governor's
answer to
address pre-
sented by the
whole House.

To address presented otherwise than by the whole House.

45. *The Governor's answer to any address presented otherwise than by the whole House shall be reported to the House by the person presenting the address.*

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

Concurrence of other House by message signified.

194. The concurrence of one House in an address communicated by the other shall be signified by message.

CHAPTER 14.

PETITIONS.

Order of presenting petitions.

195. No petition shall be presented during any debate, nor after the Assembly shall have proceeded to the notices of motion or Orders of the Day, unless petitions referring to the question before the Chair, which may be received immediately upon the reading of the Order of the Day or notice of motion.

Petitions to be in writing.

196. Every petition shall be fairly written; and no printed or lithographed petition will be received.

To contain a prayer at the end.

197. Every petition must contain a prayer at the end thereof.

To be signed on the same skin or sheet.

198. Every petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the petition is written.

To be in English, or with a certified translation.

199. Every petition shall be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation, certified by the Member who presents it to be true and correct.

200. Every petition shall be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto, by their names or marks, and by no one else, except in case of incapacity by sickness.

To be signed by the parties.

201. The signatures shall be written upon the petition itself, and not pasted upon, or otherwise transferred thereto.

Signatures not to be transferred.

202. Petitions of corporations aggregate are required to be made under their common seal.

Petitions of corporations.

203. No letters, affidavits, or other documents may be attached to any petition.

No letters, affidavits to be attached.

204. No reference shall be made in a petition to any debate in Parliament, nor to any intended motion.

Debates not to be referred to.

205. No application shall be made by a petition for any grant of public money, or for compounding any debts due to the Crown, or for the remission of duties payable by any person, unless it be recommended by the Crown.

No application for public money unless recommended by the Crown.

206. This House will not receive any petition for compounding any sum of money owing to the Crown, upon any branch of the revenue, without a certificate from the proper officer or officers annexed to the said petition stating debt, what prosecutions have been made for the recovery of such debt, and setting forth how much the petitioner and his security are able to satisfy thereof.

Petitions for compounding debts to the Crown.

207. It is highly unwarrantable, and a breach of the privilege of this House, for any person to set the name of any other person to any petition to be presented to this House.

Forgery of signatures.

Members to peruse petition. 208. 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 the Assembly.

Members to affix their names. 209. Every Member presenting a petition to the Assembly shall affix his name at the beginning thereof.

Petitions to be in accordance with the rules of the House. 210. Every Member presenting a petition shall take care that the same is in conformity with the rules and orders of the House.

Petitions to be respectful. 211. Every petition shall be respectful, decorous, and temperate in its language.

Petitions presented by Members. 212. Petitions can only be presented to the House by a Member.

Petitions from Members. 213. A Member cannot present a petition from himself.

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

Members confined to statement of certain facts. 213A. Every Member presenting a petition, not being a petition for a private Bill or relating to a private Bill before the House, shall confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it, of the material allegations contained in it, and to the reading of the prayer thereof, and the only questions which shall be entertained by the House on the presentation of any petition shall be "That the petition do lie on the Table," "That it be taken into consideration" [on a future day to be then named], which questions shall be decided without amendment or debate.

Questions entertained on presentation.

In the case of such petition complaining of some present personal grievance for which there may be an urgent necessity for providing an immediate remedy, the matter contained in such petition may be brought into discussion on the presentation thereof.

Petition complaining of personal grievance.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

214. Every Member offering to present a petition to the House, not being a petition for a private Bill, or relating to a private Bill before the House, shall confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it, and of the material allegations contained in it, and to the reading of the prayer of such petition.

Members confined to statement of certain facts.

215. Every such petition not containing matter in breach of the privileges of this House, and which according to the rules or usual practice of this House can be received, shall be brought to the Table by the direction of the Speaker, who shall not allow any debate, or any Member to speak upon, or in relation to, such petition; but it may be read by the Clerk at the Table, if required.

Not to be debated. But may be read by Clerk.

*216. In the case of such petition complaining of some present personal grievance, for which there may be an urgent necessity for providing an immediate remedy, the matter contained in such petition may be brought into discussion on the presentation thereof.

Petitions complaining of grievances.

* Standing Orders 214, 215, and 216, though not formally repealed, are virtually superseded by 213A.

Petitions
against
taxes.

217. Subject to the above regulation, petitions against any resolution or Bill imposing a tax or duty for the current service of the year can be received.

CHAPTER 15.

BILLS.

Bills
ordered.

218. Every Bill shall be ordered to be brought in upon motion made and question put, that leave be given to bring in such Bill, unless such Bill shall have been directed to be brought in by resolution of the House.

Members
appointed to
bring in
Bills.

219. Every Bill shall be ordered to be prepared and brought in by one or more Members named by the House.

Members
added.

220. Members may be added to those originally ordered to prepare and bring in a Bill.

Instruc-
tions.

221. Instructions may be given to such Members to make further provision in any such Bill before the same is brought in.

222. }
223. } [Repealed 24th June, 1889.]

Grants of
money.

224. The House will not proceed upon any petition, motion, or Bill for granting any money or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the Crown, except in a Committee of the whole House.

225. Every Bill not prepared pursuant to the order of leave, or according to the rules and orders of the House, will be ordered to be withdrawn.

Bills ordered to be withdrawn.

226. A Bill shall be presented by a Member.

Bills presented by a Member.

227. The first reading of every Bill shall be proposed immediately after the same has been presented.

First reading.

228. When any Bill shall be presented by a Member, in pursuance of an order of this House, or shall be brought up from the Legislative Council, the questions, "That this Bill be now read a first time," and "That the Bill be printed," shall be decided without amendment or debate.

First reading and printing without debate.

229. A Bill having been read a first time shall, except by special leave of the Assembly, be ordered to be read a second time on a future day.

Bill ordered to be read a second time.

230. On the Order of the Day being read for the second reading of a Bill, the question shall be put, "That the Bill be now read a second time."

Second reading.

231. Amendments may be moved to such question by leaving out "now," and inserting "three months," "six months," or any other time; or the Bill may be negatived.

Amendments to question for second reading.

232. No other amendment may be moved to such question, unless the same be strictly relevant to the Bill.

Amendments to be relevant.

Bill com-
mitted.

233. A Bill having been read a second time may be ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House; or in certain cases to a Select Committee.

Committee
of the whole
House on
the Bill.

234. On the Order of the Day being read for the Committee on a Bill, Mr. Speaker puts the question, "That I do now leave the Chair," which being resolved in the affirmative, the House resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Bill (See Ch. 9); but where the Committee has reported progress, the Speaker leaves the Chair without putting any question.

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

Questions to
be decided
without
amendment
or debate.

234A. On Mr. Speaker putting the questions "That this Bill be committed"—"That this Bill be now committed"—"That I do now leave the Chair," such questions shall be decided without amendment or debate.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

Amend-
ments to the
question for
Mr. Speaker
to leave the
Chair.

*235. Amendments may be moved to the question for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, by leaving out all the words after the word "That" in order to add the words "this House will on this day three months (or six months), (or other time) resolve itself into the said Committee."

Instructions
to Com-
mittee.

236. An instruction may be moved to the Committee on the Bill, but ought not to be moved by way of amendment.

Bills may be
considered
in Com-
mittee
together.

237. Bills which may be fixed for consideration in Committee on the same day, whether in progress or otherwise, may be referred together to a Committee of the whole House, which may consider on

* Virtually repealed by S.O. 234A.

the same day all the Bills so referred to it, without the Chairman leaving the Chair on each separate Bill: Provided that, with respect to any Bill not in progress, if any Member shall raise an objection to its consideration such Bill shall be postponed.

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

237A. In Committee on a Bill, the Preamble do stand postponed until after the consideration of the clauses, without question put.

Preamble postponed without question.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

*238. The Chairman shall put a question "That the preamble be postponed," which being agreed to, every clause is considered by the Committee seriatim without the questions for the first and second reading of the Bill being put.

Preamble postponed.

239. Any amendment may be made to a clause, provided the same be relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill, or pursuant to any instruction, and be otherwise in conformity with the rules and orders of the House; but if any amendment shall not be within the title of the Bill, the Committee shall extend the title accordingly, and report the same specially to the House.

Amendments to clauses, &c.

240. A question shall be put that each "clause stand part of the Bill," or "as amended stand part of the Bill."

Clause to stand part of the Bill.

241. In going through a Bill, no questions shall be put for the filling up of words already printed in *italics*, and commonly called "blanks" unless exception be taken thereto; and if no alterations

Proceedings upon blanks

* First part of S.O. 238 virtually repealed by 237A.

have been made in the words as printed in *italics* the Bill is to be reported without amendments, unless other amendments have been made thereto.

Clauses postponed.

242. Any clause may be postponed, unless the same have already been considered and amended.

Preamble agreed to.

243. After every clause and schedule has been agreed to, and any clauses added which are within the title of the Bill, or pursuant to any instruction, the preamble is considered, and if necessary amended; and a question is put, "That this be the preamble of the Bill."

Proceedings in Committee not to be noticed until reported.

244. No notice may be taken of any proceedings in Committee of the whole House, or a Select Committee on a Bill, until such proceedings or Bill shall have been reported.

Bill reported.

245. The Bill having been fully considered, the Chairman is directed to report the Bill, or report the Bill with the amendments to the House.

Bill as amended to be considered.

246. At the close of the proceedings of a Committee of the whole House on a Bill, the Chairman shall report the Bill forthwith to the House, and when amendments have been made thereto the same shall be received without debate, and a time appointed for taking the same into consideration.

Bill reported without amendments.

247. A Bill being reported without amendment shall be ordered to be read a third time, at such time as may be appointed by the House.

Clauses offered in Committee on consideration of report and third reading.

248. On a clause being offered in Committee, or on the consideration of report or third reading of a Bill, Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, shall desire

the Member to bring up the same, whereupon it is to be read a first time without question put ; but no clause is to be offered on consideration of report or third reading without notice.

249. A clause containing any rates, penalties, or other blank, offered after the Bill has been reported shall, after having been read a second time, be considered in Committee before it is made part of the Bill, and if any such clause be for increasing any burthen upon the people, the Bill shall be recommitted, and the clause proposed in Committee on the Bill.

A clause
with rates,
penalties,
&c.

250. On consideration of the Bill as amended, the Bill may be ordered to be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, or to a Select Committee.

Bills recom-
mitted.

251. Before any Bill shall be read a third time, the Chairman of Committees shall certify that it is in accordance with the Bill as agreed to by the Committee.

Certificate
of Chairman.

252. The order for the third reading of a Bill may be read and discharged, and the Bill ordered to be recommitted.

Order for
third
reading
discharged.

253. The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of a Bill, a question is put, that the Bill be *now* read a third time, to which amendments may be moved, as on the second reading.

Third
reading.

254. A Bill having been read a third time, clauses may be read three times (and also committed if containing rates, &c.), and added to the Bill, and other amendments made.

Clauses
added, and
amend-
ments made.

255. [Repealed 24th June, 1889.]

Further proceeding on third reading adjourned. Bills passed with unusual expedition.

256. The further proceeding on a third reading may be adjourned to a future day.

257. Bills of an urgent nature may be passed with unusual expedition through their several stages.

Temporary laws.

258. The precise duration of every temporary law shall be expressed in a distinct clause at the end of the Bill.

Bills sent to the Legislative Council.

259. When all the proceedings on a Bill have been concluded, the Bill shall be ordered to be carried to the Legislative Council and their concurrence desired ; or when such Bill has been brought from the Legislative Council "to acquaint the Legislative Council that this House has agreed to the same without amendments," or "with amendments to which this House doth desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council."

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

Transmitting or returning Bill.

259A. No amendment or debate shall be allowed on the question of transmitting or returning a Bill to the Legislative Council.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

Bills returned from the Legislative Council.

260. When a Bill shall be returned from the Legislative Council with amendments such amendments are twice read and agreed to, or agreed to with amendments, or disagreed to, or the further consideration thereof put off for three or six months, or the Bill ordered to be laid aside.

261. Amendments by the Council to public Bills shall be appointed to be considered on a future day unless the House shall order them to be considered forthwith.

Amendments of Legislative Council.

262. Whenever the Governor shall transmit by message to the Assembly any amendment which he shall desire to be made in any Bill presented to him for Her Majesty's assent, the amendment shall be treated and considered in the same manner as amendments proposed by the Legislative Council.

Amendments proposed by Governor.

263. When the Assembly shall have agreed to any amendment proposed by the Governor, such amendment shall be forwarded to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

When Governor's amendments are agreed to, to be sent to Legislative Council.

264. Whenever any Bill for repealing, altering, or varying all or any of the provisions of the Constitution Act, and for substituting others in lieu thereof, shall have passed its second and third readings in the Assembly, with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Clerk or other proper officer of the Assembly shall certify accordingly.

Bills for altering certain provisions of the Constitution Act how certified.

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

264A. Clerical or typographical errors may be corrected in any part of a Bill by the Clerk of the House before it is transmitted to the Legislative Council, and the Clerk shall forthwith inform the House what errors he has corrected in any Bill.

Clerk may correct errors.

(APPROVED 17TH DECEMBER, 1885.)

Procedure on decision that a Bill ought to have been introduced as a private Bill.

264B. Whenever Mr. Speaker shall decide that a Bill which has been introduced as a public Bill ought to have been introduced as a private Bill, such Bill shall be dealt with as a private Bill, unless the House expresses the opinion that it is a public Bill, or not dissenting from Mr. Speaker's decision, shall order that all the Private Bill Standing Orders be dispensed with, in accordance with Standing Order No. 131 relating to private Bills.

(APPROVED 27TH FEBRUARY, 1896.)

Restoration of lapsed Bills.

264C. When a motion to bring in any Public Bill is agreed to, if such Bill bears a certificate from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly that it is identical with a Bill as last agreed to by the House, which passed its second reading in the previous Session of the same Parliament, but was not finally disposed of by both Houses when the Session closed, then a motion may be made that such Bill be advanced to the stage it had reached in the Legislative Assembly in the former Session or to any earlier stage.

Procedure.

If such motion be agreed to, the Bill shall thereupon be passed, without amendment or debate, through each of the stages authorized by the motion agreed to by the House, and thereafter shall be proceeded with and dealt with in the same manner as other Bills.

CHAPTER 16.

ACCOUNTS, PAPERS, AND PRINTING.

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

265. Accounts and papers may be ordered to be laid before the House. Accounts, &c., ordered.

266. When the Royal prerogative is concerned in any account or paper, an address shall be presented, praying that the same may be laid before the House. Addresses for papers.

267. Other papers may be presented pursuant to statute, or by command of His Excellency the Governor. Papers presented pursuant to statute or by command.

268. At the commencement of each Session, a Select Committee shall be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in all matters which relate to the printing to be executed by order of the House, and for the purpose of selecting and arranging for printing returns and papers, presented in pursuance of motions made by Members. Appointment of Printing Committee.

269. When any account or paper shall be presented by a Member, he shall bring it up from the Bar, on being desired by Mr. Speaker, and deliver it to the Clerk of the House. Papers presented by Members.

270. Accounts and other papers which shall be required to be laid before this House by any Act of Parliament, or by any order of the House, may be deposited in the office of the Clerk of this House, and the same will be laid on the Table, and a list of such accounts and papers read by the Clerk. Papers deposited with the Clerk of the House.

Accounts
and papers
ordered to
lie on the
Table.

271. Every account and paper not presented pursuant to any Act of the Legislature, shall be ordered to lie upon the Table.

Ordered to
be printed.

272. Accounts and papers may be ordered to be printed whenever it is expedient.

CHAPTER 17.

SUPPLY, AND WAYS AND MEANS.

Penalties,
forfeitures,
and fees.

273. With respect to any Bill brought to this House from the Legislative Council, or returned by the Legislative Council to this House, with amendments, whereby any pecuniary penalty, forfeiture, or fee shall be authorized, imposed, appropriated, regulated, varied, or extinguished, this House will not insist on its privileges in the following cases:—

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

(APPROVED SEPTEMBER, 1876.)

273A. This House will, in future, appoint the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means at the commencement of every Session, so soon as an address has been agreed to in answer to His Excellency the Governor's speech.

Appoint-
ment of
Committees
of Supply
and Ways
and Means,

(APPROVED 24TH JUNE, 1889.)

273B. On the Order of the Day being read for the Committee of Supply or Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Speaker shall put the question "That I do now leave the Chair," but where either of these Committees has reported progress, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without putting any question, on the Order of the Day being read.

Mr. Speaker
to leave
Chair with-
out putting
question.

Except that while the Committees of Supply and 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 question shall be proposed "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," to which question any Member shall be at liberty to address the House, or move any amendment thereon.

Every third
Thursday
Mr. Speaker
to put ques-
tion.

274.)
275.) [Repealed 31st August, 1876.]
276.)
277.)

(APPROVED 28TH JULY, 1857.)

278. The Order of the Day being read for the Committee of Supply, accounts and estimates are referred, and the House resolves itself into the Committee, and the Committee proceeds to consider the matters to them referred.

Committee
of Supply.

Motion for any public aid or charge upon the people.

279. If any motion be made in the House for any public aid or charge upon the people, the consideration and debate thereof may not be presently entered upon, but shall be adjourned till such further day as the House shall think fit to appoint, and then it shall be referred to a Committee of the whole House before any resolution or vote of the House do pass thereon.

Report from Committee of Supply; and Ways and Means.

280. Any report of resolutions from the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means shall be ordered to be received on a future day.

Leave to sit again.

281. The Chairman shall acquaint the House that he was directed to move that the Committee may have leave to sit again; and the House will appoint a day accordingly.

282. [Repealed 31st August, 1876.]

Manner in which resolutions are dealt with.

283. Resolutions of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means reported to the House are read a first and second time, and agreed to; or may be amended, postponed, recommitted, or disagreed to.

Tax not to be increased on report.

284. No amendment whereby the charge upon the people will be increased may be made to any such resolution, unless such charge so increased shall not exceed the charge already existing by virtue of any Act of Parliament.

Resort to be had in cases for which no provision is made by these Rules to the practice of the House of Commons.

285. That in all cases not herein provided for resort shall be had to the Rules, Forms, Usages, and Practice of the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, which shall

be followed so far as the same may be applicable to this Assembly and not inconsistent with the foregoing Rules.

(APPROVED 9TH NOVEMBER, 1857.)

REPORTING EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE "THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS."

286. That the parties, in cases of contested election petitions, ought to pay expenses of reporting in shorthand the minutes of evidence taken before "The Committee of Elections and Qualifications."

Expenses of reporting in shorthand to be paid by parties.

287. That these expenses be paid to the Clerk of Assembly by the parties producing the witness in each case, upon the evidence being delivered to the Committee, and that such expenses be paid by him into the Treasury.

Such expenses to be paid to Clerk of Assembly, and by him into the Treasury.

(APPROVED 4TH NOVEMBER, 1858.)

APPROPRIATION BILL.

288. In framing the Annual Estimates of Expenditure, the several divisions thereof shall be expressly stated therein, and when they shall have passed through the Committee of Supply, and the resolutions of such Committee shall have been reported to and adopted by the House, the several votes so reported and adopted shall be printed in the same manner and under the same divisions, subdivisions, and items of subdivision, that shall have been employed in framing the said Estimates.

Divisions of Estimates to be expressly stated therein.

Appropriation Bill to correspond with Estimates.

289. In order that the Treasurer's yearly statement of Expenditure may correspond, item for item, with the *Appropriation Act*, the several voted so printed shall be appended to such Act, in the form of a schedule, in lieu of the details hitherto inserted in the body of such Act.

(APPROVED 13TH DECEMBER, 1877.)

THE PARLIAMENTARY COSTS ACT, 1877.

Taxation of Costs.

290. The Taxing Officer appointed by the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, under the Act No. 576, may demand from the party or parties liable to pay fees, for the Taxation of Costs by such Taxing Officer, the amount hereunder set forth, viz.:—

For every One hundred pounds of the amount of such costs the sum of One pound, and so in proportion for any less amount than One hundred pounds.

JOINT STANDING ORDERS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(APPROVED 2ND MARCH, 1893.)

1. All communications between the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly shall be by message. Communications to be by message.

2. Messages from one House to the other shall be in writing, or partly in writing and partly in print, and shall be communicated by an officer of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly, as the case may be, unless the House transmitting the message shall otherwise direct. To be transmitted by an officer of either House unless otherwise ordered.

3. Members carrying any message from either House to the other shall be announced at once, unless any Member shall be addressing the House, or unless the President or Speaker, as the case may be, shall be ascertaining the sense of the House upon any question, in which case the bearer of the message shall not be announced until the Member shall have concluded his speech, or until the sense of the House shall have been declared by the President or Speaker, as the case may be ; and the bearer of the message shall be introduced by the Usher or the Serjeant-at-Arms, and shall deliver the Message to the President or Speaker. Members carrying message, how announced.

4. Messages carried by an officer of either House shall be delivered to the Serjeant-at-Arms or the Usher, as the case may be. Messages carried by officer, how delivered.

Consent desired to Bills, Votes, and Resolutions, how communicated.

5. Bills, Votes, and Resolutions of either House, to which the consent of the other House shall be desired, shall be communicated to such other House by message; and, in the first instance, without any reason being assigned for the passing of such Bills, Votes, or Resolutions.

Same course when returned.

6. Bills, Votes, and Resolutions of either House, to which the consent of the other House shall have been desired shall, if returned from such other House, be sent by message; and, in the first instance, without any reason being assigned for passing, declining to assent to, or amending, as the case may be, such Bills, Votes, or Resolutions.

Amendments insisted upon and communications desired, reasons to be stated in message.

7. When either House shall not agree to any amendment made by the other House in any Bill, Vote, or other Resolution with which its concurrence shall have been desired, or when either House shall insist upon any amendment previously proposed by such House, and any communication shall be desired, then the communication shall be by message, and the House transmitting such message shall at the same time transmit reasons in writing, or partly in writing and partly in print, for not agreeing to the amendment proposed by the other House, or for insisting upon any amendment previously proposed by the House sending such message.

Joint Committees.

8. The number of Members of each House appointed to serve on any Joint Committee shall be equal, and the Chairman thereof shall have a vote, but not a casting vote.

9. At the commencement of each Session there shall be appointed by each House a Committee of five Members respectively to constitute a Joint Committee to manage the Library; another Committee of five Members of each House respectively to constitute a Joint Committee for the management of the Refreshment Rooms; another Committee of five Members of each House respectively to constitute a Joint Committee for the management and superintendence of the Parliament Buildings; and three Members shall form a quorum of each of the said Committees. No quorum of any Joint Committee shall consist exclusively of Members of the Legislative Council or of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Number of Members on Joint Committees: Library, Refreshment Rooms, and Parliament Buildings.

Quorum.

10. Every proposal for a Joint Committee not provided for in these Orders shall be by message, which message shall state the object of such Committee, and the number of Members to serve thereon, and the number of Members to form a quorum thereof; and the House whose concurrence shall be desired shall name the time and place of meeting.

Proposal for Joint Committees to state object and number.

Time and place of meeting.

11. Every Bill shall be printed fair immediately after it shall have been passed in the House in which it originated; and the Clerk of the House in which the Bill shall have passed shall certify the passing thereof on such fair print together with the day upon which the Bill did pass.

Bills to be fair printed and certified.

12. If any amendment shall be made by the House to which the Bill shall be sent, a copy of such amendment shall be attached to the Bill, and reference shall be made to the clause and

Amendments to be attached to the Bill and certified by the Clerk.

line of the Bill where the words are to be inserted or omitted, as the case may be, and such amendment shall be certified by the Clerk of the House in which it shall have passed.

When Bill passed, three copies on vellum to be printed and authenticated by the Clerk of Parliaments. 13. When a Bill shall have passed both Houses it shall be printed by the Government Printer, who shall furnish three copies thereof on vellum to the Clerk of the Parliaments, who shall duly authenticate such copies.

Clerk of Parliaments to present all Bills, except the Appropriation Bill, to the Governor. 14. The said three copies of all Bills, except the Appropriation Bill, shall be presented to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent by the Clerk of the Parliaments.

Procedure on Bills returned by Governor with amendments. 15. In case of amendments to Bills made upon a Message from the Governor, pursuant to section 36 of *The Constitution Act*, after such Bills shall have passed both Houses, the Clerk of the Parliaments shall indorse the same on the original Bill and shall order three copies of the Bill on vellum as amended, and shall authenticate the same before they are presented for Her Majesty's assent.

Disposal of original Bills. 16. When the Governor shall have assented in the name of Her Majesty to any Bill, one of the three copies printed on vellum shall be deposited by the Clerk of the Parliaments with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, another shall be delivered to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Governor, for transmission to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the third shall be retained in the Record Office of the Parliament House.

17. The title of every Bill shall succinctly set forth the general object thereof.

Title of Bill to set forth general object.

18. Every Act of the Legislature, commencing No. 1, from the 1st January, 1857, shall be numbered in regular arithmetical series, in the order in which the same shall be assented to by the Governor.

Numbering of Acts assented to.

19. Any Act which shall, as a Bill, have been passed by both Houses of Parliament, but reserved by the Governor for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, and shall afterwards receive the Royal Assent, shall be numbered with the number next in arithmetical progression to the number already given to the last Act assented to by the Governor.

Numbering of Acts reserved but subsequently receiving Royal Assent.

20. The Clerk of the Parliaments shall be empowered to correct literal typographical errors in Bills that have passed both Houses.

Clerk of Parliaments to correct typographical errors.

21. Upon the discovery of any clerical error in any Bill which shall have passed both Houses, and before the same be presented to the Governor for the Royal Assent, the Clerk of the Parliaments shall report the same to the House in which the Bill originated, which House may deal with the same as with other amendments.

Clerk of Parliaments to report clerical errors.

22. In case of unavoidable absence or illness of the Clerk of the Parliaments, his duties shall be performed by the Clerk-Assistant of the Legislative Council.

Clerk-Assistant to perform duties in absence of Clerk of Parliaments.

INDEX.

N.B.—The initials *J.S.O.* refer to the *Joint Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament.*

A.

Absence of Members. Notices of motion may be given by a Member for any other Member being absent, 27.—See also *Leave of Absence.*

Absence of Mr. Speaker. Chairman of Committees to take the Chair 4 and 4A.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS :

Ordered to be laid before the House, 265. When Addresses presented for them, 266. Papers presented by command, or pursuant to Statute, 267. Form observed when presented by Members, 269. In what cases deposited with the Clerk of the House, 270. Accounts and papers ordered to lie on the Table, 271. Ordered to be printed when expedient, 272. Printing Committee, its functions, 268. Committee of Public Accounts, appointment of, 169A.

Acts. Method of numbering—*J.S.O.*, 18 and 19.

ADDRESSES :

Modes of presenting, 193. Form when presented by the whole House, 41. Mode of presenting with the Council a Joint Address, 42, 43. Concurrence of either House in a Joint Address, how communicated, 194. His Excellency's answer to Address presented by whole House, how reported, 44. If presented otherwise, how reported, 45.

Motion for Address in answer to His Excellency's speech made and seconded, 15. Resolution for Address agreed to, with or without amendment, 16. Select Committee appointed to draw up the Address, speech referred, *ib.* Address reported and agreed to, 17*. Stages of committee and report discontinued, 4B. To be presented by the whole House, 18.

* Rules 16 and 17 are virtually rescinded by Standing Order 4B.

In what cases accounts and papers are procured by Address, 266. Motion for an Address to the Crown for the issue of public money not entertained, except in Committee of the whole House, 224.

Adjournment of Debate. Member moving or seconding, entitled to speak on main question, 85A. Exception thereto, *ib.* Limitation of debate, 85B.

Adjournment of the House. Rules and orders relative to the sitting and adjournment of the House, 5 to 13, and 21. Except in cases mentioned, the House can only be adjourned by its own resolution, 8. Not to be moved before 11 o'clock, unless by a Minister of the Crown, 8A. Unless subject stated, *ib.* No motion for adjournment of the House to be made (except by a Minister of the Crown) unless with the approval of twelve members, and for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, which must be stated in writing, 8B. Mover of such motion not to speak for more than thirty minutes, no other Member for more than fifteen minutes, and the whole discussion not to exceed two hours, *ib.* No second motion for the adjournment of the House to be made on the same day except by a Minister of the Crown, *ib.* Questions superseded by adjournment of the House, 50, 52.

Adjournment of Select Committees. May adjourn from time to time, and (by leave) from place to place, 162.

Amendments to Bills. See *Bills, Public.*

AMENDMENTS TO QUESTIONS:

Different forms of amendments, 62. If not seconded, will not be entertained, 63. Amendment to leave out certain words, 64. To leave out words, and insert or add others, 65. To insert or add words, 66. Amendments to the former part of a question may not be proposed after a later part has been amended, 67. No amendment to be made to words already agreed to, 68.

- Except the addition of other words, *ib.* Proposed amendment may, by leave, be withdrawn, 69. Amendments to proposed amendments, 70. When amendments made, main question as amended is put, 71. When amendments proposed, but not made, the question as originally proposed is put, 72.
- Applications for Public Money.* Not to be made unless recommended by the Crown, 205, and to be referred to Committee of the whole House, 279. See also *Addresses.*
- Appropriation Bill.* Estimates as reported and adopted, how printed, 288. Votes as printed to be appended as schedule to *Appropriation Act*, 289.
- Arrest.* Fees payable on, 107.
- Assembly.* Lists of divisions in, to be entered by Clerk in Votes and Proceedings, 116.
- Attendance of Members.* Rules and orders regulating the same, 15 to 26, and 22. See also *Members.*
- “*Ayes*” and “*Noes.*” Questions determined by majority of voices “*Aye*” or “*No,*” 56. Mr. Speaker states which has it, if his opinion not acquiesced in a division ensues, 57. See also *Divisions.*

B.

- Ballot.* For Select Committee, 150.
- Bar of the House.* Is kept down when a witness is examined, 38. Practice when witness in custody at the bar is examined, 184. Chair placed for Judges within the bar, 39.
- Bill.* Read a first time *pro formâ* before Governor’s speech reported to House, 13.
- BILLS, PUBLIC.** How ordered to be brought in, 218. Certain Members named to prepare and bring in each Bill, 219. Members added to those originally named, 220. Instructions to make further

provision, 221. For granting money, or releasing, or compounding any sum of money owing to the Crown, 224. If not prepared pursuant to order of leave, or to the rules of the House will be ordered to be withdrawn, 225. Bill brought in as a public, and declared by Mr. Speaker to be a private Bill, 264B. Bill which passed its second reading in previous Session of the same Parliament, but not finally disposed of by both Houses when the Session closed, may be advanced to the stage it had reached in the Legislative Assembly in the former Session, 264c.

Manner of presenting a Bill, 226. First reading, 227. Questions for first reading and printing to be decided without amendment or debate, 228. Ordered to be read a second time, 229. Question for second reading put, 230. Amendments to question for second reading, 231. Amendments to be strictly relevant, 232. Committed, 233. Question put for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, 234. When Committee has reported progress, Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair without putting any question, *ib.* Questions to be decided without amendment or debate, 234A. Amendments to question for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, 235.

Instructions to Committee on the Bill not to be moved by way of amendment, 236. Several Bills may be considered together on the same day, without the Chairman leaving the Chair on each separate Bill, 237. Questions for first and second reading in Committee not put, and preamble being postponed, every clause considered *seriatim*, 238. Preamble postponed without question, 237A. Amendments to clauses, limitations thereto, 239. Amendment of title specially reported, *ib.* Question put on each clause, that it stand part of the Bill, 240. Proceedings in regard to filling up blanks, 241. Clauses postponed, 242. When preamble considered and agreed to, 243.

No notice taken of proceedings in Committee until report, 244. Bill reported, 245. Report to be

received without debate, and a time appointed for considering same, 246. Where Bill reported without amendment, 247. Clauses offered in Committee, on consideration of report, and on third reading, 248. Notice required in certain cases, *ib.* Course pursued with clauses containing rates, penalties, or other blank, 249. Bills recommitted, 250. To be certified by Chairman before Bill read a third time, 251. Order for third reading discharged, and Bill recommitted, 252.

Third reading, amendments to questions for, 253. Clauses added and other amendments made, 254. Further proceedings on third reading adjourned to a future day, 256.

Unusual expedition, Bills passed with, 257.

Temporary laws, duration of, to be expressed, 258. Bill sent to the Council with a message, 259. No amendment or debate allowed on question of transmitting or returning a Bill to the Council, 259A. Returned from the Council with amendments, and how dealt with, 260. Day to be appointed for considering Council's amendments, 261. How amendments proposed by Governor in Bills to be considered, 262. When agreed to, to be forwarded to Council, 263. Bills for altering the Constitution Act, how to be certified, 264. After Bill has passed, Clerk of the House to certify thereto—J.S.O., 11. Copy of amendments made by House to which Bill is sent to be attached to the Bill, and certified by Clerk—J.S.O., 12. After Bill has passed both Houses it is to be printed on vellum, and authenticated by Clerk of the Parliaments—J.S.O., 13; and, excepting Appropriation Bill, to be presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor for the Royal Assent—J.S.O., 14. Rule respecting amendments in Bills proposed by the Governor—J.S.O., 15. As to custody of original Acts—J.S.O., 16. Title of every Bill to set forth general object thereof—J.S.O., 17. Corrections

of errors in, after passing, how rectified, 264A, and J.S.O., 20 and 21. Bills, messages to and from the Legislative Council, respecting—J.S.O., 5, 6, and 7.

Blanks. (Public Bills.) Course pursued in regard to filling up, in Committee, 241.

Business of the House. Of what the ordinary business of each day consists, 24. Order in which taken, 32 to 35. See also *Bills, Public. Notices of Motion. Orders of the Day.*

C.

CALL OF THE HOUSE :

When order for a call made, Members not then attending to be sent for in custody, 20. Not to be made earlier than seven days from date of order, 21. Order for call to be posted to each Member, 22. The order for a call set down as an Order of the Day, 24. Manner in which the call is proceeded with, 25. Members not at first present but subsequently attending, 26. Members not attending at all during the day, 22.

Casting Votes. In case of equality of votes, Mr. Speaker gives a casting voice, and any reasons stated by him to be entered in the Votes and Proceedings, 119. In Committee of whole House Chairman gives a casting vote, 130. The Chairman of a Select Committee can only vote when there is an equality of voices, 161. Chairman of a Joint Committee has no casting vote—J.S.O., 8.

CHAIR :

Member when elected Speaker conducted to the Chair, 8. Mr. Speaker to take the Chair as soon after the hour appointed for meeting of the Assembly as there shall be a quorum present, 5.

Chairman of Committees of the whole House :

Appointed during continuance of Assembly, 124. To take the Chair in unavoidable absence of Mr.

Speaker, 4. To take the Chair whenever requested to do so by Mr. Speaker, without any formal communication to the House, 4A. To direct objectionable words used in debate to be taken down, 96. Procedure if authority of the Chair is disregarded, 101A. Order in Committee is maintained by the Chairman, but disorder can only be censured by the House, 103. If difference arise in Committee concerning election of Chairman, he is appointed by the House, 128. In case of equality of voices to give a casting vote, 130. Chairman leaves the Chair if quorum of members not present, 138. Chairman directed to report, 140. To report progress, 141 and 142. Motion that Chairman do now leave the Chair, if carried, will supersede proceedings of Committee, 31.

Chairmen of Committees (Temporary). Not less than three temporary Chairmen of Committees to be nominated by Mr. Speaker every Session, to act whenever requested so to do by Chairman of Committees, 4A.

Chairman of Select Committees. The Chairman can only vote when there is an equality of voices, 161.

Clauses. See *Bills, Public.*

Clerk at the Table. To read the Orders of the Day (after notices of motion have been disposed of), without any question put, 33.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE :

Writs for general election of Members delivered to, on the opening of a new Parliament, 5. Clerk addressed by Members when House proceeds to choice of a Speaker, 1. Puts question on choice of Speaker if more than one Member proposed, 3.

The names of Members called over by the Clerk on a call of the House, 25. Names of those not answering taken down by the Clerk, 26. Clerk to take down words objected to, when directed by Mr. Speaker, 95. On a division, rings a bell and turns a two-minute sandglass, 111. To enter

lists of divisions in Assembly in Votes and Proceedings, 116. Clerk signs orders of the House for attendance of witnesses, 171. To read petitions when presented, if required, 215. Authorized to correct clerical or typographical errors in Bills before transmission to Legislative Council, 264A. Accounts and papers deposited with the Clerk of the House, 270. To receive and pay to Treasury costs in cases of contested elections, 287.

Clerk of Parliaments. To authenticate Bills before presentation to Governor—J.S.O., 13. To present all Bills excepting the Appropriation Bill—J.S.O., 14. In case of absence or illness, duties to be performed by Clerk-Assistant of the Council—J.S.O., 22. Duties relating to correction of errors in Bills—J.S.O., 20 and 21.

Commission for Opening Parliament. Course of proceeding, 2 to 4.

COMMITMENT OF PUBLIC BILLS :

After a second reading—to a Committee of the whole House, or to a Select Committee, 233. Committee of the whole House; question put for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, 234. Where Committee has reported progress Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair without question, *ib.* Amendments that may be made to question for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, 235. No amendment or debate allowed, 234A. Instructions to Committee on the Bill, 236. Several Bills may be considered on the same day, without the Chairman leaving the Chair on each separate Bill, 237.

COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS :

Question for reading a Bill a first and second time in Committee not put, 238. Preamble postponed: clauses considered *seriatim*, *ib.* Amendments to clauses, &c., 239. Question put on each clause, that it stand part of the Bill, 240. Proceedings in regard to blanks, 241. Clauses postponed, 242. Preamble considered and agreed to, 243. No notice to be taken of proceedings in Committee until report, 244. Bill reported, 245.

- COMMITTEES, JOINT. Of the Council and Assembly, rules respecting—J.S.O., 8 to 10. Chairman of Joint Committee no casting vote—J.S.O., 8.
- COMMITTEES, SECRET. Members or strangers not admitted, 160.
- COMMITTEES, SELECT. Number of Members of which composed, 147. Members added or substituted, *ib.* Not compulsory on Mr. Speaker or the Chairman of Committees to serve on, *ib.* Willingness of Members to attend to be previously ascertained, 148. Notice of nomination required to be given, 149. Except when appointed by ballot, *ib.* How to be balloted for, 150.
- List of Members serving on Select Committees to be posted up, 151. Select Committee to elect Chairman, 152. Names of Members asking questions of witnesses prefixed thereto in the minutes, 153. Names of Members present each day to be entered, 154. Particulars in regard to divisions required to be entered, *ib.* When quorum not present, 155.
- Members discharged from attendance, and others added 156. Quorum appointed by House, 147. Power to send for persons, papers, and records, 157. Admission of strangers to Committees, 158.
- When Members of the House may be present, 159. Chairman only votes when voices are equal, 161. Secret Committees, 160.
- Adjournments of Committees. Committees may from time to time, and by leave, from place to place, 162. Not to sit after notice from Serjeant-at-Arms that Mr. Speaker is about to take the Chair, and all proceedings void after such notice, 163. Except by leave, no Committee can sit during sitting of House, or on days not appointed for the House to sit, 164. Evidence taken and documents produced before any Committee not to be published until after report, 165. Report from time to time, 166. Chairman to prepare report, 167. Consideration of report, 168. Report brought up and laid on the Table, 169. Instruction to

Committees, 35. Power of Committees to summon witnesses, 173. Course pursued when a witness does not attend a Committee, 174.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :

To be appointed at the commencement of every Session, 169A.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE :

What shall be a quorum of, 125.

When quorum of Members not present the Chairman shall leave the Chair, 138.

Words used in Committee to which objection is made will be taken down, 96. Rules of debate in Committee, 102. Disorder in Committee can only be censured by the House, 103. Divisions in Committee taken in the same way as in the House itself, 120.

Form of appointing a Committee of the whole House, 123. When Committee, after reporting progress, is ordered to sit again on a particular day, Mr. Speaker, when order for the Committee read, is to leave the Chair without a question put, 126. The Mace placed under the Table when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair, 127. If difference in Committee concerning election of chairman, Mr. Speaker resumes, and chairman appointed by House, 128. Committee is to consider only such matters as are referred to them, 129. Every question decided by majority of voices, 130. When equality of voices, chairman gives casting vote, *ib.* A motion in Committee is not seconded, 131. Motion for previous question cannot be made, 132. Greater and lesser sum, or longer and shorter time, 133. Members may speak more than once, 134. Order observed in debate same as in the House, 135. If sudden disorder arise, Mr. Speaker will resume the Chair, 136. Mr. Speaker also resumes the Chair in other cases, 137. If quorum of Members not present, Mr. Speaker resumes the Chair, 138. If quorum present when the House is counted, the House again resolves itself into Committee, 139.

Report made when all the matters referred have been considered, 140. Report of progress, 141. Motion made during Committee to report progress and ask leave to sit again, 142. Motion that Chairman do now leave the Chair, if carried, will supersede proceedings of Committee, 31. No debate on such motions, 85B. Report brought up without question, 143. Proceedings in the House on resolutions from a Committee, 144 and 146. Lists of divisions to be printed weekly, 145. When witness examined before a Committee of the whole House, any Member may put questions, 40.

Commitment. Fees payable on, 107.

Commons, House of. Rules and Practice of, adopted in any case not provided for by Standing Orders of the Assembly, 285.

Complicated Questions. House may order them to be divided, 54.

Contempt. What deemed to be, 106.

Costs. Taxation of, 290.

Costs of Reporting. Evidence in contested elections, how to be paid, 286 and 287.

COUNTING OF THE HOUSE :

If quorum of Members not present half an hour after time appointed for meeting, Mr. Speaker adjourns the House till the next sitting day, 5. Attendance in the Council makes a House, which on its return, proceeds with business, unless notice be taken, 21. When Chairman of Committee of the whole House reports that a quorum not present, Mr. Speaker counts House, 10. Doors unlocked while Mr. Speaker is counting, 11.

D.

DEBATE :

How debate may be interrupted, 53. Debate on any amendment to be strictly confined to such amendment, 62A. Every Member speaking is to address Mr. Speaker standing and uncovered, 73.

Indulgence extended to Members unable to stand, 29. Speaking "to order" during a division, 74. No Member to speak after question put and voices given, 75. Mr. Speaker calls upon Members to speak, 76. Motion that a Member "be now heard," or "do now speak," 77. Members to speak to the question, 78. Digressions, imputations of improper motives, and personal reflections on Members are disorderly, 78A. If Mr. Speaker or the Chairman of Committees (as the case may be) calls attention to the conduct of a Member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition, motion may be made that the Member discontinue his speech, which question shall be put without amendment or debate, 78B. Questions allowed to be put to Ministers of the Crown, 79, and to other Members, *ib.* Notices of questions to be given in writing to the Clerk at the Table, 79A. No questions shall be included in the Notice-paper for Thursdays, *ib.* Questions may be put any day without notice, with consent of Mr. Speaker, *ib.* Questions not to involve argument, 80. In answering any question, the matter to which it refers not to be debated, 81. Explanation of personal matters, 82. No Member may speak twice except in explanation or reply, 83-85. Member moving or seconding adjournment of debate may speak on main question, 85A. Debate on motion for adjournment of a debate or of the House to be confined to the matter of such motion, 85B. Motion for Chairman of Committees to report progress or leave the Chair to be put without debate, *ib.* No Member having moved any such motion can move any similar motion during same debate, *ib.* Speaking "to order," or upon a matter of privilege, 86. Debates of same Session may not be alluded to, except by indulgence for personal explanations, 87. Reports of speeches of same Session may not be read, unless such report refer to a debate then proceeding, 88. Extracts referring to debates of same Session not to be read, 89. Reflections

upon votes of the House not allowed, except for rescinding such vote, 90. Allusions to debates, &c., in other House not allowed, 91. Offensive words against either House, or any Statute, not allowed, 92. One Member not to refer to another by name, 93. Not to use offensive words in reference to another, 94. Words taken down, 95, 96. Words to be objected to when used, 97. Members not explaining or retracting, censured, 98. Interference of House to prevent quarrels, 99. No noise or interruption to be allowed during a debate, 100. Rules of debate in Committee of the whole House, 102. Means of maintaining order in the House, and in Committee of the whole House, 103. House to be silent when Mr. Speaker rises, 104. Member to withdraw while his conduct is under debate, 105. In Committee, Members may speak more than once, 134.

Debts due to the Crown. Petitions for compounding not received, unless recommended by the Crown, 205. Certificate required to be annexed to petition, 206.

Deputy Speaker. Duties defined, 4.

Disallowance of Votes. If Members not present when question put, 108. If directly pecuniarily interested, 121, 122.

Discharge of Orders. An order of the House may be read and discharged, 61.

Disorder. No noise or interruption will be allowed during a debate, 100. If any Member be "named" for disorderly conduct, motion may be made that such Member "be suspended from the service of the House," 101A. Such motion to be put without amendment, adjournment, or debate, *ib.* Member suspended to withdraw from the House, *ib.* If sudden disorder arise in Committee of the whole House, Mr. Speaker will resume the Chair, 136. *See also Noise and Disturbance.*

DIVISIONS :

If Mr. Speaker's opinion that the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it be not acquiesced in, a division ensues, 57. Members speaking to a point of order during a division, 74. No Member entitled to vote unless present when the question is put, 108. Every Member then present must vote, 109. Previous to division, strangers to withdraw from body of House, if ordered, 110. bell to be rung, and doors closed after the lapse of two minutes, 111. Doors then to be locked, and no Member can enter or leave until after division, 112.

Question then put, and the House divides, and tellers appointed, 113. If not two tellers for one of the parties, no division allowed, 114. In case of Members being directed to proceed to lobbies, names to be taken down in returning, by the tellers, 115.

Tellers report the numbers to Mr. Speaker, who declares them to the House, 30.

Lists of, in Assembly, to be entered by Clerk, in Votes and Proceedings, 116.

In case of confusion or error, House again divides, 117. Numbers inaccurately reported, corrected in Votes and Proceedings, 118. On equality of votes, Mr. Speaker gives casting voice; any reasons stated by him being entered in the Votes and Proceedings, 119.

Members not entitled to vote if pecuniarily interested, 121, 122.

Divisions of Committee of the whole House taken in the same manner as in the House itself, 120.

And to be printed weekly, 145.

Manner of taking divisions in Select Committees, entry made in the minutes, 154.

Documents laid before Select Committee. Not to be published until reported, 165.

Doors of the House. The doors unlocked whenever House is being counted, 11. Doors locked during divisions, but not to be closed until after the lapse of two minutes, 112.

Dropped Motions. To be entered in the Notice-paper for the next day on which the House sits, 35. A motion not seconded may not be debated, and no entry made in the Votes, 48.

Dropped Orders of the Day. To be entered in the Notice-paper after the Orders of the Day for the next day on which the House sits, 35.

Duration of Temporary Laws. To be expressed, 258.

Duties. See *Taxes or Duties.*

E.

Election Petitions. Cost of reporting, how to be paid, 286, and 287.

Entering and Leaving the House. Members to be uncovered, or when moving to any other part of the House, 28. And to make an obeisance to the Chair, *ib.* Every Member to take his place when he comes into the House, 30.

Equality of Votes. See *Casting Votes.*

Errors in Bills. After passing how corrected 264A, and J.S.O., 20, 21.

Evidence. Taken before a Select Committee not to be published until reported, 165. Costs of reporting evidence in contested elections how to be paid, 286-87. See also *False Evidence. Officers of the House. Tampering with Witnesses. Witnesses.*

Explanation of Words. A Member who has already spoken may be again heard, to explain his words, 82, 83, and 84. See also *Personal Explanations.*

Expedition, unusual. Bills passed with, 257.

F.

False Evidence. Penalty for giving false evidence to the House or Committees, 180.

Fees. Payable on arrest and commitment, 107. See also *Parliamentary Costs.*

FIRST READING OF PUBLIC BILLS :

Is proposed immediately after presentation, 227.

Questions for first reading and printing to be decided without an amendment or debate, 228.

The question for reading a Bill first time in Committee of the whole House not necessary, 238.

Forging of Signatures to Petitions. A breach of privilege, 207.

G.

Government Orders. Right of Government to place orders at the head of the list of Orders of the Day on days on which Government business has precedence, 34.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH :

On receipt of a message to attend Governor in Council, Mr. Speaker with the House goes up to the Legislative Council, 11. A Bill read *pro formâ* before speech is reported, 13. Mr. Speaker reports Governor's speech, 14. Address in answer, how prepared and presented, 15 to 18. Committees of Supply and Ways and Means appointed so soon as Address in answer to Governor's speech agreed to, 273A.

GRANTS OF PUBLIC MONEY :

Applications for, not entertained unless recommended by the Crown, 205. Nor proceeded upon except in a Committee of the whole House, 279. Report from Committee of Supply to be received on a future day, 280.

Greater or Lesser Sum. Order as to, 133.

I.

INSTRUCTIONS :

To Committees of the whole House :

Effect of an instruction to a Committee of the whole House, 32. General instruction to Committees on Bills to make amendments relevant to the subject matter of the Bill, 33. But if amendments not within the title of the Bill, to make special report, *ib.* What instructions may and may not be moved, 170. How and when an instruction should be moved, 34.

To Select Committees :

Effect of an instruction to a Select Committee, 35.

On other Matters :

To Members appointed to prepare and bring in Bills, 221.

Instruction to the Committee on a Bill, but ought not to be moved by way of amendment, 236.

Interruption of Debates. See *Debate.*

Introduction of Members. Form of, when returned after a general election, 9. Not introduced when seated on petition, 10.

J.

JOINT ADDRESSES :

Concurrence of either House in a Joint Address, how communicated, 194.

Mode of presenting Joint Address, 43.

Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly. Rules respecting—J.S.O., 8, 9, and 10.

Judges. Manner in which examined at the bar, 39.

K.

Keepers of Prisons. When a witness is in the custody of a keeper of a prison, how brought up, 172.

L.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE :

For what reasons given to Members, 16. Notice to be given of motions for leave of absence, 17. Members having leave excused from all service during such leave, 18. Leave forfeited by attendance before the expiration of such leave, 19. See also *Absence of Members*.

Legislative Council. Allusion to debates in, not allowed, 91.

Library. Joint Committee to be appointed—J.S.O., 9. Quorum of—J.S.O., 9.

List of Divisions in Committee of the whole House. To be printed weekly, 145.

Longer or Shorter Time. Order respecting, 133.

M.

Mace. Laid on the Table when Speaker chosen, 8. No Member to pass between the Chair and the Mace when the latter taken off the Table by the Serjeant, 29. Is placed under the Table when House is in Committee, 127. Mace on the Serjeant's shoulder when witness is in custody at the bar, 184. Use made of Mace when messages brought from the Council, 190 and 191.

MEMBERS. On opening of a new Parliament, Members being assembled in the House will await message from Commissioners appointed to open Parliament, 2. On receipt of message, Members proceed to Council Chamber 3. Members sworn, 6. Members restricted in moving adjournment of the House, 8B. Members not to bring strangers in, 13. Rules and orders regulating the attendance of Members, 15 to 26, and 22. Rule and order regulating the places of Members, 27, and 23. Rules for Members speaking, 73-5, 78, 83-6, 104, 134. Member moving or seconding adjournment of debate entitled to speak on main question, 85A. Member named by Mr.

Speaker for disorderly conduct to withdraw as soon as he has been heard in explanation, 101.
Member against whom a charge is made to withdraw while his conduct is under debate, 105.

How the attendance of a Member to be examined as a witness before a Committee is to be secured, 176 and 177. Course pursued if Member refuse to attend, 36. If any information come before a Committee charging any Member, the Committee is to acquaint the House, 37. A Member is examined in his place, 186.

A Member not to present a petition from himself, 213.

MESSAGES :

From the Governor. Whenever announced, business suspended, 187. Read by Mr. Speaker, 188. May be communicated by Minister, 189.

Commissioners. From Commissioners on opening of a new Parliament, 2.

Between the Two Houses. To the Council, how communicated 192. From the Council, how received, 190. Delivery of message and answer thereto, 191. To be sent when the attendance of a Member or officer of the Council is desired to be examined before a Committee, 178.

All communications between the Council and Assembly shall be by—J.S.O., 1. To be in writing, or partly in writing and partly in print—J.S.O., 2. Unless otherwise directed shall be communicated by an officer of each House—*ib.* Members carrying message, how announced—J.S.O., 3. Messages carried by officer of either House, how delivered—J.S.O., 4. To and from the Legislative Council respecting Bills, votes, and resolutions—J.S.O., 5, 6, and 7.

Minutes of Evidence and Minutes of Proceedings (Select Committees). What required to be entered therein, 154.

MOTIONS. Motions for adjournment of the House, 8A and 8B. Rules and orders regulating the giving

notices of motions, 36 to 39, and 26, 27. Precedence of motions, 32. Dropped motions, how provided for, 35. Time for giving notices of, 36. Urgent motions concerning privileges, 46. Motions for votes of thanks, 28. Motions for unopposed returns, 44. Question proposed when motion made and seconded, 47. Any motion not seconded may not be further debated, and no entry made in the Votes, 48. Motions may be withdrawn by leave, 49. A motion withdrawn by leave may be made again during the same Session, 59. A motion in Committee of the whole House is not seconded, 131. See *Addresses*; also *Adjournment of the House*.

N.

- Names of Members.* No Member to refer to another by name, 93. Members disorderly called upon by Mr. Speaker, by name, 100, 101, 101A.
- New Members.* How introduced, when returned after a general election, 9. Not introduced when seated on petition, 10.
- New Parliaments.* Proceedings on the opening of a new Parliament, 1 to 6, and 1.
- Newspapers.* No Member to read any newspaper, book, or letter, in his place, 31, unless the report therein refer to debate, 88. Extracts from, referring to debates, not to be read in the House, 89.
- “*Noes.*” See “*Ayes*” and “*Noes.*”
- Noise and Disturbance.* Not allowed during a debate, 100. See also *Disorder*.
- Notice.* Notice required to be given of motions for leave of absence, 17. Notice required to be given when a Committee is to consist of less than five or more than twelve Members, 147. Also of the names of the Members proposed to be placed on the Committee, *ib.* Also of names of members proposed to be added or substituted, *ib.*

NOTICES OF MOTION. Time for giving, 36. Mode of giving notices, 37. Every notice to be in writing, and delivered at the Table, 38. One Member may give notice for another who is absent, 27. Restrictions imposed upon giving notices, 26. Precedence of notices and Orders of the Day, 32. Every notice printed and circulated, 40. Notices containing unbecoming expressions expunged, 41. Postponement of notices, 42. Alteration of the terms of notices, 43. Motions for unopposed returns, 44. Precedence of motions according to the order in which the notices were given, 45. See *Motions*, also *Debate*.

O.

Oaths. When to be taken by Members, 6. Not to be administered to witnesses except in cases provided for by Statute, 179.

Obeisances. Made by Members to the Chair in passing to or from their seats, 28.

Offensive Words. Against either House, or any Statute, not permitted, 92. Nor offensive or unbecoming words in reference to any Member, 94. If words used in debate be objected to, Mr. Speaker will direct them to be taken down by the Clerk, 95. The like in regard to a Committee of the whole House, 96. Objection to words to be taken at the time such words are used, 97. Members not explaining or retracting, censured or otherwise dealt with, 98.

Officers of the House. No clerk, or officer, or shorthand-writer, employed to take minutes of evidence, may give evidence elsewhere, in respect of any proceedings, &c., without leave, 182.

Opening of Parliament. Proceedings on the opening a new Parliament, 1 to 6, and 1.

Order. Any Member may rise to speak "to order," 86. A question of order may interrupt debates, 53.

ORDERS OF THE DAY. Defined, 25. Relative precedence of Orders and Notices, 32. Mr. Speaker to direct the Clerk to read the Orders of the Day without any question put, 33. Orders are disposed of in the order in which they stand upon the Notice-paper, 34. Dropped orders how provided for, 35. Questions superseded by motion "That the Orders of the Day be now read," 50. The question for reading the Orders of the Day may be superseded by the adjournment of the House, 52.

Orders of the House. May be read and discharged, 61.

P.

Papers. See *Accounts and Papers*.

Parliamentary Costs. Payment of fees for taxation of, 290.

Parliament Buildings. Joint Committee to be appointed to manage—J.S.O., 9. Quorum of—J.S.O., 9.

Parliaments, Clerk of. Duties of, defined—J.S.O., 13 to 16, 20, 21. In case of absence or illness of, duties to be performed by Clerk-Assistant of the Council—J.S.O., 22.

Passages and Gangways of the House. Members not to stand in, 30.

Pecuniary Interest. Disentitles a Member to vote, 121. Rule applied to votes in Committee, 122.

Penalties, Forfeitures, and Fees. Council's amendments to Bills relating to, in what cases the Assembly will not insist on their privileges, 273. See also *Bills, Public*.

Personal Explanations. Members allowed to make, although no question before the House, 82 and 87. But such matters not debated, 82. See also *Explanation of Words*.

Persons, Papers, and Records. Power given to Select Committees to send for, 157.

PETITIONS, PUBLIC. When to be presented, 195. To be fairly written; none printed or lithographed received, 196. Every petition to contain a prayer, 197. To be signed on the same skin on which the petition is written, 198. To be in English, 199. Or accompanied by a certified translation, *ib.* To be signed by the parties, and no one else, except in case of incapacity, 200. Signatures to be on the petition itself, and not pasted upon or otherwise transferred, 201. Common seals of corporations, 202. No letters, affidavits, &c., to be attached, 203. Debates, or any intended motion not to be referred to, 204. Applications for grants of public money, &c., not to be made unless recommended by the Crown, 205. Petitions for compounding debts due to the Crown, certificate required, 206. Forgery of signatures, 207. Member presenting petition to acquaint himself with contents thereof, 208. Members presenting petitions to affix their names at the beginning thereof, 209. And to take care they are in conformity with the rules of the House, 210. Language of petitions to be respectful and decorous, 211. Petitions to be presented by Members only, 212. A Member not to present a petition from himself, 213. Members confined to statement of certain facts, 213A. Questions entertained on presentation, *ib.* Petitions complaining of personal grievance, *ib.* Members presenting petitions confined to statement of certain facts, 214. No debate allowed, 215. But petition may be read by Clerk if required, *ib.* Exceptions in favour of petitions complaining of personal grievances, urgently requiring immediate remedy, 216.* Petitions against taxes may be received, 217.

Places of Members. Rule and order regulating the same, 27 and 23.

* Standing Orders 214, 215, and 216, though not formally repealed, are virtually superseded by Standing Order 213A.

Practice of House of Commons. Adopted in any case not provided for by Standing Orders, 285.

Preamble (Public Bills). Consideration thereof in Committee postponed to the last, 237A, 238. Considered, and if necessary amended, and agreed to, 243.

Previous Question. Questions superseded by the, 50. The question for the previous question may be superseded by the adjournment of the House, 52. If previous question resolved in the affirmative, 51. Motion for the previous question cannot be made in Committee of the whole House, 132.

Privileges. Motions concerning privilege take precedence of other motions, as well as of other Orders of the Day, 46. A matter of privilege may interrupt a debate, 53. Any Member may speak to question of privilege suddenly arising, 86. Of Assembly when not insisted on, 273.

Protection of Witnesses. Rule as to, 181.

Public Bills. See *Bills, Public.*

Public Petitions. See *Petitions, Public.*

Q.

Quarrels. House will interfere to prevent quarrels between Members, 99.

QUESTIONS :

When Member proposed for Speaker is unopposed, he is called to the Chair, without any question put, 2. Questions on the choice of Speaker, how and by whom put, 3. Question proposed by Mr. Speaker when a motion has been made and seconded, 47. No Member can speak to a question after the same has been *put*, and voices taken, 75. Members must always speak to the question, 78. No Member to speak twice to the same question, 83, except in Committee of the whole House, *ib.*

Questions superseded, viz. :

By adjournment, 50. By reading the Orders of the Day, *ib.* By the previous question, *ib.*

Course pursued if previous question resolved in the affirmative, 51. Debates on questions interrupted, and how, 53. Complicated questions ordered to be divided, 54. Question put by Mr. Speaker when debate is ended, 55. If question not heard, Mr. Speaker will state it again, *ib.* Question determined by a majority of voices, 56. Mr. Speaker states whether "Ayes" or "Noes" have it; but if this is not acquiesced in, a division ensues, 57. The same question may not be proposed twice in the same Session, 58.

Amendments to Questions:

Different forms of amendment to questions, 62. If amendment not seconded will not be entertained, 63. Amendment to leave out words, 64. To leave out words and insert or add others, 65. To insert or add words, 66. When a later part of a question has been amended, no amendment can be proposed to a former part, 67. No amendment to be made in words already agreed to, 68, except the addition of other words, *ib.* Proposed amendment may, by leave, be withdrawn, 69. Amendments to proposed amendments, 70. Question, as amended, put, 71. When amendments proposed but not made, 72.

Questions put by Members:

Rules as to questions put to Ministers of the Crown and others, 79 to 81.

QUORUM:

House, and Committee of the whole House. If quorum of Members not present, half an hour after time appointed for meeting, Mr. Speaker adjourns the House till next sitting day, 5. Attendance in the Council makes a House, 21. When quorum found not to be present during a sitting, Mr. Speaker adjourns House till next day, 6. What shall be a quorum in Committee of the whole House, 125. When Chairman of a Committee of the whole House reports that

quorum of Members is not present, Mr. Speaker counts House, and if quorum not present, adjourns till next sitting day, 10. If there be a quorum present when counted by Mr. Speaker, the House again resolves itself into Committee, 139.

Joint Committees, J.S.O., 9 and 10.

Select Committees. Course to be pursued when quorum not present, 155. The quorum of each Committee appointed by the House, 147, and J.S.O., 9.

R.

Rates. See *Bills, Public*.

Reading. No Member to read any newspaper, book, or letter in his place, 31, unless the report therein refer to debate, 88.

Records. Power given to Select Committees to send for, 157.

Refreshment Rooms. Joint Committee to be appointed to manage—J.S.O., 9. Quorum of—J.S.O., 9.

Replies (in Debate). Permitted in certain cases, 85.

Reports of Bills (Public Bills). Proceedings in Committee not to be noticed until report, 244. Bill reported and proceedings thereon, 246, 247.

Reports from Select Committees. Power of reporting given to Select Committees, 166. Chairman to prepare draft report, 167. Manner of considering report, 168. Manner in which report is brought up, 169.

Reports of Speeches. Of the same Session may not be read in debate, 89.

Reports from Committees of Supply, and Ways and Means. How dealt with, 283.

Resolutions. Messages to and from the Legislative Council respecting—J.S.O., 5, 6, and 7. A resolution, or other vote, may be rescinded, 60.

Returns. Motions for unopposed returns, how made, 44. Rules and Orders relating to accounts and papers, 265 to 272. See also *Accounts and Papers*.

Rules and Practice of House of Commons. Adopted in any case not provided for by Standing Orders, 285.

S.

Sandglass. Used on divisions, 111.

Seats in the House. See *Places of Members*.

Second Reading of Public Bills:

Bills ordered to be read a second time on a future day, 229. Question for second reading put, 230. Amendments to such question, 231 and 232. Read a second time, and afterwards committed, 233. The question for reading a Bill a second time in Committee of the whole House not necessary, 238.

Secret Committees. No strangers, or Members, admitted to, at any time, 160.

Select Committees. See *Committees, Select*.

Serjeant-at-Arms. To take strangers into custody if in parts of the House appropriated to Members, 12. Duties of Serjeant in introducing messenger from the Council, not being the Clerk-Assistant, 190.

Service of the House. Every Member bound to attend, unless leave of absence be given, 15. See also *Attendance of Members. Leave of Absence*.

Sickness or Infirmary. Members unable to stand from, allowed to speak sitting, 29.

Signatures to Petitions. See *Petitions, Public*.

Sitting of the House. Rules and orders relative to the sitting and adjournment of the House, 5 to 13, and 21.

SPEAKER :

Absence of Mr. Speaker. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, Chair to be taken by the Chairman of Committees, 4. Chairman of Committees to take the Chair whenever requested to do so by Mr. Speaker without formal communication to the House, 4A.

Addresses. Duty of Mr. Speaker when Address presented by whole House, 41.

Bills. Brought in as public and declared by Mr. Speaker should be private, 264A.

Business of the House. Mr. Speaker, after notices of motion have been disposed of, to direct Clerk to read the Orders of the Day, without any question put, 33.

Committees of the whole House. On the Order for further consideration of Bill or other matter in Committee, Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair without question put, 126. As soon as Mr. Speaker has left the Chair, on the House going into Committee, the Mace then put under the Table, 127. Resumes the Chair, if difference arise concerning election of a chairman, 128. Resumes the Chair when disorder arises in Committee, 136. Resumes the Chair if notice be taken that there is no quorum in Committee, 138. Puts question for leaving the Chair on House first going into Committee on a Bill, 234.

Counts and adjourns House. Mr. Speaker counts the House at half an hour after the time appointed for meeting, and if a quorum be not present, adjourns the House till next sitting day, 5. If it appear on notice taken, or on report of division, that quorum be not present, Mr. Speaker adjourns House until next sitting day, 6. When Chairman of Committees of the whole House reports that a quorum of Members is not present, Mr. Speaker counts the House, 10. The doors of the House unlocked when Mr. Speaker is counting, 11.

Debates. Members while speaking to address themselves to Mr. Speaker, 73. Mr. Speaker calls upon Members to speak when more than one rises, 76. Not to allow any debate on the presentation of a petition, 215.

Divisions. When question put, Mr. Speaker states whether, in his opinion, the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it, 57. If his opinion not acquiesced in, a division ensues, *ib.* On a division puts the question, and directs the "Ayes" and "Noes" to go to the right and left of the House, or into the right and left lobby, respectively, 113. If not two tellers for one of the parties, Mr. Speaker forthwith declares the resolution of the House, 114. The numbers reported to Mr. Speaker, who declares them to the House, 30. When equality of votes, Mr. Speaker gives casting voice, and any reasons stated by him to be entered in Votes and Proceedings, 119.

Election of Speaker. House proceeds, on the opening of a new Parliament, to the election of Speaker, course pursued, 1 to 3, and 7 and 8.

Goes to the Legislative Council—Governor's Speech. With House goes up to the Legislative Council to hear the Governor's speech 11. What done on returning from the Council, 12. Mr. Speaker reports and reads the Governor's speech, 14.

Messages. Bearer of message from Governor to be introduced; message to be delivered to Mr. Speaker, 187.

Order. Mr. Speaker will direct words objected to to be taken down, 95. Mr. Speaker calls upon disorderly Member by name, 100, 101. Procedure if authority of the Chair is disregarded, 101A. Mr. Speaker maintains order in the House, 103. When Mr. Speaker rises during a debate, House is to be silent, 104.

Questions put—Amendments to Questions. Puts the question to the House, 55. If not heard shall again state it, *ib.* Manner in which Mr. Speaker puts amendments to questions, 64, 65, and 66.

Votes and Proceedings. Mr. Speaker to peruse the Votes, 14.

Warrants. Mr. Speaker issues his warrant for bringing up a witness in custody of the keeper of any prison, 172.

Witnesses. Examines witnesses before the House, 183, and at the bar, 184.

Speeches. See *Debate. Reports of Speeches.*

Statutes. Offensive words against any Statute not permitted, unless in moving for its repeal, 92.

Strangers. To be taken into custody, if in any part of the House appropriated to Members, 12. Or if guilty of misconduct, or not withdrawing when directed, *ib.* Such persons not to be discharged out of custody without special order, *ib.* No Member to bring strangers into certain parts of House unless by order, 13. If any Member calls attention to presence of strangers Mr. Speaker or the Chairman of Committees (as the case may be) shall forthwith put question "That strangers be ordered to withdraw," which must be decided without debate, 12A. Mr. Speaker or the Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, order strangers to withdraw, *ib.* If ordered shall withdraw from body of House during divisions, 110. Admission of strangers to Select Committees, 158. Not admitted to Secret Committee, 160.

SUPPLY. Committee of, appointed so soon as an Address in reply to the Governor's speech agreed to, 273A. Mr. Speaker to leave Chair without putting question, 273B. Every third Thursday Mr. Speaker to put question, *ib.* Applications for granting public money not entertained unless recommended by the Crown, 205. Motion for an Address to the Crown for money, not to be entertained except in a Committee of the whole House, 279. Accounts and estimates referred to the Committee, 278. Reports from Committees of Supply, and Ways and Means ordered to be

received on a future day, 280. Leave asked to sit again, and day appointed accordingly, 281. Resolutions from Committee of, how dealt with, 283. Committee of Ways and Means appointed so soon as an Address in reply to the Governor's speech agreed to, 273A. No amendment to any resolution permitted, whereby the charge upon the people will be increased, 284.

T.

Tampering with Witnesses. Penalty for, 180.

Taxation of Costs, 290.

Taxes or Duties. Petitions against any resolution or Bill imposing, may be received, 217.

Tellers. Two tellers on a division appointed for each party, 113. If not two tellers for one of the parties, no division, 114. Every Member counted by the tellers, 115. Tellers report numbers, 30.

Temporary Laws. The precise duration thereof to be expressed in a distinct clause, 258.

Thanks of the House. Precedence given to motions for, 28.

THIRD READING OF PUBLIC BILLS :

Proceedings thereon, 247 to 254. Further proceedings on third reading may be adjourned to a future day, 256.

U.

Unopposed Returns. Motions for, how made, 44.

Unusual Expedition. Bills passed with, 257.

V.

Voices. Questions determined by a majority of voices, "Aye" or "No," 56. Mr. Speaker states which has it; if his opinion not acquiesced in, a division ensues, 57.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS :

Every vote and proceeding entered by the Clerk at the Table, 14. The Votes ordered to be printed, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, *ib.* No entry made in the Votes of a motion not seconded, 48. An amendment to any question not seconded will not be entered in the Votes, 63. Lists of divisions in Assembly to be entered by Clerk in, 116.

Votes (Resolutions) of the House. Reflections on any vote not allowed, except in moving that such be rescinded, 90. Messages to and from the Legislative Council respecting—J.S.O., 5, 6, and 7. See also *Resolutions. Messages.*

Votes of Thanks. Precedence given to motions for, 28.

W.

Warrants. Mr. Speaker issues warrants for bringing up witnesses in custody of the keeper of any prison, 172.

Ways and Means. Committee of, appointed so soon as an Address in reply to the Governor's speech agreed to, 273A. Reports from Committee of, ordered to be received on a future day, 280. Resolutions from Committee of, how dealt with, 283. Leave asked to sit again and day appointed accordingly, 281. No amendment to any resolution permitted whereby the charge upon the people will be increased, 284. See *Supply.*

Withdrawal of Motions. Is permitted if leave be granted, without any negative voice, 49.

Witnesses. How summoned, 171. How brought up when in custody of the keeper of any prison, 172. How summoned by Committees, 173. Course pursued when a witness does not attend a Committee, 174. Penalty for neglect or refusal to attend, 175. Attendance of Members to be

examined, 176 and 177. If Members refuse to attend, 36. Message sent to Council when the attendance of a Member or officer of that House is desired, 178. Witnesses not examined on oath except in cases provided for by Statute, 179. Punishment for tampering with witnesses, 180. Protection extended to witnesses, 181. No evidence of, and proceedings or examination at the bar, or before any Committee, to be given elsewhere by the Clerk, Shorthand-writer, or other officer of the House, without leave, 182. Mode of conducting an examination at the bar, 38, and 183, and 184. Witnesses to withdraw when a question objected to is under discussion, 185.

Words of Heat. Debates interrupted by, 53.

Words taken down. See *Offensive Words.*

