

objection to be either well taken (correct), or not well taken (incorrect). In the former case the original speaker who was interrupted proceeds with his speech, but has to refrain from following the line to which objection was raised, but if the objection was not well taken the speaker follows along with his talk as if the interruption had not taken place.

Any one can appeal from the ruling of the Chairman, in which case someone else takes the chair, the objector states his reason for the appeal, the Chairman gives his reason for his decision. No one else has anything to say on the matter, the acting-Chairman says, "The question is, shall the ruling of the chair be sustained? All in favor say 'aye,' all opposed, 'no.'"

After the vote the original Chairman resumes the chair and the meeting proceeds in conformity with the decision of the meeting as to whether the Chairman's decision was upheld or not.

When a discussion has proceeded for a reasonable time, and it is desired to curtail the discussion, someone can call for the previous question. There can be no further discussion until the motion has been put by the Chairman, who says, "The motion is, 'Shall the main question now be put?'" If the majority vote is in favor of the previous question being put there can be no further debate and the original motion is