



Government Gazette

OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

[Published by Authority at 5.0 p.m.]

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PERTH, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER.]

No. 23.]

PERTH : TUESDAY, MAY 22.

[1923.

THE LOCAL COURTS ACT, 1904.

Crown Law Department,

Perth, 19th April, 1923.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council has been pleased to make the following rules of Court under "The Local Courts Act, 1904," and to prescribe the following Court Fees and Bailiff's Fees to be payable in respect of every proceeding in a Local Court, to take effect at the expiration of one month from the publication thereof in the *Government Gazette*.

H. G. HAMPTON,

Under Secretary for Law.

LOCAL COURT RULES, 1923.

SHORT TITLE AND AMENDMENT OF PRIOR RULES.

The following Orders and Rules may be cited as the "Local Court Rules, 1923," and shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to all proceedings taken, and in all actions and matters pending on the day on which these Rules come into force.

All Local Court Rules, scales of Court fees, bailiffs' fees, costs, and witnesses' allowances now in force are hereby revoked, and the following Orders and Rules, and the appendix thereto, shall stand in lieu thereof:—

ORDER I.—INTERPRETATION.

In the construction of these rules, the several words hereinafter mentioned or referred to have the meanings following:—

"The Act" means "The Local Courts Act, 1904," and all amendments thereof;

"Bailiff" includes deputy and assistant bailiff and police officer when acting as a bailiff;

"Clear days" means that in all cases in which any particular number of days is prescribed for the doing of any act, or for any other purpose, the same shall be reckoned exclusive both of the first and of the last day;

"Court" means the local court having jurisdiction in the action or matter, and includes a magistrate exercising the powers of the court in chambers as well as in open court;

"Foreign court" means the court into which process is issued from another court;

"Home court" means the court from which process is originally issued;

"Order" means the final decision of the court in any matter, and also any decision of the court other than a final decision in any action or matter, and also the decision of the magistrate on an interlocutory application;

"Trial" means the hearing of any action or matter in court.

ORDER II.—OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

On what days clerk to keep office open.

Form 4.

1. An office shall be kept open by the clerk at each place where the court of which he is clerk is held, and such office shall be kept open on such days and for such hours as the Minister may from time to time appoint, except on public holidays prescribed by or proclaimed under "The Public Service Act, 1904";

provided that the office may be closed at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, and during vacation, or if for any reason it would be more convenient that the office should be closed at twelve o'clock noon on some other day of the week instead of Saturday, the Minister may by order so direct. A memorandum of the hours during which the offices of a Court will be open shall be written on all summonses and warrants issued from such court.

Keeping open office at place where no court is held.

2. By order of the Minister an office may be kept open at any place at such times and for such purposes as the order may direct, although no court may be held at such place.

Office may be closed by order.

3. The offices of the courts, or any of them, may from time to time be closed by special order of the Minister on such days as may be mentioned in any such order.

Clerk to keep books and make returns.

4. The clerk shall keep books and make returns in the forms and in the manner from time to time directed and approved by the Minister.

Documents to be filed and distinguished by number of plaintiff.

5. The clerk shall file all documents delivered to him in any action or matter, and shall distinguish them by the number of the plaintiff in respect of which they are filed, and he shall enter in the register the fact of the receipt and despatch of all documents, notices, and letters, and all particulars required by the form of such book.

Clerk to issue all processes.

6. The clerk shall issue all summonses, warrants, and orders of commitment forthwith after the plaintiffs are entered or the warrants or orders are applied for.

Transmission of summons for service by bailiff of foreign court.

7. Where a summons is required to be served by the bailiff of a foreign court, the clerk shall transmit the same to the clerk of the foreign court forthwith after the plaintiff is entered, unless the magistrate of the home court orders the summons in any particular case to be served by the bailiff of such court; and where any summons is returned to the clerk of the home court by a clerk of a foreign court, not served, the clerk of the home court shall forthwith give notice to the plaintiff of such non-service.

Depositing costs for foreign service.

8. The clerk may, in all cases in which a summons is to be served by a bailiff of a foreign court, require the plaintiff to deposit with him a sum sufficient to defray the cost of such service.

Copies of documents, how made.

9. Copies of all proceedings or documents in the custody of the court or its officers shall be prepared by the clerk for any party entitled to require the same, upon prepayment of the costs of such copies.

Payment into court.

10. Moneys to be paid into court under the order of the magistrate or otherwise may be so paid during office hours on every day on which the office is open.

Searches and payment out of court.

11. The clerk shall allow searches to be made, and shall pay out the money to which suitors are entitled, on such proof of title thereto as he shall deem sufficient, on three days at the least in each week, such days to be fixed by the Minister from time to time. For the purpose, however, of enabling the clerk to furnish the list of balances in the ledgers according to the requirements of the Treasury, no searches shall be made or money paid out of court during one week in each year, provided that due notice of such week shall have been affixed in some conspicuous place in the office of the clerk a week beforehand. The clerk may, before paying out money to any suitor, require the production in the case of a plaintiff of the receipt given for the fees paid on the commencement of the action or matter, and in the case of a defendant of the summons or other originating proceeding served on him.

Acknowledgment of payments and deposits.

12. Whenever money is paid into or deposited in Court, whether before or after judgment, an acknowledgment in writing of such payment or deposit shall be given.

No officer to act as agent to parties.

13. No clerk, bailiff, or other officer of the court shall, on account of suitors, sign the ledger or any other book, or receive money or otherwise act as an agent for that purpose.

Fees to be entered.

14. The clerk shall enter in the proper book all court fees, bailiff's fees, and fines received by him, and the disposal thereof.

Custody of securities.

15. Every clerk shall comply with the regulations which may from time to time be made by the Colonial Treasurer for the safe custody of any securities deposited with him by the bailiff under section one hundred and twenty-seven of the Act.

Absence of bailiff from court.

16. Whenever the bailiff is absent from the sitting of the court, he shall transmit to the clerk a statement in writing of the cause of his absence, and an entry of the cause of such absence shall be made by the clerk on the minutes of the then sitting or the next succeeding court.

Bailiff to keep books.

17. The bailiff shall keep books and make returns according to the forms and in the manner from time to time directed and approved by the Minister, and the said books shall be open for inspection by the clerk at all times.

Attendance at office of clerk.

18. The bailiff shall attend for the purpose of receiving processes, and for the performance of other duties, at the office of the clerk once at least every day during the hours it is open.

Service of process.

19. The bailiff shall serve or cause to be served every summons, or other process issued to him out of the court of which he is bailiff, or sent to such court for service from other courts, as soon as practicable.

Return of copy of judgment summons served by bailiff of foreign court.

20. Where a judgment summons is required to be served by the bailiff of a foreign court the bailiff of the foreign court shall, three clear days at least before the return day, return the copy thereof to the clerk of the foreign court for transmission to the clerk of the home court duly indorsed and signed by the bailiff, and also the summons itself when not served.

Where return of service to home court is not made, foreign bailiff may be ordered to pay costs.

Forms 195-196.

21. (1.) Where the bailiff of a foreign court neglects to return a copy of a judgment summons, as required by the last preceding rule, the magistrate of the home court may, upon evidence of such summons having been delivered for service to the bailiff of the foreign court,

direct notice, according to the form in the Appendix, to be given to such bailiff that the said magistrate will, on a day to be mentioned, unless such bailiff shows cause to the contrary, make an order directing such bailiff to pay to the judgment creditor such sum as the magistrate may think reasonable, as compensation for any loss of time and expense which may have been caused to the judgment creditor by such neglect.

(2.) If on the day mentioned the magistrate makes any order for payment by such bailiff, a memorandum of such order shall be made in the minute book, and the clerk of the home court shall transmit to the bailiff of the foreign court a notice thereof according to the form in the Appendix.

(3.) If the bailiff within the time limited by the order remits to the clerk of the home court the sum directed by the order to be paid, the clerk shall pay the same to the judgment creditor.

(4.) If the bailiff does not, within the time limited by the order, remit to the clerk of the home court the sum directed by the order to be paid, the clerk shall pay such sum to the judgment creditor out of any money in his hands, and shall transmit to the clerk of the foreign court a copy of the notice, certifying thereon the neglect of the bailiff to pay the money as required, and the payment thereof by the clerk of the home court; and the clerk shall be allowed by the Treasury at his audit the amount so paid; and the clerk of the foreign court shall deduct such sum from any payment he may thereafter be required to make to the bailiff.

Execution and entries of warrants and orders.

22. The bailiff shall execute every warrant, order of commitment, or other order of the court delivered to him as soon as possible, and shall enter in the proper book every warrant and order which he has been required to execute, and shall state from time to time therein what he has done under each warrant or order, and if the same be not executed within one month from the day of delivery to him, why it has not been executed; and he shall at all reasonable times give to the clerk all information which he may reasonably require as to the execution or non-execution of any warrant or order.

Moneys to be paid in within three days.

23. Every bailiff levying or receiving any money by virtue of the process of any local court shall, except where he is by statute required to retain the same, within three days from the receipt thereof pay over the same to the clerk of the court of which he is bailiff, who shall indorse upon the warrant a memorandum of having received the same, and the bailiff shall file such process in the clerk's office.

*Notice where proceeds of execution are to be held for 14 days.**Form 114.*

24. Where the bailiff is required under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1892," to hold the proceeds of sale under an execution, or the money paid to avoid a sale, for fourteen days, he shall within twenty-four hours after the sale of the goods or the receipt of the money send to the clerk of the court out of which the warrant of execution originally issued, notice according to the form in the Appendix of the levy and of the amount realised thereunder.

The bailiff shall also pay the said amount in trust to the clerk, who shall give an acknowledgment in writing for and pay the same to the credit of his trust fund account on behalf of the party concerned.

*Notice of withdrawal on notice of receiving order.**Form 115.*

25. Where the bailiff withdraws from possession in consequence of having received notice that a receiving order in bankruptcy has been made, he shall, within twenty-four hours after such withdrawal, send to the clerk notice thereof according to the form in the Appendix, and the clerk shall communicate the fact to the execution creditor.

*Non-execution of warrant by bailiff of foreign court.**Form 112.*

26. Whenever a warrant, order of commitment, or other order of the court required to be executed by the bailiff of a foreign court has not been executed within one month from the day of delivery, the bailiff of the foreign court shall, on the day after the termination of such month, make a return to the clerk of the home court according to the form in the Appendix; and when any such warrant or order has not been executed during the time it is in force, such bailiff shall return the same to the clerk of the home court within twenty-four hours from the expiration of such time, and shall indorse on such warrant or order the reason why the same could not be executed, and he shall sign such indorsement; but the bailiff shall return such warrant or order, although unexecuted, to the home court at any time if he shall be directed so to do by the clerk of the home court, and he shall at all times give such information as such clerk may require respecting such warrant or order.

Duties of bailiff as to sale of property.

27. When any property is directed to be sold by auction, detained, or preserved, the bailiff shall, if the magistrate so directs, effect or superintend such sale, detention, or preservation; and where the property is to be sold by private contract, he shall carry out the directions of the magistrate in respect of such sale.

Taking possession of goods

28. Where a warrant directs the bailiff to detain and preserve any goods, he shall take and retain possession thereof until further order is made by the magistrate thereon.

Where possession ordered to be taken until security given.

29. When a warrant directs the bailiff to take possession of any goods until security is given by some party for the safe keeping of the same, or for the payment of the value of the same in default of such safe keeping, but does not specify the amount of such security, the bailiff shall make or cause to be made an inventory and appraisal of the goods which he may take into his possession; and, upon receiving as a deposit the amount of such appraisal, or sufficient security, to be approved by the clerk, for the safe custody of such goods, and for the delivery up of possession thereof upon request, the bailiff shall relinquish the possession thereof on condition that the same shall be re-delivered to him on request, or held to abide the order of the magistrate. If the warrant specifies the amount of security, no less deposit or security shall be sufficient.

*Bailiff to make return of arrest.**Form 140.*

30. Every bailiff to whom a warrant of commitment shall have been forwarded shall immediately after the arrest of the judgment debtor notify the clerk of the court out of which the warrant issued, as well as the clerk of his court, the date of the arrest, and the prison in which the debtor is confined.

ORDER III.—PARTIES.

GENERALLY.

Persons may be joined as plaintiffs who claim relief jointly, severally, or in the alternative.

1. All persons may be joined as plaintiffs in one action in whom any right to any relief in respect of or arising out of the same transaction or series of transactions is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally, or in the alternative, where, if such persons brought separate actions, any common question of law or fact would arise: Provided that if upon the application of any defendant it appears that such joinder may embarrass or delay the trial, the magistrate may order separate trials, or make such other order as may be expedient: And judgment may be given for such one or more of the plaintiffs as may be found to be entitled to relief, for such relief as he or they may be entitled to, without any amendment; but the defendant, though unsuccessful, shall be entitled to any extra costs occasioned by so joining any person who is not found entitled to relief, unless the magistrate in disposing of the costs of the action otherwise directs.

Persons may be joined as defendants against whom relief claimed jointly, severally, or in the alternative.

2. All persons may be joined as defendants against whom the right to any relief is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally, or in the alternative: And judgment may be given against such one or more of the defendants as may be found to be liable, according to their respective liabilities, without any amendment.

All defendants joined need not be interested in all the relief prayed for.

3. It shall not be necessary that every defendant shall be interested as to all the relief prayed for, or as to every cause of action included in any proceeding against him; but the magistrate may make such order as may appear just to prevent any defendant from being embarrassed or put to expense by being required to attend any proceedings in which he may have no interest.

All or any of the persons liable under any one contract may be joined.

4. The plaintiff may, at his option, join as parties to the same action all or any of the persons severally, or jointly and severally, liable on any one contract, including parties to bills of exchange and promissory notes.

Where plaintiff in doubt from whom he is entitled to redress.

5. Where the plaintiff is in doubt as to the person from whom he is entitled to redress, he may join two or more defendants, to the intent that the question as to which, if any, of the defendants is liable, and to what extent, may be determined as between all parties.

Trustees, executors, and others may sue or be sued without joining parties beneficially interested.

6. Trustees, executors, and administrators may sue and be sued on behalf of or as representing the property or estate of which they are trustees or representatives, without joining any of the persons beneficially interested in the trust or estate, and shall be considered as representing such persons; but the magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, order any of such persons to be made parties to the action, either in addition to or in lieu of the previously existing parties thereto.

Where parties numerous, one or more may sue or be sued or defend for the benefit of all.

7. Where there are numerous persons having the same interest in one action or matter, one or more of such persons may sue or be sued, or may be authorised by the magistrate, before or at the trial, to defend in such action or matter, on behalf or for the benefit of all parties so interested.

*Where defendant desires to defend on behalf of others.**Forms 64-66.*

8. When a defendant desires to defend on behalf or for the benefit of others

having the same interest, he shall within two clear days of the date of service of the summons on him give notice to the plaintiff of his intention to apply, upon a day and an hour to be named in such notice, to the magistrate or clerk for leave so to defend, and shall file an affidavit of the facts upon which he relies to obtain such leave, together with the names, addresses, and occupations of such persons; and the magistrate or clerk may thereupon make an order for the defendant so to defend, and the names of the persons as to whom such order is made shall be added to that of the defendant in the plaint and minute book; and a copy of such order, with a copy of the summons and particulars in the action, and a notice according to the form in the Appendix, shall be personally served on each of such persons, and notice shall be sent to the plaintiff according to the form in the Appendix: Provided that the plaintiff or any of the persons whose names have been so added may at the trial object to the defendant defending on behalf of all or any of the persons as to whom such order has been made, and the magistrate or clerk may thereupon, if he thinks fit, strike the names of all or any of such persons out of the proceedings, and order the defendant to pay such costs as he may think fit.

PERSONS UNDER DISABILITY.

Infants.

9. Infants may sue as plaintiffs by their next friends, and may defend by their guardians appointed for that purpose; but nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any infant to sue as if he were of full age in the cases enumerated in section fifty-seven of the Act.

Married women.

10. Married women may sue and be sued as provided by "The Married Women's Property Act, 1892."

Persons of unsound mind.

11. (1.) A person who is an insane person or patient within the meaning of the Lunacy Act, 1903-1920 or is or is deemed to be an incapable person within the meaning of that Act may sue or defend by the committee of his estate or the person having the powers of such a committee.

(2.) Any other person of unsound mind may sue by his next friend and defend by his guardian *ad litem*.

Persons under disability—How consents for, can, be given.

12. In any action or matter to which any person under any disability is a party, any consent as to the mode of taking evidence, or as to any other procedure given by the next friend, guardian, committee, or other person acting on behalf of the person under disability shall, with the consent of the magistrate, have the same force and effect as if such

party were under no disability and had given such consent: Provided that no such consent by any committee or a person exercising the powers of a committee of an insane person or patient or of an incapable person or a person deemed to be an incapable person shall be valid as between him and the person on whose behalf the consent is given unless given with the sanction of a Judge or the Master of the Supreme Court.

PARTNERS.

Partners may sue and be sued in the name of the firm.

13. Any two or more persons claiming or being liable as partners may sue or be sued in the names of the respective firms, if any, of which such persons were partners at the time of the accruing of the cause of action; and in any such case, on application by any party to the action, the magistrate may order a statement of the names and places of residence of the persons who were at the time of the accruing of the cause of action partners in any such firm to be furnished in such manner, and verified on oath or otherwise, as the magistrate may direct.

Application for names of firm in action by firm.

14. Where an action is brought by partners in the name of their firm, the plaintiffs shall, on demand made in writing by or on behalf of any defendant, forthwith send by post to the defendant so applying and to the clerk the names and places of residence of all the persons constituting the firm on whose behalf the action is brought. And if the plaintiffs shall fail to comply with such demand, all proceedings in the action may, upon an application for that purpose, be stayed upon such terms as the magistrate may direct; or the magistrate at the trial may adjourn the hearing on such terms as he may think fit. And when the names of the partners are so declared, the action shall proceed in the same manner, and the same consequences in all respects shall follow, as if they had been named as the plaintiffs in the summons; but all the proceedings shall, nevertheless, continue in the name of the firm.

Application of rules to actions between firm and any of its members.

15. The provisions of these rules as to actions by or against firms shall apply to actions between a firm and one or more of its members, and to actions between firms having one or more members in common; but no execution shall be issued in any such action without leave of the magistrate, and on an application for leave to issue such execution all such accounts and inquiries may be directed to be taken and made, and directions given, as may be just.

Where one person carries on business in name other than his own.

16. Any person carrying on business in a name or style other than his own name may sue or be sued in such name or style as if it were a firm name; and, so far as the nature of the case will permit, all the provisions of these rules relating to proceedings by or against firms shall apply.

ORDER IV.—JOINDER OF CAUSES OF ACTION.

What claims may be joined with action for recovery of land.

1. No cause of action shall, unless by leave of the magistrate, be joined with an action for the recovery of land, except claims in respect of rent or mesne profits in respect of the premises claimed or any part thereof, or damages for breach of any contract under which the same or any part thereof are held, or for any wrong or injury to the premises claimed, or damages under section one hundred and three of the Act.

As to joinder of claims by trustee in bankruptcy.

2. Claims by the Official Receiver or a trustee in bankruptcy as such shall not, unless by leave of the magistrate, be joined with any claim by him in any other capacity.

Joinder of causes of action generally.

3. Subject to the two preceding rules, a plaintiff may unite in the same action several causes of action without leave of the magistrate.

Claims by or against husband and wife

4. Claims by or against husband and wife may be joined with claims by or against either of them separately.

Claims by or against executor or administrator.

5. Claims by or against an executor or administrator as such may be joined with claims by or against him personally, provided the last-mentioned claims are alleged to arise with reference to the estate in respect of which the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued as executor or administrator.

Joint and separate claims by plaintiffs.

6. Claims by plaintiffs jointly may be joined with claims by them or any of them separately against the same defendant.

Separate trials may be ordered.

7. If at any time it appears or is made to appear to the magistrate that any causes of actions united or claims joined in any action cannot be conveniently tried and disposed of together, he may order separate trials, or may exclude any such cause of action or claim, and

may order the proceedings to be amended accordingly, and may make such order as to costs as may be just.

ORDER V.—COMMENCEMENT OF ACTION, CLAIM AND SUMMONS.

Actions to be commenced by plaintiff.

1. All proceedings authorised to be commenced in a local court by or under the Act shall, except when otherwise provided by the Act or these rules, be commenced by the entry of a plaintiff, and shall be called actions.

Trials by agreement under Sec. 39.

Form 10.

2. Where the parties, in pursuance of section thirty-nine of the Act, agree to try any action in a local court, a plaintiff shall be entered and a summons shall be issued thereon as in other cases, and all the rules and practice of the court shall apply in such cases, so far as the same are applicable. The plaintiff on entering the plaintiff shall file with the clerk the memorandum of consent required by the Act.

Plaints.

Forms 5-14, and Form 2, Second Schedule.

3. A plaintiff in a personal action shall be according to the Form in the Appendix, and a summons in such an action shall bear indorsement and subscriptions as indicated in the Form in the Appendix. The order in which the various matters are set out in Form 14 need not be strictly followed, and matters appearing in the indorsement may be subscribed and *vice versa*.

Action against company.

4. Where a company having an office registered under "The Companies Act, 1893," is a defendant, the claim or summons shall state the situation of such office.

Action by or against representatives.

5. If the plaintiff sues or the defendant or any of the defendants is sued in a representative capacity, then such capacity shall be stated in the claim or summons.

Action by assignee of debt.

6. Where an assignee of a debt or other legal chose in action sues, the fact that he is such assignee and the name of the assignor shall be stated in the claim.

Action against female.

7. Where a defendant is a female, the claim shall state whether she is married, single, or a widow.

Time to be limited for defence.

8. The time to be limited in a summons in a personal action for giving notice of defence shall be as follows :—

Where the place of service is	The time shall be
(1.) In Western Australia— Not more than 200 miles from the Court	Five days.
Above 200 miles but not more than 400 miles	Nine days.
Above 400 miles but not more than 600 miles	Thirteen days.
Above 600 miles but not more than 1,000 miles	Twenty-one days
Above 1,000 miles ...	Thirty days
(2.) Outside Western Australia— In any other State of the Commonwealth or New Zealand	Forty-five days, or, if the summons is issued in the City of Perth or Fremantle, thirty days
Elsewhere ...	Such time, not less than forty-five days, as the Magistrate may direct

Time when more than one defendant.

9. Where the time for giving notice of defence is not the same for each defendant, the proper time for each defendant shall be separately limited in the summons.

Indorsement of fees.

10. On the issue of a summons, the clerk shall enter thereon all court and service fees.

*Security for or undertaking as to costs, where plaintiff not resident in Commonwealth.**Form 12.*

11. No person who is not resident in the Commonwealth shall commence or having commenced shall take any step or proceeding in an action unless or until he shall have given security for costs by deposit of money or otherwise to the satisfaction of the clerk: Provided that where the plaintiff is entered through a solicitor, an undertaking by him, according to the form in the Appendix, to be responsible for the costs shall be sufficient. If the plaintiff fails in or discontinues his action or proceeding, and does not pay the amount of costs ordered to be paid by him to the defendant, proceedings may be taken for the recovery of such amount from him, or from his solicitor if he has given the undertaking, as for the recovery of a judgment debt.

Security by person temporarily resident in Commonwealth.

12. A person ordinarily resident out of the Commonwealth may be ordered to give such security or undertaking as in the preceding rule mentioned, though he may be temporarily resident in Australia.

Entry of plaint by letter.

13. Where a person desires to enter a plaint in a court which is not the court held nearest to the place where he resides, he may, instead of attending at the court, transmit, by post, to the clerk—

(1.) A claim in duplicate setting forth the names and places of abode or business of the proposed parties to the action and the cause of action, and the amount or value of the money or property claimed and the nature of any other relief sought:—

(2.) A post office order for the fees due upon the entry of the plaint (including any service fees that may be required if the summons is to be served by the bailiff), payable to the clerk at the post office of the town or place in which the court is held:—

(3.) An envelope addressed to himself, with the postage stamp thereon:—

and upon the receipt of the above the clerk shall enter the plaint, and forward a receipt for the fees to the plaintiff in the addressed envelope and issue a summons in duplicate with the claim annexed or indorsed and deal therewith in the prescribed manner.

*Infants and others suing by next friends.**Form 13.*

14. (1.) Where an infant not above the age of eighteen years desires to commence or become a plaintiff in an action (other than for wages or piece-work, or for work or services as a clerk, servant, mechanic, or labourer), or is a claimant in an interpleader proceeding, he may sue by a next friend, and the Christian name and surname, description, and residence or place of business of the next friend shall be stated in the summons or claim; and such next friend shall, at the time of entering the plaint or delivering the particulars of the goods alleged to be the property of the infant, either attend at the office of the clerk and give an undertaking, according to the form in the Appendix, to be responsible for costs, or transmit such an undertaking to the clerk; and if such undertaking is not given at the office of the clerk, it shall be attested by a solicitor. The plaint shall not be entered or the particulars received until such undertaking has been given and on entering into such undertaking the next friend shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were himself the plaintiff; and the action or interpleader proceeding shall proceed in the name of the infant by such next friend, and the undertaking shall be filed by the clerk; but no order of the court shall be necessary for the appointment of such next friend. If the infant fails in or discontinues his action or proceeding, and does not pay the amount of costs ordered to be paid by him to the defendant, proceedings

may be taken for the recovery of such amount from the next friend as for the recovery of a judgment debt.

(2.) This rule shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to all cases in which a party sues by a next friend.

Married women suing.

15. Where a plaint is entered by a married woman, in which her husband is not joined, she shall state the name, and, so far as she can, the address and description of her husband.

Practice where plaintiff does not require payment forthwith.

16. Where a plaintiff does not desire the order upon the judgment to be for payment forthwith, he may, at the time of the entry of the plaint, file a notice of the time or times, and of the instalments, if any, at or by which he consents to accept payment, together with as many copies of such notice as there are defendants; and a copy of such notice shall be annexed to the summons and served therewith; and if he neglects to file such notice he may, nevertheless, give notice to the clerk to the like effect at the time of entering up judgment.

*Service by plaintiff or his solicitor.**Form 17.*

17. When a plaint is entered by the plaintiff or his solicitor, he may, at the time of the entry, deliver to the clerk a notice, in writing, in the form in the Appendix, stating that he wishes to serve the summons by himself or some clerk or servant in his employ, and it shall be so served accordingly; but if such notice is not given, the summons shall be served by the bailiff: provided that in lieu of giving such notice the plaintiff or his solicitor may write in the margin of one copy of the summons the words "Service by plaintiff (or plaintiff's solicitor)."

If the plaintiff or his solicitor undertakes the service of a summons he shall not be required to pay the bailiff's fees for service, and a plaintiff's solicitor shall be allowed such service fee as is hereinafter provided for and a plaintiff may be allowed by the clerk a reasonable sum for such service.

Particulars of claim.

18. (1.) The plaintiff shall annex to or indorse on the summons a claim containing particulars in accordance with the Act, or such particulars as shall be reasonably sufficient to inform the defendant of the demand intended to be made against him.

(2.) If the plaintiff's particulars have been previously rendered to the defendant, it shall be sufficient, subject to the Act, to state the nature and amount or value of the claim, with the addition of the words "particulars whereof have been rendered."

(3.) The magistrate may in any case order delivery of further and better particulars, on such terms (if any) as he shall think fit.

Abandonment of excess of claim over £100.

19. Where the claim or demand exceeds one hundred pounds, and the plaintiff desires to abandon the excess, the abandonment of the excess shall be entered at the end of the particulars.

Particulars in cases of account.

20. Where the plaintiff in the first instance desires to have an account taken, the particulars shall contain a claim that such account be taken, and shall state the amount which the plaintiff claims subject to such account; and if such amount exceeds one hundred pounds, and the plaintiff desires to abandon the excess, the abandonment of the excess shall be entered at the end of the particulars. If no amount is stated in the particulars, the plaintiff shall be deemed to claim one hundred pounds.

Particulars in actions for recovery of possession of land.

21. In actions for recovery of possession of land, the particulars shall contain a full description of the property sought to be recovered and of the annual value thereof, and of the rent, if any, fixed or paid in respect thereof.

Particulars where more than one cause of action.

22. Where the plaintiff seeks to obtain payment or satisfaction, or relief, redress, or remedy upon more than one cause of action or claim, he shall in his particulars state the grounds of each claim separately, and shall also state separately the payment or satisfaction, relief, redress, or remedy he claims in respect of each.

Notice by defendant for further particulars.

23. In any action the defendant may, at any time not later than five clear days before the return day, give notice to the plaintiff that he requires further particulars, and the plaintiff shall, within three clear days of the service of such notice, file full particulars of his claim, and of the relief or remedy to which he claims to be entitled, and shall, within the same time, deliver to the defendant a copy thereof. If the plaintiff fails to comply with such notice, or complies therewith insufficiently, the magistrate, before or at the trial, if satisfied that the defendant is thereby prejudiced in his defence, may order the plaintiff to file and deliver full particulars, and may adjourn the action, and stay all proceedings therein until such order has been complied with, and may make such order as to costs as he may think fit.

Fraction of a penny.

24. Where the amount claimed in any case includes a fraction of a penny, such fraction shall not be entered in the books of the court, and judgment shall not be given for any fraction of a penny.

Signature to particulars by solicitor or authorised clerk.

25. Where a plaintiff sues by solicitor, the particulars must be signed by the solicitor in his own name or that of his firm, and he shall state thereon his place of business where he will accept service of proceedings in the action or matter on behalf of the plaintiff, otherwise the costs of entering the plaint by solicitor shall not be allowed: Provided that a clerk or other person, if duly authorised, may sign the particulars on behalf of and in the name of the solicitor.

If in the opinion of the magistrate the particulars are insufficient, he may disallow the solicitor's costs of and incidental to entering the plaint, preparing the claim and procuring the summons to be issued.

ORDER VI.—SERVICE.

No service outside British Dominions.

1. A summons may be issued for service outside the State; but no summons issued out of a Local Court shall be served outside the King's Dominions.

Leave for service outside State.

Form 15.

2. No summons shall be served outside the Commonwealth without the leave of the Magistrate, which leave may be given in the form in the Appendix, or if the cause of action shall not have arisen within the State.

Fixing time for defence.

3. In any order giving leave to serve a summons in a personal action outside the Commonwealth, the Magistrate shall fix the time to be limited in the summons for giving notice of defence.

Non-personal service.

Form 19.

4. In case the bailiff or other person charged with the service of a summons in a personal action shall deliver the same to some person of the apparent age of sixteen years, at the place of abode or business of the party to be served, then such summons shall be deemed to have been duly served on the said party.

Provided that such bailiff or other person shall, by affidavit (according to the Form in the Appendix) to be filed in the Court, make oath and swear that the place where such summons was so delivered as aforesaid was to his certain knowledge, at the time of such delivery, the actual place of abode or business of the said party.

For the purposes of this rule, a place of business shall not be deemed the place of business of the defendant unless he is the master or one of the masters thereof.

Proof of service by post.

Form 20.

5. When a summons in a personal action has been served by post, the Magistrate or clerk may accept as proof of service a certificate of the clerk of the due posting of the summons as a prepaid

registered letter, provided that the clerk has received through the post an acknowledgment of delivery which appears to the Magistrate or clerk to be an acknowledgment of the delivery of such letter, and to be signed by the party to whom such letter was addressed; and it shall be no objection that the said signature does not contain the full names or all the initials of the party.

Proof of service.

Form 21.

6. Proof of service of any summons in a personal action may be given by the certificate of a bailiff or police officer, according to the Form in the Appendix, or by the affidavit of any other person according to the Form in the Appendix.

Rules applicable to other process.

7. The provisions in the Act or made by any Rules of Court, applicable or relating to service or to proof of service of summonses in personal actions, shall extend and apply to every other process of a Local Court; provided that a judgment summons must be served personally.

Time for service.

8. Save as otherwise provided, the service at any place of any summons or other process which requires the attendance of any party on the trial or hearing of an action or matter in a Local Court on a return day therein specified shall be effected the same number of days at least before the return day as would be limited for giving notice of defence in a summons in a personal action issued out of the same Court and served at the same place.

Service on Solicitor.

9. (1.) Where a solicitor represents to the bailiff that he is authorised to accept service on behalf of defendant, it shall be sufficient service to deliver the summons to such solicitor, provided that such solicitor shall, at the time of such delivery, indorse upon the copy of the summons retained by the bailiff a memorandum that he accepts service thereof on behalf of such defendant.

(2.) In this rule "bailiff" includes any person authorised to effect service of the summons.

Service on Infant.

10. Where an infant is a defendant, service on his father or guardian, or (if none) on the person with whom the infant resides or under whose care he is, shall, unless the magistrate otherwise orders, be deemed good service on the infant: Provided that the magistrate may order that service made or to be made on the infant shall be deemed good service.

Service on Insane Person or Patient.

11. (1.) Where an insane person or patient within the meaning of "The Lunacy Act, 1903-1920," is a defendant,

service on the committee (if any) of such defendant or (if none) on the person with whom the defendant resides or under whose care he is, shall, unless the magistrate otherwise orders, be deemed good service on such defendant.

(2.) "Committee" includes any committee of the person or estate and any person having the powers of such committee and "insane person" includes an incapable person and any person deemed to be an incapable person.

Service on partners.

12. Where persons are sued as partners in the name of their firm, the summonses shall be served either upon any one or more of the partners, or at the principal place of the partnership business upon any person having or appearing to have at the time of service the control or management of the business there; and subject to these rules, such service shall be deemed good service on the firm so sued.

Service where person carries on business in name other than his own.

13. Where one person carrying on business in a name or style other than his own name is sued in such name or style as if it were a firm name, the summons may be served at the principal place of business of such person, upon any person having or appearing to have at the time of service the control or management of the business there; and, subject to these rules, such service shall be deemed good service on the person so sued.

Where husband and wife are defendants

14. Where husband and wife are both defendants they shall both be served, unless the magistrate otherwise orders.

Service where defendant on board ship.

15. Where a defendant is living or serving on board of any ship or vessel, it shall be sufficient service to deliver the summons to the person on board who is, at the time of such service, apparently in charge of such ship or vessel.

Service on soldier or marine.

16. Where a defendant is residing or quartered in any barracks, and serving His Majesty as a soldier or marine, it shall be sufficient service to deliver the summons at the barracks to the adjutant of the corps, or to any officer or sergeant of the company or troop to which such soldier or marine belongs.

Service on prisoner.

17. Where a defendant is a prisoner in a gaol it shall be sufficient service to deliver the summons at the gaol to the superintendent, keeper, or any person appearing to be the head officer in charge thereof.

Service on miner.

18. Where a defendant is working in any mine or other works underground, it shall be sufficient service to deliver the summons at the mine or works, to any person apparently in charge of the mine or works.

Service where defendant employed in public asylum or prison.

19. Where a defendant is employed and dwells in any hospital for the insane or other public asylum, or in any common gaol or prison, it shall be sufficient service to deliver the summons to the gate-keeper or lodge-keeper of the asylum, gaol, or prison.

Where defendant keeps his house closed.

20. Where a defendant keeps his house or place of dwelling or place of business closed, so as to prevent a bailiff from serving a summons, it shall be sufficient service to affix such summons on the door of such house or place of dwelling or place of business.

Service in case of vacant possession.

21. Service of the summons in an action for the recovery of possession of land may, in case of vacant possession, if it cannot otherwise be effected, be made by posting a copy of the summons upon the door of the dwelling house or affixing it to a tree or other conspicuous part of the property.

Service where violence threatened.

22. Where a bailiff or other person authorised to effect service is prevented by the violence or threats of the defendant, or of any other person in concert with him, from personally serving the summons, it shall be sufficient service to leave such summons as near to the defendant as practicable.

Service of summons on corporation, etc.

23. In the absence of any statutory provision regulating the service of process, service on a municipal council, road board, or other corporation aggregate, may be made on the mayor, chairman, or other head officer, or on the town clerk, clerk, treasurer, or secretary of such corporation; and when by any statute provision is made for service of any summons or other process upon any corporation, or the inhabitants of any place, or any society or fellowship, or any body or number of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, a summons may be served in the manner so provided.

Service of summons in proceedings to recover taxes.

24. If in any proceedings for the recovery of Land or Income Tax, or both, with or without fines, against any taxpayer, the defendant—

(a.) is absent from Western Australia and has not, to the knowledge of the Commissioner of Taxation after reasonable inquiry in that behalf, any attor-

ney or agent in Western Australia on whom service of process can be effected: or

(b.) cannot, after reasonable inquiry, be found;

then good service of any summons may, without leave of the Court, be effected on him by posting the same, or a copy thereof, in a letter addressed to him at his last-known place of business or abode; and, in case the proceeding is for the recovery of Land Tax with or without fines, by affixing a copy thereof on a conspicuous part of the land to which the tax relates.

Service to apply to all documents with exception.

25. The preceding rules as to service shall apply to the mode of service of all summonses and documents whatsoever (save as to time), except where otherwise directed by statute or by these rules.

Where leave given to proceed as if personal service effected.

26. Where an order is made giving liberty to proceed as if personal service had been effected, the plaintiff shall (unless the defendant give notice of defence or files an admission of the debt), after the expiration of the time limited for giving notice of defence, but before or at the time of entering up judgment, deliver or transmit to the clerk the order giving liberty to proceed, and, where conditions are imposed by the order, an affidavit showing that such conditions have been complied with.

Substituted service, and notice in lieu of service Forms 23-24.

27. Where by reason of the absence of any party, or from any other sufficient cause, the service of any summons (other than a judgment summons), notice, proceeding, or document cannot be made, the magistrate may, upon an affidavit showing grounds, make such order for substituted or other service, or for the substitution for service of notice by advertisement or otherwise, as may be just.

Service where difficulty in effecting.

28. Service of any summons may, by leave of the magistrate obtained upon affidavit stating some difficulty of effecting service under the preceding rules, be substituted by such mode of service as the magistrate shall think fit.

Magistrate may inquire into service.

29. If any dispute shall arise or the magistrate shall entertain any doubt as to the due service of any summons or document, the magistrate shall be at liberty to examine witnesses, and to decide whether such service has been good or otherwise, and either to proceed to hear the action or matter or defer the hearing as he shall think fit, or under special circumstances to order that a person who has not been regularly served, if notice of the summons shall have come to his knowledge, shall be deemed to have been sufficiently served, and the case or matter shall pro-

ceed as though such person had been regularly served.

Notice of service or non-service.
Form 18.

30. When a summons (other than a summons issued at the commencement of a personal action) which is required to be served by a bailiff has been served or has not been served within due time, the clerk shall forthwith give notice of such service or non-service to the party requiring the service that such notice may be according to the Form in the Appendix.

ORDER VII.—OBJECTIONS TO JURISDICTION—TRANSFER OF ACTIONS.

Notice of objection to jurisdiction.
Form 1—Second Schedule.

1. The notice to be given to the plaintiff by the clerk of any objection to the jurisdiction of the Court chosen for the commencement of an action may be served personally on the plaintiff or left for him at his address for service with some person of the apparent age of sixteen years, or sent to him at his address for service through the post or by telegraph.

Affidavit justifying choice of Court.

2. The time to be allowed a plaintiff for filing an affidavit justifying his choice of such Court shall be four days from the day of the service of the notice on him; provided that if the distance from the Court to the place where such notice is served exceeds one hundred miles, then an additional day shall be allowed for each one hundred miles and for any fractional part of one hundred miles of the excess.

Form of affidavit.
Forms 6-7.

3. An affidavit justifying a plaintiff's choice of Court shall be according to the Form in the Appendix; provided that when all the necessary facts cannot be deposed to by one person, different persons may severally depose to such of the facts as they respectively know, either in the same or in different affidavits.

Transfer of Action.
Form 8.

4. When it becomes necessary to transfer an action under Section 36A of the Act, the Clerk shall transmit to the Clerk of the Court to which the action is to be transferred a certified copy of the plaint and the originals of all other proceedings in the action, with a memorandum according to the Form in the Appendix, and a note of such transfer shall be made in the minute book.

Notice to plaintiff when more than one objection.
Form 9.

5. If there are more defendants than one, and more than one of such defendants object to the jurisdiction but each of the objectors does not require a transfer to the same Court, then the notice of

objection sent by the clerk to the plaintiff shall be according to the Form in the Appendix.

ORDER VIII.—APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS AD LITEM TO INFANTS OR PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

Appointment of guardian.
Forms 25-31.

1. Where it appears on the face of the proceedings that any defendant to an action or matter is an infant not above the age of eighteen years, or a person of unsound mind not being an insane person or patient within the meaning of "The Lunacy Act, 1903-1920," the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) At any time after the service of the summons, and in personal actions not less than one clear day before the expiry of the time limited for giving notice of defence and in other cases not less than six clear days before the return day, a guardian *ad litem* to such infant or person of unsound mind may be appointed by the clerk, on application made to him on behalf of such infant or person of unsound mind, on affidavit according to the form in the Appendix, accompanied by a written consent of the proposed guardian to act as such guardian.

(2.) Where such appointment is made, the clerk shall forthwith send notice by post of such appointment to the plaintiff, according to the form in the Appendix.

(3.) Where no application for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* is made on behalf of the infant or person of unsound mind within the time hereinbefore limited, the clerk shall, in personal actions before the expiry of the time limited for giving notice of defence and in other cases on the sixth day before the return day, send notice by post to the plaintiff that no such application has been made, according to the Form in the Appendix.

(4.) The plaintiff shall thereupon, before proceeding further with the action or matter against such infant or person of unsound mind, apply to the magistrate for an order that some proper person be assigned guardian *ad litem* of such defendant, by whom he may appear and defend, and, if necessary, for a postponement of the trial.

(5.) Such application shall be made on affidavit according to the form in the Appendix; and notice of such application, together with a copy of such affidavit shall, three clear days at

least before the day in such notice named for hearing the application, be served upon or left at the dwelling-house of the person with whom or under whose care such defendant was at the time of service of the summons, and shall also (in the case of such defendant being an infant not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian) be served upon or left at the dwelling-house of the father or guardian (if any) of such infant: Provided that the clerk may, on the application of the plaintiff, dispense with such last-mentioned service.

(6.) On the hearing of the application the magistrate, if satisfied with the proposed guardian, may appoint him to act as such guardian; but if not so satisfied, the magistrate may appoint any other person willing to act as guardian; or in default of such person, the Magistrate may appoint the clerk to act as guardian; and the action or matter shall thenceforth proceed as if a guardian had been appointed on behalf of the defendant. The magistrate may, if necessary, on the hearing of such application, postpone the trial.

(7.) Provided, that where an infant is sued for a debt or other liquidated demand, the notice required by paragraph (3) of this rule need not be sent, nor shall paragraphs (4) to (6) of this rule apply, unless in any case the clerk thinks it necessary for the protection of such infant that such notice should be sent, or the magistrate directs such notice to be sent.

(8.) The expression "insane person" has the same meaning herein as in Order VI., Rule II.

Appointment of guardian ad litem to defendant ascertained to be an infant or a person of unsound mind.

Forms 32-33.

2. Where it does not appear on the face of the proceedings, but is made to appear in the course of the proceedings, that any defendant to an action or matter is an infant not above the age of eighteen years, or a person of unsound mind not being such an insane person or patient as aforesaid, the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) If on any defendant appearing at the trial it appears that such defendant is an infant, and such defendant names a person as his guardian who then assents so to act, such person shall be appointed guardian accordingly; but if the defendant does not name a guardian, the magistrate may appoint as

guardian any person in court who is willing to act as such guardian; or in default of any such person the magistrate may appoint the clerk to act as guardian; and the action or matter shall thenceforth proceed as if the infant had named a guardian, and the name of the guardian appointed shall be entered according to one or other of the forms in the Appendix.

- (2.) In any other case, on its being made to appear that any defendant is an infant or a person of unsound mind not being such an insane person as aforesaid, a guardian *ad litem* to such defendant may be appointed at any time within six days of its being made to appear that such defendant is an infant or a person of unsound mind, on application made on behalf of such defendant in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) of the last preceding rule; and if no such application is made within such period of six days, the clerk shall send notice to the plaintiff in accordance with paragraph (3) of the same rule; and thereupon the plaintiff shall, before proceeding further with the action or matter against such defendant, apply for such appointment in accordance with paragraphs (4) to (6) of the same rule: And the trial shall, if necessary, be postponed to allow an application for the appointment of a guardian to be made.

- (3.) Provided, that paragraph (7) of the last preceding rule shall apply to cases falling within this rule.

Entry of appointment on summons, etc.

3. Where a guardian is appointed under either of the two preceding rules such appointment shall be entered on the summons and in the minute book, and on all subsequent proceedings.

Limitation of liability of guardian for costs.

4. A guardian *ad litem* to an infant or a person of unsound mind shall not be personally liable to any costs not occasioned by his personal negligence or misconduct.

Power to set aside judgment against infant or person of unsound mind where no guardian appointed.

5. Where judgment has been obtained or an order made against a defendant who was at the time an infant not above the age of eighteen years or a person of unsound mind not being an insane person or patient as aforesaid, without a guardian *ad litem* having been

appointed to such defendant, the magistrate may set aside such judgment or order and order a new trial, or make such other order as may be just.

ORDER IX.—CONSOLIDATION OF ACTIONS OR STAY OF PROCEEDINGS. TRANSFER.

Consolidation of separate actions which might have been joined in one.

Form 34.

1. Where several actions are brought by the same plaintiff against the same defendant in the same court for or in respect of different causes of action which might in accordance with the provisions of Order IV. have been joined in one action, the defendant may apply to the magistrate that the said actions may be consolidated.

Stay of proceedings in actions brought in respect of same matter, till judgment given in selected action.

Forms 35-36.

2. When several actions are brought by different plaintiffs against the same defendant in the same court for or in respect of causes of action arising out of the same breach of contract, wrong, or other circumstances, the defendant may, on filing an undertaking to be bound so far as his liability in the said several actions is concerned by the decision in such one of the said actions as may be selected by the magistrate, apply to the magistrate for an order to stay the proceedings in the actions other than the one so selected, until judgment is given in such selected action.

Applications under preceding rules.

3. Applications under the two preceding rules shall be made upon notice to the plaintiffs to be affected by any order made thereon.

Magistrate may impose terms.

4. Upon the hearing of any application for consolidation of actions or for stay of proceedings, the magistrate may impose such terms and conditions and make such order in the matter as may be just.

Where judgment in favour of defendant in selected action.

Form 37.

5. If judgment in a selected action under Rule 2 of this Order is given in favour of the defendant, the defendant shall be entitled to his costs up to the date of the order staying proceedings against every other plaintiff whose action is stayed, unless such plaintiff gives the clerk within one month from such judgment notice in writing to set down his action for trial. On such judgment being given, the clerk shall send to every other plaintiff a notice according to the form in the Appendix, and if any such plaintiff gives notice to the clerk to set down his action for trial, the clerk shall appoint a day for the trial, and send by post to both plaintiff and defendant

notice of the day so appointed at least eight clear days before such day.

Where judgment given against defendant in selected action.

Form 37.

6. If judgment in a selected action is given against the defendant, the plaintiffs in the actions stayed shall be at liberty to proceed for the purpose of ascertaining and recovering their debts or damages and costs. On such judgment being given the clerk shall send to each such plaintiff a notice according to the form in the Appendix, and a plaintiff desiring to proceed shall within one month from the date of such notice give to the clerk notice in writing to set down his action for trial, and on receipt of such notice the clerk shall appoint a day for the trial, and send by post to both plaintiff and defendant notice of the day so appointed at least eight clear days before such day.

Stay of actions for the same cause against several defendants, till judgment given in selected action.

7. Where several actions of contract are brought by the same plaintiff against several defendants in the same court, and the event of the said actions depends on the finding of the magistrate on some question common to all the said actions, the magistrate may at any time select one of such actions for trial, and stay the proceedings in all the other actions until the judgment in the action so selected is given; but after judgment in such selected action, unless the plaintiff and the defendants in the other actions, or any of them, submit to have judgment passed and entered therein in accordance with the judgment in the action so selected, such other actions shall proceed in the same manner as if they had not been stayed; and on receipt of notice from the plaintiff or defendant in any such action to set down the action for trial the clerk shall appoint a day for the trial, and shall send by post to both plaintiff and defendant notice of the day so appointed at least eight clear days before such day.

Transfer of actions commenced in different courts.

8. Where actions are commenced in different courts by parties in the same interest, upon application by any of the parties they shall be transferred to the court in which the first plaint was entered, and shall there be proceeded with in the same way in all respects as if they had been commenced in that court.

Application for transfer. Costs before or occasioned by transfer. Transmission of certified copy of proceedings.

9. Where application is intended to be made for the transfer of any action, matter, or proceeding under section sixty-one of the Act, or under the last preceding rule, three clear days' notice in writing of such intended application shall be given by the applicant to the clerk of the court in which such action, matter, or proceeding is pending, and to all parties who may be affected by such application; but the

magistrate may at any time, by consent of all parties, or without such consent if he thinks fit, order a transfer, although this rule has not been complied with. When a transfer is ordered the magistrate may make such order as to the costs incurred before or occasioned by such transfer as he may think fit; and a certified copy of the proceedings shall be transmitted in accordance with section sixty-one of the Act, and the provisions of that section shall apply. The costs of such copy and the costs of transmission shall be paid for in the first instance by the party on whose application the transfer has been made, or, if the transfer is made by the magistrate without any application to transfer being made to him, such costs shall be paid for in the first instance by the plaintiff in the action, matter, or proceeding; but such payment shall be without prejudice to any question as to the party by whom such costs are ultimately to be borne.

Filing order for change of venue.

10. Any person obtaining an order under Section 38A of the Act shall, as soon as practicable, file the same or an office copy thereof with the clerk of the Court from which the action or matter is ordered to be transferred.

Payment of costs in certain cases by party obtaining change of venue.

11. When an order with respect to any action made by a Judge under section 38A of the Act has been made within three clear days before the day fixed for the hearing of the action, or when notice of such an order has not been served on the opposite party and the clerk at least three days before that day, the Magistrate may order the party who obtained the order to pay the whole or any portion of the costs of the day, unless the Judge has otherwise ordered.

Transfer of proceedings.

Form 38.

12. The clerk of the Court from which any action or matter is transferred under the said section 38A shall send, with the proceedings or certified copies thereof to be transmitted to the clerk of the Court to which the action or matter is ordered to be transferred, a memorandum according to the Form in the Appendix.

Notice of Trial.

13. On receipt of such memorandum, the clerk of such last-mentioned Court shall give the parties notice of trial.

ORDER X.—DISCONTINUANCE, CONFESSION, ADMISSION, AND PAYMENT INTO OR OUT OF COURT.

Discontinuance.

Form 39.

1. (1.) If the plaintiff desires to discontinue any action or matter against all or any of the parties thereto, he shall give notice in writing by post or otherwise thereof to the clerk, and to every party

as to whom he so desires to discontinue; and after the receipt of such notice any such party may apply *ex parte* for an order against the plaintiff for the costs incurred before the receipt of such notice, and for the costs of attending the court to obtain the order.

(2.) A discontinuance under this rule shall not be a defence to any subsequent action; but if after such discontinuance a subsequent action is brought for the same or substantially the same cause of action before payment of the costs allowed on such discontinuance, the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order a stay of such subsequent action until such costs have been paid.

On discontinuance costs may be taxed.

Form 40.

2. Every such party as to whom proceedings have been discontinued may take out an appointment to have his cost taxed, of which he shall give notice by post or otherwise to the plaintiff, and when such party attends the taxation he shall produce to the clerk the notice of discontinuance; whereupon, whether the plaintiff attends or not, the clerk shall proceed to tax such party's costs, and enter judgment for the amount of the taxed costs, and, if the costs be not paid, such party may recover the same by execution.

Confessions under Section 50.

Forms 41-44.

3. Confessions under section fifty of the Act shall be delivered to the clerk before the expiry of the time limited for giving notice of defence, or before a proceeding in default has been taken: Provided that, if at any time before an action is called on, the defendant may confess and admit the claim according to the Form in the Appendix, subject however to the payment of such costs as the plaintiff has incurred in consequence of the defendant not having delivered such confession as hereinbefore required.

Admission by letter addressed to court.

4. Where a defendant does not appear on the return day, and has not signed a confession under section fifty of the Act, the Court may accept as an admission of the claim or any part thereof any letter addressed to the Court or the magistrate or clerk thereof containing such an admission, and purporting to be written by or on behalf of the defendant, if the magistrate is satisfied that such letter was in fact written by or by the authority of the defendant; and a note of such letter having been accepted as an admission shall be entered in the minute book.

Consent judgments under Sections 50 and 51

5. In cases of judgment by consent under sections fifty and fifty-one of the Act, the defendant may confess the amount of the plaintiff's costs besides the court fees, and judgment may be entered

accordingly, and the amount of the plaintiff's costs shall be stated separately.

Admission of truth of plaintiff's statement.

Form 45.

6. Where a defendant desires to admit the truth of the statements in the plaintiff's particulars, and to submit to the judgment of the court thereon, he may, in the presence of the clerk of any court, or of a solicitor, or justice of the peace, sign an admission according to the form in the Appendix. Such admission shall be filed five clear days at least before the return day, and the clerk shall transmit a notice thereof by post to the plaintiff; and the plaintiff shall not, unless the magistrate otherwise orders, be allowed any costs incurred after the filing of such admission in relation to the proof of the matter so admitted: Provided that the plaintiff shall be entitled, notwithstanding such admission, to the costs of attending on the day of trial to enter up judgment and tax his costs.

Admission by any party.

7. Any party to an action or matter may give notice in writing to any other party that he admits the truth of the whole or any part of the case or claim of such other party, and no costs incurred after the receipt of such notice in respect of the proof of any matters admitted therein shall be allowed; but the costs of any steps taken prior to the receipt of such notice may be allowed, if the clerk, on taxation, is of opinion that they were not taken unnecessarily or prematurely.

Payment into court.

Forms 46-48.

8. (1.) A defendant who desires to pay money into court pursuant to section forty-nine of the Act shall pay the same within such time as shall allow of notice thereof being given to the plaintiff or his solicitor at least three clear days before the return day. Every such payment shall be taken to admit *pro tanto* the claim or cause of action in respect of which the payment is made, unless it is made with notice of defence and is accompanied by a notice in accordance with the Form 48 in the Appendix. When any money is so paid in, the defendant must also pay in a sum sufficient to cover the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of payment, in so far as such costs are sanctioned by the scale applicable to the amount paid in, unless the payment is made with a plea of tender, in which case it may be made without costs.

(2.) The defendant shall, at least three clear days before the return day, send the plaintiff notice of such payment; and when such payment is made with a denial of liability, he shall also send therewith a copy of the notice prescribed by the last preceding paragraph.

(3.) The defendant may also, at any time after the prescribed time, pay money into court, and notice thereof

shall be given by the defendant to the plaintiff in accordance with the last preceding paragraph; but the defendant shall not be permitted, except by leave of the magistrate, to give a notice denying liability at the time of such payment.

(4.) Where money is paid into court after the prescribed time, or where it is in any case paid in without costs, if the plaintiff does not elect to accept the money so paid in satisfaction, he may proceed as if no such payment had been made.

(5.) Forthwith, after any such payment as aforesaid has been made into court, the clerk shall cause an entry thereof to be made in the minute book.

Acceptance of amount paid in in satisfaction of claim.

Forms 49-50.

9. (1.) If the plaintiff elects to accept, in satisfaction of his claim, the money paid into court by the defendant, whether the same has been paid in in due time or not, or with or without costs, or with or without a notice of denial of liability, he shall send to the clerk and to the defendant by post, or leave at the clerk's office and at the defendant's dwelling or place of business, a written notice according to the Form in the Appendix, stating such acceptance, within such reasonable time before the return day as the time of payment by the defendant has permitted.

(2.) Thereupon the action shall abate, except as herein provided, and the plaintiff shall not be liable to any costs incurred by the defendant after receiving such notice.

(3.) In any such case the magistrate may, in his discretion, subject to section 49 of the Act, order the defendant to pay such fees and costs beyond the fees and costs (if any) paid into court by the defendant, as the plaintiff may have properly incurred for work done before the receipt of notice of payment into court, and in attending the court to obtain the order for the same, including, if the magistrate on consideration of the facts of the case so orders, any of the items which might have been allowed by order of the magistrate at the trial.

(4.) If the plaintiff intends to apply for such costs, he shall give notice of his intention in his notice of acceptance of the sum paid in, according to the Form in the Appendix, or where the time of payment into court by the defendant does not permit of notice of acceptance being given, the plaintiff may apply for such costs without giving such notice.

(5.) Where the plaintiff has not given notice of acceptance in accordance with paragraph (1) of this rule, he may nevertheless accept the money paid into court at any time before the case is called on and opened, subject to the payment of

any costs which may have been reasonably incurred by the defendant since the date of payment into court, and which may be allowed by the court.

(6.) In default of acceptance by the plaintiff the action may proceed.

Payment by plaintiff in answer to counter-claim.

10. A plaintiff may, in answer to a counter-claim, pay money into court in satisfaction thereof, subject to the like conditions and rules as to costs, notice and otherwise as upon payment into court by the defendant.

Fees and costs on payment of amount admitted after deducting set-off or counter-claim.

11. Where a defendant pays into court any sum admitted by him to be due, after deducting any amount claimed by him as a set-off or counter-claim, he must pay into court, in respect of the court fees and solicitor's costs (if any) entered on the summons, a sum proportionate to the amount paid in in respect of the plaintiff's claim.

Acceptance of money paid into court under defence of tender. Costs.

12. Where a defendant pays money into court under a defence of tender, the plaintiff may accept the same in satisfaction of his claim in accordance with Rule 9; but he shall not be entitled to take out of court the amount so accepted, nor to any costs, without the order of the magistrate; and the magistrate may make such order as may be just as to the costs of either party, and may order any costs awarded to the defendant to be deducted from such amount and paid to the defendant.

Money paid in to abide trial.

13. Where a defendant pays into court a sum less than the sum claimed, with or without a denial of liability, and the plaintiff does not accept the same in satisfaction of his claim, the money shall not be paid out until after the trial and judgment; and if the plaintiff recovers less than the amount paid into court, the balance of such amount shall be repaid to the defendant, unless the magistrate otherwise orders, and the magistrate may order any costs awarded to the defendant to be set off against the amount recovered by the plaintiff; and if the amount is paid into court with a denial of liability, and the defendant succeeds, the whole amount paid into court shall be repaid to him, unless the magistrate otherwise orders.

Payment to plaintiff instead of into court. Form 50.

14. Where money is paid to the plaintiff instead of being paid into court, the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) If the plaintiff accepts the money so paid in satisfaction of his claim, he shall send to the clerk and to the defendant notice of such acceptance in accordance with Rule 9 of this Order.

(2.) Thereupon the action shall abate, except as herein provided, and the plaintiff shall not be liable to any costs incurred by the defendant after receiving such notice.

(3.) In any such case the magistrate may, in his discretion, order the defendant to pay such fees and costs, beyond the fees and costs (if any) paid to the plaintiff by the defendant, as the plaintiff may have properly incurred for work done before the receipt of the money so paid, and in attending the court to obtain the order for the same including, if the magistrate, on consideration of the facts of the case, so orders, any of the items which might have been allowed by order of the magistrate at the trial.

(4.) If the plaintiff intends to apply for such costs, he shall give notice of his intention, according to the Form in the Appendix, in accordance with Rule 9 of this Order, or where the time of payment to the plaintiff by the defendant does not permit of notice of acceptance being given, the plaintiff may apply for such costs without giving such notice.

(5.) Where the plaintiff has not given notice of acceptance in accordance with paragraph (1) of this rule, he may nevertheless accept the money paid to him at any time before the case is called on and opened, subject to the payment of any costs which may have been reasonably incurred by the defendant since the date of payment, and which may be allowed by the court.

(6.) In default of acceptance, the action may proceed.

(7.) If the action proceeds, the sum paid to the plaintiff shall be included for the purpose of calculating the amount on which any costs allowed to the plaintiff are to be charged; but if the plaintiff recovers more than the sum so paid, judgment shall be entered only for the additional amount recovered and for the fees and costs so allowed to the plaintiff; and if the plaintiff recovers no more than the sum so paid, the magistrate may order him to pay to the defendant the costs incurred by him after such payment.

Transmission of money from one court to another.

15. If any party to an action desires to pay money into a foreign court for transmission to a home court, the party so paying in shall at the same time pay to the clerk of the foreign court the cost

of remittance at the rate of sixpence for every Five pounds or part thereof remitted.

The clerk of the foreign court shall forthwith after the receipt thereof forward the amount paid in by post to the clerk of the home court in the manner in which remittances between courts are forwarded, and the said clerk shall not be responsible for any delay in the receipt thereof by the clerk of the home court whereby further costs are incurred by the party so paying in.

ORDER XI.—DEFENCE, NOTICE OF TRIAL, AND DEFAULT OF DEFENCE.

Notice of defence.

1. Notice of Defence shall be according to the form of notice of defence appearing on the form of summons (Form 14), and may be given by post, telegram, or personal delivery.

Notice of trial. *Form 51.*

2. Notice of trial shall be according to Form in the Appendix, and shall be at least a six days' notice. Provided that if the distance from the Court to the place where such notice is served on any party exceeds one hundred miles, then the length of notice shall be increased by an additional day for each one hundred miles and for any fractional part of one hundred miles of the excess.

Service of notices by post or telegram.

3. Notice of defence and of trial may be given or served by post or telegram.

Default of defence.

4. Subject to the Act, if the defendant makes default in giving notice of defence, the plaintiff may set the action down for trial, and notice of trial shall be given to the defendant, and such judgment shall be given as the Court shall consider the plaintiff entitled to.

Notice of assessment of damages.

5. Notice of Assessment of damages shall be according to the form prescribed for notice of trial, with the necessary alterations, and subject to paragraph (c) of subsection 2 of section 46 of the Act the rules applicable to length and service of notice of trial shall apply thereto.

Time for which notice to be screened for defendant in default.

6. The length of time during which any notice or document intended for a defendant who has not given notice of defence shall be screened or exhibited under paragraph (c) of subsection 2 of section 46 of the Act shall be three days.

Where plaintiff sues on behalf of others.

7. Where a plaintiff sues on behalf of or for the benefit of others having the same interest, the defendant may avail himself of any defence in respect of each of the persons in whose behalf or for whose benefit the plaintiff so sues which he would have had against such person if he had been plaintiff.

Set-off and counter-claim.

8. A defendant in an action may set off, or set up by way of counter-claim against the claims of the plaintiff, any right or claim, whether such set-off or counter-claim sound in damages or not, and such set-off or counter-claim shall have the same effect as a cross action, so as to enable the magistrate to pronounce a final judgment in the same action, both on the original and on the cross claim.

Objection by plaintiff under Sec. 34 (2). *Form 54.*

9. When the plaintiff objects in writing under the powers given by subsection two of section thirty-four of the Act to the court giving any relief on any counter-claim exceeding that which the court would have jurisdiction to give independently of that section, he shall give notice in writing of his objection to the clerk and to the defendant, according to the Form in the Appendix, within two clear days after the receipt of notice of the counter-claim. The plaintiff may, at the time of giving notice of objection, also give notice that he will, on the day fixed for the trial, apply to the magistrate to adjudicate upon the original claim (if not admitted), subject to such order as the magistrate may make for the stay of execution or otherwise in reference thereto.

In action for recovery of possession, any person not named as a defendant may, by leave, appear.

Form 180.

10. In an action for the recovery of possession of land any person not named as a defendant in the summons may by leave of the magistrate be allowed to appear and defend on filing, five clear days at least before the return day, an affidavit, together with as many copies thereof as there are plaintiffs and defendants, showing that he is in possession either by himself or his tenant of the property or some part thereof mentioned in the particulars (such part being described in the affidavit with reasonable certainty); and upon such affidavit being filed and leave given, the clerk shall enter the name, address, and description of the person filing the affidavit in the plaintiff book as a defendant in addition to the name of every person originally made defendant, and shall, three clear days at least before the return day, give notice, according to the Form in the Appendix, by post or otherwise, to the plaintiffs and the original defendants, that the person filing the affidavit has filed the same, and

will appear and defend at the trial of the action, annexing to each notice a copy of the affidavit. In all subsequent proceedings in the action the person filing the affidavit shall be named as a defendant.

In action for recovery of possession, defendant may give notice that he will limit his defence to part of the property.

Form 181.

11. In an action for the recovery of possession of land any defendant may, five clear days at least before the return day, file with the clerk a notice in writing, together with a copy for the plaintiff, according to the Form in the Appendix, that he intends to limit his defence to a part only of the property mentioned in the particulars, describing that part in such notice with reasonable certainty; and the clerk shall, three clear days at least before the return day, send the copy of such notice by post to the plaintiff.

Where one of several persons jointly answerable is sued.

12. Where a plaintiff avails himself of the provisions of section fifty-four of the Act, and does not proceed against all of several persons jointly answerable, every defendant sued may avail himself of any defence or counter-claim to which he would have been entitled if all the persons liable were made defendants.

Misjoinder of plaintiffs not to defeat counter-claim.

13. Where in an action any person has been improperly or unnecessarily joined as a co-plaintiff, and a defendant has set up a set-off or counter-claim, he may obtain the benefits thereof by establishing his set-off or counter-claim as against the parties other than the co-plaintiff so joined, notwithstanding the misjoinder of such plaintiff or any proceeding consequent thereon.

Disclaimer, admission, and other statements by defendant.

14. A defendant in any action or matter may file a statement disclaiming any interest in the subject matter thereof, or admitting or denying any of the statements in the plaintiff's particulars, or raising any question of law on such statements without admitting the truth thereof; or he may state concisely any new fact or document upon which he intends to rely as a defence, or which he intends to bring to the notice of the court; and a copy of such statement shall be filed therewith, and such copy shall be transmitted by the clerk to the plaintiff: Provided always, that in exercising his discretion as to costs the magistrate shall consider the fact of a defendant having or not having availed himself of the powers given by this rule. This rule shall apply to a plaintiff who is defendant by counter-claim.

*Notice to be given of special defence.**Forms 52, 53.*

15. Where a defendant intends to rely on any of the grounds of defence mentioned in Rules 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, of this Order, or upon any set-off or counter-claim, he shall file, in duplicate, with his notice of defence, a notice stating thereon his name and address, together with a concise statement of such grounds of defence, or of his set-off or counter-claim; and the clerk shall, thereupon, within twenty-four hours after receiving the same, transmit by post one copy of such notice and statement to the plaintiff: Provided that in case of non-compliance with this and the above-mentioned rules, and of the plaintiff's not consenting at the trial to permit the defendant to avail himself of such defence, set-off, or counter-claim, the magistrate may, on such terms as he may think fit, adjourn the trial of the action to enable the defendant to give such notice.

Set-off or counter-claim.

16. Where a defendant intends to rely on a set-off or counter-claim against any of the claims of the plaintiff, his statement shall contain particulars of such set-off or counter-claim, and *mutatis mutandis* the provisions of Order V. shall apply to such particulars.

Infancy.

17. Where a defendant intends to rely on the defence of infancy, he shall, in his statement, set forth, so far as he is able, the place and date of his birth.

Coverture.

18. Where a female defendant intends to rely on the defence of coverture, she shall in her statement set forth, so far as she is able, the place and date of her marriage, together with the Christian name and surname of her husband, and his address and description so far as known.

Statute of frauds.

19. Where a defendant intends to rely on the defence of the statute of frauds or the Sale of Goods Act, 1895 (Section 4), his statement shall state that the requirements of the statute have not been complied with.

Statute of limitations.

20. Where a defendant intends to rely on the defence of any statute of limitations, his statement shall state that the claim for which he is summoned is barred by a statute of limitations.

Bankruptcy.

21. Where a defendant intends to rely on the defence of a discharge or release under any statute relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, he shall, in his statement, set forth the date and particulars of his discharge or release.

Equitable relief.

22. Where a defendant claims to be entitled as matter of defence to any equitable estate or right, or to relief on any equitable ground against the claim of the plaintiff, or any part thereof, he shall, in his statement, show concisely the circumstances which give rise to such defence, and set forth separately each of the grounds of equitable defence.

Tender.

23. Where the defence is a tender, such defence shall not be available unless, at the time of filing the notice of such defence, the defendant makes payment into court (which may be without costs) of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

Notice of defence to counter-claim.

24. Where in answer to a counter-claim the plaintiff intends to rely on any of the defences mentioned in Rules 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 of this Order, he shall file notice thereof in accordance with the said rules. All the provisions of Rule 15 of this Order, *mutatis mutandis*, shall apply to such notice, provided that such notice shall be deemed to be duly given if filed in duplicate at least three clear days before the return day.

Where counter-claim affects other persons.

25. Where a defendant by his defence sets up any counter-claim which raises questions between himself and the plaintiff along with any other person, he may apply to the Court under Order XV., Rule 2, to add the name of such person as a party to the counter-claim; and that rule, and the other provisions of Order XV., and Rule 24 of this Order, shall apply to a person made defendant to a counter-claim in the same manner as to a person made defendant to an action, or to a plaintiff made defendant to a counter-claim.

ORDER XII.—CLAIM FOR CONTRIBUTION OR INDEMNITY.*Notice of claim to contribution or indemnity Filing and service.**Form 55.*

1. Where a defendant claims to be entitled to contribution or indemnity against any person not a party to the action, he may by leave of the Magistrate or Clerk file with his notice of defence a notice in duplicate of such claim, according to the form in the Appendix, and the clerk shall seal such notice and retain one copy and deliver the other, together with a copy of the summons and claim in the action and a notice of trial, to the defendant, and the defendant shall at least four clear days before the return day serve the documents so delivered to him on the person against whom he has made his claim hereunder.

Appearance of third party—Default of appearance.

2. If any person served with a notice under the last preceding rule (hereinafter called the third party) desires to dispute the plaintiff's claim in the action as against the defendant on whose behalf the notice has been given, or his own liability to the defendant, he must appear at the court on the return day, or on any day to which he may have received notice from the clerk that the trial has been adjourned or postponed; and in default of his so doing he shall be deemed to admit the validity of the judgment obtained against such defendant, whether obtained by consent or otherwise, and his own liability to contribute or indemnify, as the case may be, to the extent claimed in the said notice:

Provided that if it appears to the magistrate that the notice of claim has not been served on the third party in time to enable him to appear on the day hereinbefore mentioned, or that for any other sufficient cause the third party is unable to appear on such day, the magistrate may adjourn the proceedings against the third party, or the original action and the proceedings against the third party, on such terms, as to costs and otherwise, as may be just.

Proceedings on default of the appearance by third party.

3. Where a third party fails to appear on the day mentioned in Rule 2 of this Order, or, if the proceedings are adjourned under that rule, on the day to which the proceedings are adjourned, then—

(a.) If judgment in the original action is given in favour of the plaintiff on default of appearance by the defendant, the defendant may at any time, after satisfaction of the judgment against himself, or before such satisfaction by leave of the magistrate, apply to the magistrate to enter judgment against the third party to the extent of the contribution or indemnity claimed in the third party notice, and the magistrate may enter judgment accordingly; or

(b.) if the original action is tried, and results in favour of the plaintiff, the magistrate may, on the application of the defendant at or after the trial enter such judgment as the nature of the case may require for the defendant giving the notice against the third party: Provided that execution thereon shall not be issued without leave of the magistrate until after satisfaction by such defendant of the judgment against him, or

(c.) if the original action is finally decided in favour of the plaintiff otherwise than by trial, the magistrate may, on application by the defendant, order such judgment as the nature of the

case may require to be entered for the defendant giving the third party notice against the third party, at any time after satisfaction by the defendant of the amount recovered by the plaintiff against him :

Provided that the magistrate may set aside or vary any judgment entered against the third party under this rule upon such terms as may be just.

Application for directions. What directions may be given.

4. Any third party, or the defendant in the action, may apply at or before the trial to the magistrate for directions ; and the magistrate, upon the hearing of the application, may, if satisfied that there is a question proper to be tried as to the liability of the third party to make the contribution or indemnity claimed, in whole or in part, order the question of such liability as between the third party and the defendant giving the notice to be tried in such manner at or after the trial of the action as the magistrate may direct, and if not so satisfied may order such judgment as the nature of the case may require to be entered in favour of the defendant giving the notice against the third party ; or the magistrate may, if it appears desirable so to do, give the third party leave to defend the action upon such terms as may be just, or to appear at the trial and take such part therein as may be just, or he may order such person to be substituted for or to be joined with the defendant in the action, upon such terms as to security or otherwise as may be just, and generally may direct such proceedings to be taken or amendments to be made, and give such directions as he may think proper for having the question most conveniently determined, and as to the mode or extent in or to which the third party shall be bound or made liable by the judgment in the action.

Costs.

5. The magistrate may decide all questions of costs, as between a third party and the other parties to the action, and may order any one or more to pay the costs of any other or others, or give such directions as to the costs as the justice of the case may require.

Claim to contribution or indemnity against co-defendant.

6. Where a defendant claims to be entitled to contribution or indemnity against any other defendant to the action, a notice may be issued and the same procedure shall thereupon be adopted, for the determination of such questions between the defendants as would be issued and taken against such other defendant, if such last-mentioned defendant were a third party ; but nothing herein contained shall prejudice the rights of the plaintiff against any defendant in the action :

Provided that leave of the magistrate or clerk shall not be required for the issue of a notice to be served on a person who is already a defendant to the action.

ORDER XIII.—INTERLOCUTORY AND INTERIM ORDERS AND PROCEEDINGS.

Where defence is an alleged right to be relieved of a prima facie case of liability.

1. When by any contract a *prima facie* case of liability is established, and there is alleged as matter of defence a right to be relieved wholly or partially from such liability, the magistrate may make an order for the preservation or interim custody of the subject matter of the litigation, or may order that the amount in dispute be brought into court or otherwise secured.

Order for sale of perishable articles. etc.

2. The magistrate may, upon the application of any party to any action or matter, make any order for the sale by any person named in such order, and in such manner and on such terms as the magistrate may think desirable, of any goods, wares, or merchandise which may be of a perishable nature or likely to injure from keeping, or which incur charges for food or keep, or which, for any other just and sufficient reason it may be desirable to have sold at once.

Order for detention, preservation, etc.

3. The magistrate may, upon the application of any party to an action or matter, and upon such terms as may be just, make any order for the detention, preservation, inspection, surveying, measuring, or weighing of any property or thing, being the subject of such action or matter, or as to which any question may arise therein, and may for all or any of the purposes aforesaid authorise any persons to enter upon or into any land or building in the possession of any party to such action or matter, and authorise any samples to be taken, or any observation, plan, or model to be made or experiment to be tried, which may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of obtaining full information or evidence.

Order for clerk to take deposition of person ordered to weigh, inspect, etc.

4. When an order is made for inspecting, surveying, measuring, weighing, or making experiment, or for taking any sample, or making any plan or model, by any person to be named therein, such order may include an order for the clerk or some other person to be named therein to examine upon oath and take the deposition of the person so named, as to such measure, weight, or inspection, or the correctness of such survey, or the result of such experiment, or the fairness of such samples, or the accuracy of such plan or model, and such order may also empower any or either party to give the deposition so taken in evidence upon any trial or proceeding.

Order for inquiries or accounts.

5. The magistrate may, after deciding or reserving any question of liability in an action or matter, direct any necessary inquiries or accounts to be made or taken by the clerk, notwithstanding that it may appear that there is some special or further relief sought or some special issues to be tried, as to which it may be proper that the action or matter should proceed in the ordinary manner.

Application for interlocutory injunction or order.

Form 189.

6. When any party desires before the trial an immediate order upon any of the matters following (that is to say), an order in the nature of any injunction, or for taking any accounts (whether the particulars pursuant to Order V., Rule 20, claim such accounts, or the claim in the particulars involves taking such accounts), or for making any inquiries, he may apply to the magistrate, either in or out of court, upon affidavits setting forth the facts rendering such order immediately necessary ; and the magistrate may, upon such application, make such order, and upon such terms, as he may think fit.

Where specific property other than land is sought to be recovered, but is claimed to be retained under lien or as security.

7. Where an action is brought to recover, or a defendant in his defence seeks by way of counter-claim to recover, specific property other than land, and the party from whom such recovery is sought does not dispute the title of the party seeking to recover the same, but claims to retain the property by virtue of a lien or otherwise as security for any sum of money, the magistrate, upon being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise of the existence of such lien or security, may order that the party seeking to recover the property be at liberty to pay into court, to abide the event of the action, the amount of money in respect of which the lien or security is claimed, and such further sum (if any) for interest and costs as the magistrate may direct, and that upon such payment into court being made the property be given up to the party seeking to recover it.

Settlement, signing, sealing, filing, and service of orders under preceding rules.

8. The draft of any order applied for under any of the preceding rules of this Order shall be prepared beforehand by the party making the application, and shall be settled by the clerk. When the application is made to the magistrate, the applicant shall present the draft order settled by the clerk to the magistrate for his approval, and the magistrate shall sign the same if he approves thereof, or shall make such alterations as he may deem necessary, and sign the draft as so altered ; and the draft so signed shall be transmitted by the applicant to the clerk,

who shall seal and file the same, and issue a copy thereof under the seal of the court to the bailiff or the applicant or the applicant's solicitor for service.

Deposit by plaintiff may be ordered where defendant resident more than twenty miles from court shows defence on merits.

Forms 56-58.

9. Where the residence as well as the place of business (if any) of a defendant is more than twenty miles distant from the court in which the plaint is entered, he may, with his notice of defence, forward by post letter to the clerk of such court an affidavit disclosing a good defence upon the merits of the action. The clerk upon receipt of such affidavit, if satisfied that it discloses such a defence, shall forthwith, by notice, according to the form in the Appendix, call upon the plaintiff to deposit in court, within such time as the clerk shall deem reasonable and sufficient and shall specify in the notice, such a sum as the clerk may, having reference to all the circumstances of the case, direct. The clerk shall, where the deposit is made or not made, or the affidavit does not disclose a defence, send notice to the defendant according to such one of the forms in the Appendix as shall be applicable to the case; and where the deposit is not duly made the action shall be struck out.

This rule shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in favour of a third party as against a defendant.

Application for order that loss of bill shall not be set up.

10. An application under section seventy-five of "The Bills of Exchange Act, 1909," in an action or proceeding upon a bill, for an order that the loss of the instrument shall not be set up, may be made to the magistrate at any time before the hearing of the action, on summons in accordance with the next following rule. If not so made, it may, by leave of the magistrate, be made at the hearing. In dealing with any such application, the magistrate shall take into consideration any offer of indemnity proved to have been made on behalf of the applicant, and may grant the application upon such terms as to payment of costs by the applicant, postponement of the trial, and otherwise, as may be just.

Practice on interlocutory applications.

Form 59.

11. Where by any statute or by these rules any interlocutory application is expressly or by reasonable intendment directed to be made to the court, or to the magistrate or to the magistrate or clerk, or to the clerk, then, subject to the provisions of the particular statute or of the particular rule applicable thereto, and so far as the same shall not be inconsistent therewith, the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) The application may be made either in or out of court, and either *ex parte* or on summons, according to the Form in the Appendix. When made on summons, the summons shall be served on the opposite party two days at least before the hearing of the application, unless the magistrate or clerk gives leave for shorter notice;

(2.) No affidavit in support shall be necessary, unless required by the Act or these rules, but the magistrate or clerk, as the case may be, may, if he thinks fit, adjourn the hearing of the application and order affidavits in support to be filed;

(3.) The magistrate or clerk, upon the hearing or adjourned hearing of the application, may make an order absolute in the first instance, or to be absolute at any time to be ordered by him, unless cause be shown to the contrary, or may make such other order or give such directions as may be just;

(4.) The allowance of the costs of and incident to the application shall be in the discretion of the magistrate or clerk; and no such costs shall be allowed on taxation without special order;

(5.) The taxation of costs, when allowed, shall not take place until the general taxation of the costs of the action or matter in which the application is made or the action or matter is determined, unless the magistrate or clerk on the hearing of the application for good cause otherwise orders;

When the application may under the particular statute or rule be made to the clerk, and is so made, the following additional provisions shall apply:—

(6.) The clerk may, if in doubt as to the proper order to be made, refer the matter to the magistrate forthwith or at the next court day or at the trial;

(7.) The magistrate may vary or rescind any order made by the clerk, and may make such order as may be just, and if necessary adjourn the trial.

Postponement of trial on joint application of parties.

Form 60.

12. The magistrate or clerk may at any time postpone the trial of any action or matter upon the joint application of the parties.

Postponement of trial pending interlocutory proceedings.

13. Where in any action or matter interlocutory proceedings are contemplated or pending which cannot be concluded in time to enable the parties to

prepare for the trial of such action or matter on the day fixed for the same, the magistrate may, upon the application of any party, and upon being satisfied that such interlocutory proceedings are necessary and proper, make an order postponing such trial upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as may be just; and such order, if made in the absence of the other party, shall be served upon him.

Postponement of trial by magistrate.
Form 61.

14. Where it appears that from the course of proceedings in any action or matter the trial cannot be held on the return day, the magistrate may postpone the trial until such other day as the state of the proceedings may require, and notice of such postponement shall be given by the clerk to all parties and persons interested who are not present when the order is made.

Adjournment to enable party to comply with rules.

15. When anything required by the practice of the court to be done by either party before or during the trial has not been done, the magistrate may, in his discretion, and on such terms as he shall think fit, adjourn the trial to enable such party to comply with the practice.

ORDER XIV.—SECURITY.

Security by bond.

Forms 166-168.

1. Where a party proposes to give a bond by way of security, he shall serve, by post or otherwise, on the opposite party and upon the clerk, at his office, notice of the proposed sureties, according to the Form in the Appendix; and the clerk shall forthwith give notice to both parties of the day and hour on which he proposes that the bond shall be executed, and shall state in the notice to the obligee that any valid objection which he may have to make to the sureties or either of them must be made on such day.

Affidavit of sufficiency.

Form 167.

2. The sureties shall make an affidavit of their sufficiency according to the Form in the Appendix, unless the opposite party dispenses with such affidavit.

Execution of bond.

3. The bond shall be executed in the presence of the clerk, a justice of the peace, or of a commissioner to administer oaths.

Deposit in lieu of bond.

4. Where a party makes a deposit of money in lieu of giving a bond, he shall forthwith give notice to the opposite party, by post or otherwise, of such deposit having been made.

Bond to be deposited.

5. In all cases where the security is by bond, the bond shall be given to the party or persons requiring the security, and shall be deposited with the clerk until the action is finally disposed of.

Officer of court not to be surety.

6. No clerk, bailiff, or other officer of the court shall become surety in any case where by the practice of the court security is required.

ORDER XV.—AMENDMENT.

Change or addition of plaintiff.

1. Where an action or matter has been commenced in the name of the wrong person as plaintiff or otherwise, or where it is doubtful whether it has been commenced in the name of the right person, the magistrate, if satisfied that it has been so commenced through a *bona fide* mistake, and that it is necessary for the determination of the real matter in dispute so to do, may order any other person to be substituted or added as plaintiff or otherwise upon such terms, as to notice and otherwise, as may be just.

Action not to be defeated by misjoinder or nonjoinder of parties.

2. No action or matter shall be defeated by reason of the misjoinder or nonjoinder of parties, and the magistrate may in every action or matter deal with the matter in controversy so far as regards the rights and interests of the parties actually before him. The magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, either upon or without the application of either party, and on such terms as may be just, order that the names of any parties improperly joined, whether as plaintiffs or as defendants, be struck out, and that the names of any parties be added, whether as plaintiffs or defendants, who ought to have been joined or whose presence before the magistrate may be necessary in order to enable him effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the action or matter. No person shall be added as a plaintiff suing without a next friend, or as the next friend of a plaintiff under any disability, without his own consent in writing thereto. Every person whose name is so added as defendant shall be served with a notice in manner hereinafter mentioned, and the proceedings as against such party shall be deemed to have begun only on the service of such notice.

Where too few persons made plaintiffs.

3. Where it appears at the trial that a less number of persons have been made plaintiffs than by law required, the name of any omitted person may, at the instance of either party, be added, by order of the magistrate, on such terms as he may think fit, and thereupon the action shall proceed, in all respects, as if the

proper persons had been originally made parties; and if such person, either at the trial or at some adjournment thereof, personally or by writing, consents to become a plaintiff in manner aforesaid, the magistrate may then pronounce judgment as if such person had originally been made a plaintiff; but if such person does not consent to become a plaintiff in manner aforesaid, either at the trial or at the adjournment thereof, the action or matter shall be struck out.

Change of defendant.

4. Where a person other than the defendant appears at the trial, and admits that he is the person whom the plaintiff intended to sue, or ought to have sued, his name may be substituted for that of the defendant, if the plaintiff consents; and thereupon the action shall proceed, in all respects, as if such person had been originally named in the summons; and the costs of the person originally named as the defendant shall be in the discretion of the magistrate.

Where party wrongly sues or is sued in representative character.

5. Where a party sues or is sued in a representative character, but it appears that he ought to have sued or been sued in his own right, the magistrate may, at the instance of either party, on such terms as may be just, amend the proceedings accordingly; and thereupon the action shall proceed, in all respects, as if the proper description of the party had been given in the summons.

Where party ought to have sued or been sued in representative character.

6. When a party sues or is sued in his own right, but it appears that he ought to have sued or been sued in a representative character, the magistrate may, at the instance of either party, on such terms as may be just, amend the proceedings accordingly; and thereupon the action shall proceed, in all respects, as if the proper description of the party had been given in the summons.

Amendment of name or description of plaintiff.

7. Where the name or description of a plaintiff in the summons is insufficient or incorrect, it may be amended at the instance of either party by order of the magistrate on such terms as may be just; and thereupon the action shall proceed, in all respects, as if the name or description had been originally such as it appears after the amendment has been made.

Amendment of name or description of defendant.

8. Where the name or description of a defendant in the summons is insufficient or incorrect, it may be amended at the instance of either party by order of the magistrate, on such terms as may be just; and thereupon the action shall proceed, in all respects, as if the name or description had been originally such as it appears after the amendment has been made; but

if no objection is taken to the name or description the action may proceed, and in the judgment, and all subsequent proceedings founded thereon, the defendant may be named and described in the same manner.

Where all defendants have not been served.

9. Where two or more persons are made defendants and some of them have not been served, the names of the defendants who have not been served may, at the instance of either party, be struck out by order of the magistrate, on such terms as may be just; and thereupon the action shall proceed, in all respects, as if the parties whose names have not been struck out had alone been made defendants; or the action may be adjourned for service upon any defendant not served.

Application to add or strike out parties.

10. Any application under any of the rules of this Order may be made before or at the trial to the magistrate.

*Notice to an added or substituted defendant.**Form 63.*

11. Where a defendant is added or substituted, except where a defendant is substituted under Rule 4 of this Order, an order shall be drawn up; and such order shall be served on the defendant, together with a copy of the summons, and a notice according to the form in the Appendix as to the day upon which he is to attend at the court, according to the rules applicable to the service of the original summons in the action.

Amendment of particulars and notice of defence.

12. A plaintiff may file and deliver amended particulars of demand, and a defendant, whether by original action, counter-claim, or otherwise, may file and deliver an amended notice or particulars of any special defence set up or intended to be set up by him under Order XI. Rule 15 at any time before the return day, without obtaining any order for the purpose; but the magistrate at the trial, if satisfied that the opposite party has not had a reasonable opportunity of preparing his case to meet any new matter introduced by such amendment, or for any sufficient cause, may disallow the amendment, or may adjourn the trial, and may make such order as to costs as he may think fit.

Abandonment of part of claim.

13. The plaintiff may at any time before an action or matter is called on for trial, or in opening his case when called on, abandon any part of his claim, and such abandonment shall be entered on the particulars (if any), and in the minute book: Provided that, if the defendant succeeds, the magistrate may allow him costs on the scale which would have been applicable to the amount originally claimed; and in any case the magistrate may allow the defendant any

costs properly incurred by him in respect of that part of the plaintiff's claim which is abandoned.

Powers of clerk as to amendment when acting under ss. 76, 77.

14. The clerk, when acting under the provisions of sections seventy-six and seventy-seven of the Act, shall have the same power as the magistrate has of amending the proceedings in any action or matter.

Amendment of particulars where plaintiff entitled to more than amount claimed.

15. Where upon taking an account, or otherwise, it appears that the plaintiff is entitled to recover an amount larger than that mentioned in the particulars, but not exceeding one hundred pounds, he may, by leave of the magistrate, and on payment of the difference (if any) between the fees payable on the amount so mentioned and those payable on the larger amount, amend his particulars so as to claim such larger amount, and thereupon judgment may be entered for the same.

Where plaintiff, in case of account found, entitled to more than £100.

16. Where upon taking an account it appears that the plaintiff is entitled to a larger amount than one hundred pounds and he has not, by his particulars, abandoned the excess over one hundred pounds, he may, by leave of the magistrate, abandon such excess, and thereupon judgment may be entered for one hundred pounds; and if the plaintiff does not abandon such excess, the action shall be struck out.

ORDER XVI.—DISCOVERY AND INSPECTION.

Discovery of documents.

Form 67.

1. An order made under section sixty-six of the Act directing any party to an action or matter to make discovery on oath of the documents which are or have been in his possession or power relating to the matters in dispute shall be according to the Form in the Appendix, and shall specify the time within which the affidavit in answer is to be filed.

Objection to discover documents.

Form 68.

2. The affidavit to be made by a party against whom such order as is mentioned in the last preceding rule has been made, shall specify which, if any, of the documents therein mentioned he objects to produce, and on what grounds, and it shall be according to the form in the Appendix, with such variations as circumstances may require. Such affidavit shall be filed, and a copy thereof delivered to the party who obtains the order within the time named in the order.

Production of documents.

3. The magistrate may, at any time during the pendency of any action or matter, order the production upon oath, by any party thereto, of such of the documents in his possession or power relating to any question in such action or matter as the magistrate may direct; and the magistrate may deal with such documents, when produced, in such manner as may be just.

Notice under s. 67.

Form 70.

4. Notice to any party to produce any documents under section sixty-seven of the Act shall be according to the Form in the Appendix, with such variations as circumstances may require.

Time within which inspection is to be given.

Place of inspection.

Form 71.

5. The party to whom such notice is given shall, within two days from the receipt of such notice, if all the documents therein referred to have been set forth by him in such affidavit as is mentioned in Rule 2 of this Order, or if any of the documents referred to in such notice have not been set forth by him in any such affidavit, then within four days from the receipt of such notice deliver to the party giving the same a notice stating a time within three days from the delivery thereof at which the documents, or such of them as he does not object to produce, may be inspected at the office of his solicitor, or in the case of banker's books or other books of account, or books in constant use for the purposes of any trade or business, or in case the party is not acting by a solicitor, at their usual place of custody, and stating which (if any) of the documents he objects to produce, and on what grounds. Such notice shall be according to the form in the Appendix, with such variations as circumstances may require.

Order for inspection.

Form 69.

6. (1.) If any party served with notice omits to give notice of a time for inspection, or objects to give inspection, or offers inspection elsewhere than is provided by Rule 5, the magistrate may, on the application of the party desiring it, make an order for inspection at such place and in such manner as the magistrate may think fit: Provided that the order shall not be made when and so far as the magistrate is of opinion that it is not necessary either for disposing fairly of the action or matter, or for saving costs.

(2.) Any application to inspect documents, except such as are referred to in the particulars, notices, or affidavits of the party against whom the application is made, or disclosed in his affidavit of documents, shall be founded upon an affidavit showing of what documents inspec-

tion is sought, that the party applying is entitled to inspect them, and that they are in the possession or power of the other party. The magistrate shall not make an order for inspection of such documents when and so far as he is of opinion that it is not necessary either for disposing fairly of the action or matter, or for saving costs.

Actions against or by sheriff or bailiff.

7. In an action against or by a sheriff or bailiff, or other officer discharging the like functions, in respect of any matters connected with the execution of his office, the magistrate may, on the application of either party, order that the affidavit to be made in answer to an order for discovery shall be made by the officer actually concerned.

Verified copies.

8. When inspection of any business books is applied for, the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, instead of ordering inspection of the original books, order a copy of any entries therein to be furnished and verified by the affidavit of some person who has examined the copy with the original entries, and such affidavit shall state whether or not there are in the original book any and what erasures, interlineations, or alterations: Provided that, notwithstanding that such copy has been supplied, the magistrate may order inspection of the book from which the copy was made.

Privilege.

9. Where on an application for an order for inspection privilege is claimed for any document, the magistrate may inspect the document for the purpose of deciding as to the validity of the claim of privilege.

Inquiry as to present or past possession of specified documents.

10. The magistrate may, on the application of any party to an action or matter at any time, and whether an affidavit of documents has or has not been already ordered or made, make an order requiring any other party to state by affidavit whether any specific documents, to be specified in the application, are or have at any time been in his possession or power; and if not then in his possession, when he parted with the same, and what has become thereof. Such application shall be made on affidavit stating that in the belief of the deponent the party against whom the application is made has or has at some time had in his possession or power the documents specified in the application, and that they relate to the matters in question in the action or matter, or to some of them.

Premature discovery.

11. If a party from whom discovery of documents or inspection is sought objects to the same or any part thereof, the magistrate may, if satisfied that the right

to the discovery or inspection sought depends on the determination of any issue or question in dispute in the action or matter, or that for any other reason it is desirable that any issue or question in dispute in the action or matter should be determined before deciding upon the right to the discovery or inspection, order that such issue or question be determined first, and reserve the question as to the discovery or inspection.

Security for costs.

12. In every action or matter the costs of discovery of documents shall, unless otherwise ordered by the magistrate be secured in the first instance as provided by Rule 13 of this Order, by the party seeking such discovery, and shall be allowed as part of his costs, where, and only where, such discovery appears to the magistrate at the trial, or, if there is no trial, to the clerk on taxation, to have been reasonably asked for.

Amount of security.

13. Any party seeking discovery of documents shall, before making application for discovery, pay into court the sum of one pound. The party seeking discovery shall, with his order for discovery, serve a copy of the receipt for the said payment into court. The party from whom discovery is sought shall not be bound to make discovery unless and until the said copy has been served.

Payment out of amount paid in as security.

14. Unless the magistrate otherwise orders, the amount paid in under the last preceding rule in any action or matter shall after the action or matter has been finally disposed of be paid out to the party by whom the same was paid in, on his request, or to his solicitor on such party's written authority, except in the event of his being ordered to pay costs, in which case the amount in court shall be subject to a lien for the costs ordered to be paid to any other party: Provided, that if after the action or matter has been finally disposed of, by consent or otherwise, no taxation of costs is required, the clerk shall, by consent of the parties, or on being satisfied that the party by whom the amount was paid in is entitled thereto, pay out the same to such party, or to his solicitor on such written authority as aforesaid.

Order to apply to infants.

15. This Order shall apply to infant plaintiffs and defendants and their next friends and guardians *ad litem*.

ORDER XVII.

INTERROGATORIES.

Discovery by Interrogatories.

1. In any action or matter the plaintiff or defendant, by leave of the magistrate, may deliver interrogatories, in writing, for the examination of the oppo-

site parties or any one or more of such parties; and such interrogatories when delivered shall have a note at the foot thereof stating which of such interrogatories each of such persons is required to answer: Provided that no party shall deliver more than one set of interrogatories to the same party without an order for that purpose: Provided also that interrogatories which do not relate to any matters in question in the action or matter shall be deemed irrelevant, notwithstanding that they might be admissible on the cross-examination of a witness.

Particular Interrogatories to be submitted.

2. On the application for leave to deliver interrogatories, the particular interrogatories proposed to be delivered shall be submitted to the magistrate. In deciding upon such application, the magistrate shall take into account any offer which may be made by the party sought to be interrogated, to deliver particulars or to make admissions, or to produce documents relating to the matters in question, or any of them; and leave shall be given as to such only of the interrogatories submitted as the magistrate shall consider necessary either for disposing fairly of the action or matter, or for saving costs.

Corporation or Company.

3. If any party to an action or matter is a body corporate or a joint stock company, whether incorporated or not, or any other body of persons empowered by law to sue or be sued, whether in its own name or in the name of any officer or other person, any opposite party may apply for an order allowing him to deliver interrogatories as in Rule 1 mentioned to any member or officer of such corporation, company, or body, and an order may be made accordingly, and any answer of such member or officer may be read against such corporation, company, or body.

Answering Interrogatories.

4. Interrogatories shall be answered by affidavit, to be filed and delivered within ten days after the delivery of the interrogatories.

Exceptions to answers.

5. No exceptions shall be taken to any affidavit in answer, but the sufficiency or otherwise of such affidavit objected to as insufficient shall be determined by the magistrate on summons.

Omission to answer.

6. If any person interrogated omits to answer or answers insufficiently, the party interrogating may apply to the magistrate for an order requiring him to answer or to answer further, as the case may be, either by affidavit or by *viva voce* examination, as the magistrate may direct.

Non-compliance with order for discovery.

7. If any party or person fails to comply with any order to answer interrogatories, he shall be liable to be proceeded against under section 155 of the Act. He shall also be liable—

- (a.) If plaintiff, to have his action dismissed for want of prosecution upon the application of the defendant, being the party interrogating;
- (b.) If a defendant, to have his notice of defence (if any) and his counter-claim (if any) struck out upon the application of the plaintiff, being the party interrogating;
- (c.) If a third party, to have his appearance declared null and void on the application of the defendant, being the party interrogating;
- (d.) If a defendant who has given a third party notice, to have the notice set aside on the application of the third party, being the party interrogating.

A defendant or third party, whose defence or appearance has been struck out or declared null and void under this Rule shall thereupon be in the same position as if he had not given notice of defence, or appeared.

Service of order.

8. Service of an order for interrogatories on the solicitor of the party against whom the order is made, or at the address for service of such party, shall be sufficient service to found an application for an order under the last preceding rule. But the party against whom the application is made may show, in answer thereto, that he has had no notice or knowledge of the order.

Putting answers in evidence.

9. Any party may, at the trial of an action, matter, or issue, put in evidence any one or more of the answers or any part of an answer of the opposite party to interrogatories without putting in the others or the whole of such answer: Provided that the magistrate may look at the whole of the answers or answer, and if he thinks that any others of them or any other part of it are or is so connected with the answers or the part of an answer put in that the last-mentioned answers or part of an answer ought not to be used without the other answers or part of an answer, he may direct the latter to be put in.

Actions against or by sheriff or bailiff.

10. In an action against or by a sheriff or bailiff, or other officer discharging the like functions, in respect of any matters connected with the execution of his office, the Court may, on the application of either party, order that the affidavit to be made in answer to interrogatories shall be made by the officer actually concerned.

Costs of improper interrogatories.

11. In adjusting the costs of the action or matter inquiry shall, at the instance of any party, be made into the propriety of exhibiting interrogatories, and if it is the opinion of the clerk on taxation, or of the magistrate, either with or without an application for inquiry, that such interrogatories have been exhibited unreasonably, vexatiously, or at improper length, the costs occasioned by the said interrogatories and the answers thereto shall be paid in any event by the party in fault.

Security for costs.

12. In every action or matter, the costs of discovery by interrogatories shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, be secured in the first instance as provided by Rule 13 of this Order, by the party seeking such discovery, and shall be allowed as part of his costs, where, and only where, such discovery appears to the magistrate at the trial, or, if there is no trial, to the clerk on taxation, to have been reasonably asked for.

Security for costs of discovery.

13. (1.) Any party seeking discovery by interrogatories may be ordered, upon making application for discovery, to pay into Court the sum of twenty shillings, and, if the number of folios in the interrogatories exceeds five, the further sum of two shillings for each additional folio.

(2.) An order for discovery by interrogatories shall state the amount ordered to be paid into Court, or that payment into Court is dispensed with; and where payment into Court is ordered the party seeking discovery shall, with his interrogatories, serve a copy of the receipt for the payment into Court, and the party from whom discovery is sought shall not be bound to answer, unless and until the said copy has been served.

Payment out of amount paid in as security

14. Unless the Court otherwise orders, the amount paid in under the last preceding rule in any action or matter shall after the action or matter has been finally disposed of, be paid out to the party by whom the same was paid in, on his request, or to his solicitor on such party's written authority, except in the event of his being ordered to pay costs, in which case the amount in court shall be subject to a lien for the costs ordered to be paid to any other party. Provided that, if after the action or matter has been finally disposed of, by consent or otherwise, no taxation of costs is required, the clerk shall, by consent of the parties, or on being satisfied that the party by whom the amount was paid in is entitled thereto, pay out the same to such party, or to his solicitor on such written authority as aforesaid.

Order to apply to infants, etc.

15. This order shall apply to infants and their next friends and guardians *ad*

litem, and to the next friends, guardians *ad litem*, or committees of lunatics or persons of unsound mind.

ORDER XVIII.—CHANGE OF PARTIES BY DEATH, ETC.

No abatement caused by death, etc.

1. An action or matter shall not become abated by reason of the marriage, death, or bankruptcy of any of the parties, or the execution of any statutory deed of assignment by any of the parties, if the cause of action survive or continue, and shall not become defective by the assignment, creation, or devolution of any estate or title *pendente lite*, but may be carried on under the order of the magistrate as hereinafter provided; and, whether the cause of action survives or not, there shall be no abatement, by reason of the death of either party, between the finding of the issues of fact and the judgment, but judgment may in such case be entered, notwithstanding the death.

Order to carry on proceedings.

2. Where, by reason of marriage, death, bankruptcy, or statutory assignment or by any other assignment or transaction or any other event whatsoever made entered into or occurring after the commencement of a cause or matter, and causing a change, transfer, creation, devolution, or transmission of interest or liability, or by reason of any person interested coming into existence after the commencement of the action or matter, it becomes necessary or desirable that any person not already a party should be made a party or that any person already a party should be made a party in another capacity, an order that the proceedings shall be carried on between the continuing parties and such new party or parties may be obtained *ex parte* on application to the magistrate, upon an allegation of such change, transfer, creation, devolution, or transmission of interest or liability, or of such person interested having come into existence.

Form and service of Order.

Form 78.

3. An order obtained as in the last preceding rule mentioned may be according to the Form in the Appendix, and shall, unless the magistrate shall otherwise direct, be served upon the continuing party or parties, other than any party at whose instance the order has been made, and also upon any new party not being the applicant, and the order shall from the time of such service, subject nevertheless to the succeeding rules of this order, be binding on the persons served therewith. Such order may limit the time for giving notice of defence, fix the time for the trial or for the continuation of any proceedings, provide for any adjournment that may be advisable and

may make such other provision for the disposal of the action or matter as may be just.

Application for discharge of order.

4. Where any person not already a party to the action or matter is served with such order as is mentioned in the two last preceding rules, such person may, within seven days from the service of the order apply to the magistrate to discharge or vary such order.

Provision for cases in which person entitled to proceed does not do so.

Form 79.

5. When the plaintiff or defendant in the action or matter dies, and the cause of action survives, but the person entitled to proceed fails to proceed, the defendant (or the person against whom the action or matter may be continued) may apply to the magistrate for an order directing the plaintiff (or person entitled to proceed) to proceed within such time as may be ordered; and in default of such proceeding the action or matter may be struck out, and the magistrate may award costs to the defendant, or, as the case may be, to the person against whom the action or matter might have been continued, in the same manner as in other cases of striking out; and in such case, if the plaintiff has died, execution may issue for such costs as provided by Order XXVI., Rule 11.

Party not to be added as plaintiff without his consent.

6. No person shall be added or substituted as a plaintiff suing without a next friend or as the next friend of a plaintiff under any disability except with his own consent.

Alteration of title of proceedings after addition of party.

7. Where a plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added under any of the Rules of this Order, the minute book shall be altered, and all subsequent proceedings shall be carried on under the altered title.

Application of rules relating to service of summonses.

8. The enactments and rules relating to service of summonses in personal actions shall apply to the service of orders hereunder.

Appointment of guardians.

9. The magistrate may, for the purposes of this order, appoint a guardian *ad litem* in any proceeding to any person under disability, at the instance of any party to the proceeding or of any person acting on behalf of the person under disability.

Persons under disability.

10. Where any person under such disability that an action or matter, in which he has been served with such an order as is mentioned in Rules 2 and 3,

could not be carried on against him without the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* and no such guardian has been appointed, then application to discharge or vary such order may be made at any time within seven days from the appointment of a guardian, and until the expiry of such period the order shall have no force or effect as against such person.

ORDER XIX.—EVIDENCE.

Evidence to be taken orally.

1. Except where otherwise provided by these rules, the evidence of witnesses on a trial of any action or hearing of any matter shall be taken orally on oath; and where by these rules evidence is required or permitted to be taken by affidavit, such evidence shall nevertheless be taken orally on oath if the magistrate, on any application before or at the trial or hearing, so directs.

Power to order particular facts to be proved by affidavit, or witnesses to be examined before examiner.

2. The magistrate may at any time for sufficient reason order that any particular fact or facts may be proved by affidavit, or that the affidavit of any witness may be read at the trial or hearing, on such conditions as he may think reasonable, or that any witness whose attendance in court ought for some sufficient cause to be dispensed with be examined before an examiner; provided that, where it appears to the magistrate that the other party *bonâ fide* desires the production of a witness for cross-examination, and that such witness can be produced, an order shall not be made authorising the evidence of such witness to be given by affidavit.

Summonses to witnesses and service

Form 81.

3. Summonses to witnesses may be issued without leave, and served by the party applying for the same or by his solicitor, or by the agent or servant of such party or solicitor, but in any case only one name shall be inserted in any such summons. Such summonses shall be according to the form in the Appendix.

Witnesses may require payment before giving evidence.

4. If any witness who has been summoned to attend shall, before he is sworn, require the magistrate to fix the amount to be paid to him as a witness, the magistrate shall do so, and no witness shall be compelled to give his evidence until the amount so fixed shall have been paid to him or security given to the satisfaction of the magistrate.

Time and mode of service.

5. It shall be sufficient if a summons to a witness is served within a reasonable time; and such summonses may be served by delivering the same to the witness personally, or to some person apparently

not less than sixteen years old at the house or place of dwelling or place of business of the witness, or in the cases mentioned in Rules 15, 16, 18, and 19 of Order VI., in the manner prescribed by those rules for the service of summons: Provided that for the purposes of this rule a place of business shall not be deemed to be the place of business of a witness unless he is the master or one of the masters thereof.

When witness does not produce documents, order for production may be made.

6. Where a witness served with a summons containing a direction for the production of any documents at the trial does not produce the same, the magistrate may, upon admission or proof that the summons was served within a reasonable time, and that such documents are in the possession or power or under the control of the party so served, and that they relate to the matter then pending before him, make an order for their production by the witness, and may deal with them, when produced, and with all costs occasioned by their non-production as may be just: Provided that nothing herein shall prevent the receiving of secondary evidence where admissible.

Admission of facts or documents.

Forms 72, 74, 75.

7. A notice by any party to an action or matter calling on any other party thereto to admit any fact or document, saving all just exceptions, shall be according to the forms in the Appendix and shall be given not less than five clear days before the trial; and if such other party does not, within three clear days after receiving such notice, make such admission, in the prescribed form, any expense of proving the same at the trial shall be paid by him, whatever may be the result, unless the court otherwise orders; and no costs of proving any documents shall be allowed unless such notice has been given except in cases where, in the opinion of the magistrate at the trial, or of the clerk on taxation, the omission to give such notice has been a saving of expense.

Notice to admit or produce.

Forms 72, 73, 76.

8. Notices to admit or to produce documents shall be according to the forms in the Appendix, with such variations as circumstances may require.

An affidavit of the party, or his solicitor, or of some clerk or servant of either of them, of the service of any notice to admit or to produce, and of the time when it was served, with a copy of the notice to admit or to produce, shall in all cases be sufficient evidence of the service of the notice, and of the time when it was served.

An affidavit of the signature of any admission made in pursuance of such notice shall be in the form in the Appendix.

Costs of notice to admit or produce.

9. If a notice to admit or produce comprises documents which are not necessary, the costs occasioned thereby shall be borne by the party giving such notice.

Documents produced from proper custody to be read without proof unless objected to.

10. Where any documents which would, if duly proved, be admissible in evidence are produced from proper custody they shall be read without further proof, if in the opinion of the magistrate they appear genuine, and if no objection is taken thereto; and if the admission of any documents so produced is objected to, the magistrate may adjourn the hearing for the proof of the documents, and the party objecting shall pay the costs caused by such objection, in case the documents shall afterwards be proved, unless the magistrate otherwise orders.

Where it is desired to use an affidavit, notice may be given. Costs of objection.

Form 77.

11. Where a party desires to use at the trial an affidavit by any particular witness, or an affidavit as to particular facts as to which no order has been made under Rule 2 of this order he may, not less than four clear days before the trial, give a notice with a copy of such affidavit annexed, to the party against whom such affidavit is to be used; and unless such last-mentioned party shall, two clear days at least before the trial, give notice to the other party that he objects to the use of such affidavit, he shall be taken to have consented to the use thereof, unless the magistrate otherwise orders; and the magistrate may make such order as he may think fit as to the cost of or incidental to any such objection.

Use of evidence taken at trial in subsequent proceedings.

12. All evidence taken at the trial of any action or matter may be used in any subsequent proceedings in the same action or matter.

Evidence taken after trial.

13. Evidence taken subsequently to the trial or hearing of any action or matter shall be taken as nearly as may be in the same manner as evidence taken at or with a view to a trial or hearing.

Practice as to taking evidence at any stage of action or matter.

14. The practice with reference to the examination, cross-examination, and re-examination of witnesses at a trial shall extend and be applicable to evidence taken in any action or matter at any stage.

Affidavits, evidence of persons using them.

15. Affidavits and depositions shall be read as the evidence of the person by whom they are used.

Expenses of persons attending before examiner.

16. Any person required to attend before an examiner for the purpose of being examined or of producing any document shall be entitled to the like conduct money and payment for expenses and loss of time as upon attendance at a trial in court.

Depositions, how taken.

17. The depositions taken before any person appointed to take the examination shall be taken down in writing by or in the presence of the examiner, not ordinarily by question and answer, but so as to represent as nearly as may be the statements of the witness, and when completed shall be read over to the witness and signed by him in the presence of the parties, or such of them as may think fit to attend. If the witness refuses to sign the depositions, the examiner shall sign the same. The examiner may put down any particular question or answer if there appears to be any special reason for doing so, and may put any question to the witness as to the meaning of any answer or as to any matter arising in the course of the examination. Any questions which are objected to shall be taken down by the examiner in the depositions and he shall state his opinion thereon to the counsel, solicitors, or parties, and shall refer to such statement in the depositions, but he shall not have power to decide upon the materiality or relevancy of any question.

Failure to comply with summons, or refusal to be sworn or answer.

18. If any person duly summoned to attend for examination or to produce any document refuses to attend, or if, having attended, he refuses to be sworn or to answer any lawful question or to produce any document, a certificate of such refusal, signed by the examiner, shall be filed with the clerk, and thereupon the party requiring the attendance of the witness may apply to the magistrate for an order directing the witness to attend or to be sworn, or to answer any question, or to produce such document, as the case may be.

Objection to answer.

19. If any witness objects to any question which may be put to him before an examiner, the question so put, and the objection of the witness thereto, shall be taken down by the examiner, and transmitted by him to the clerk to be filed, and the validity of the objection shall be decided by the magistrate.

Witness may be ordered to pay costs.

20. In any case under the two last preceding rules, the magistrate may order the witness to pay any costs occasioned by his refusal or objection.

Filing of depositions.

21. When the examination of any witness before any examiner has been included, the original depositions, au-

thenticated by the signature of the examiner, shall be transmitted by him to the clerk to be filed.

Special report by examiner.

22. The person taking the examination of a witness under these rules may, and if need be shall, make a special report to the court touching such examination and the conduct or absence of any witness or other person thereon; and the magistrate may direct such proceedings and make such order as upon the report he may think just.

Power to administer oaths.

23. Any officer of the court, or other person directed to take the examination of any witness or person under section sixty-nine of the Act, may administer oaths.

ORDER XX.—AFFIDAVITS.

Affidavits to be expressed in the first person.

1. All affidavits shall be expressed in the first person, and shall be drawn up in paragraphs and numbered.

Sources of knowledge to be stated.

2. All affidavits, other than those for which forms are given in the Appendix, shall state the deponent's occupation, quality, and place of residence, and also what facts or circumstances deposed to are within the deponent's own knowledge, and what facts or circumstances deposed to are known to or believed by him by reason of information derived from other sources than his own knowledge, and what such sources are.

The costs of every affidavit which unnecessarily sets forth matters of hearsay, or argumentative matter, or copies of or extracts from documents, shall be paid by the party filing the same.

Affidavits, how to be intitled.

3. Every affidavit shall be intitled in the action or matter in which it is sworn.

Affidavits to show on whose behalf filed.

4. It shall be stated in a note at the foot of every affidavit filed on whose behalf it is so filed, and such note shall be copied on every office or other copy furnished to a party.

Costs of affidavits when disallowed.

5. The costs of affidavits not in conformity with the preceding rules of this Order may be disallowed on taxation, unless the magistrate otherwise directs.

Affidavits made by two or more deponents.
Forms 87, 88, 89.

6. In every affidavit made by two or more deponents the names of the several persons making the affidavits shall be inserted in the jurat, except that if the affidavit of all the deponents is taken at one time by the same officer it shall be sufficient to state that it was sworn by

both (or all) of the above-named deponents.

Filing of affidavits.

7. Before any affidavit is used it shall be filed in the office of the clerk; but this rule shall not hinder a magistrate from making an order in an urgent case upon the undertaking of the applicant to file any affidavit sworn before the making of such order, provided that such order shall not be issued until such affidavit has been filed.

Affidavits not to be filed if sworn before party's solicitor.

8. An affidavit shall not be filed which has been sworn before any person who was at the time of the swearing of the same the solicitor acting for the party on whose behalf such affidavit is to be used, or the agent, partner, or clerk of such solicitor, or who is the party himself.

Erasure, blotting, interlineation, etc., in affidavits.

9. No affidavit or other document shall be filed or used in any action or matter, unless the magistrate otherwise orders, which is blotted so as to obliterate any word, or which is illegibly written, or so altered as to cause it to be illegible, or in the body or jurat of which there is any interlineation, alteration, or erasure, unless the person before whom the same is sworn has duly initialled such interlineation or alteration, and in the case of an erasure has re-written and signed in the margin of the affidavit or document the words or figures appearing to be written on the erasure, or which is so imperfect upon the face thereof by reason of having blanks thereon or otherwise that it cannot easily be read or understood.

Illiterate or blind deponent.
Form 88.

10. Where an affidavit is sworn by any person who appears to the officer taking the affidavit to be illiterate or blind, the officer shall certify in the jurat that the affidavit was read in his presence to the deponent, that the deponent seemed perfectly to understand it, and that the deponent made his mark or signature in the presence of the officer. No such affidavit shall be used in evidence in the absence of this certificate, unless the magistrate is otherwise satisfied that the affidavit was read over to and appeared to be perfectly understood by the deponent.

Use of defective affidavit.

11. The magistrate or clerk may receive any affidavit sworn for the purpose of being used in any action or matter, notwithstanding any defect by misdescription of parties or otherwise in the title or jurat, or any other irregularity in the form thereof, and may direct a memorandum to be made on the document that it has been so received.

Affidavits of service.

12. Affidavits of service, when required, shall state when, where, how, and by whom service was effected.

*Notice of rejection of imperfect affidavits or documents.**Form 92.*

13. Whenever an affidavit or other document is rejected, the clerk shall give notice, by post or otherwise, to the party offering the same for filing, of such rejection and the reasons thereof; but no such notice shall be necessary if the party offering the same is present when the affidavit or other document is rejected.

ORDER XXI.—ARBITRATION.

*Arbitration.**Forms 93, 94.*

1. At any time after an action is commenced, the magistrate may, with the consent of the parties, as well in cases within the ordinary jurisdiction of the court, as in cases of agreement under section thirty-nine of the Act, make an order for a reference under the provisions of section ninety-two of the Act; and all the provisions in the last-mentioned section contained as to references shall apply to a reference proceeding under such an order: Provided that the same fees shall be paid as would have been payable on entering judgment under a summons, but where any reference is ordered to the clerk of the court the same hearing fee shall be paid as if the action had been tried.

ORDER XXII.—PROCEEDINGS IN CHAMBERS.

Application made to clerk.

1. All applications in reference to proceedings in chambers must be made to the clerk of the court having cognisance of the matter.

Affidavits first filed.

2. All affidavits or papers upon which it is intended to move must first be filed with the clerk, and by him placed before the magistrate.

Summons, when returnable.

3. Unless otherwise directed by the magistrate, every summons shall be made returnable at the court whence the summons was issued by the clerk at such an hour of the day on which the court sits as the clerk may appoint.

Magistrate may dispose of business in chambers.

4. Except where otherwise expressly or impliedly provided by statute or by the rules, a magistrate may dispose of such business as he thinks fit to dispose of in chambers.

Summons to be signed and sealed.

5. Every summons returnable in chambers shall set out in plain and distinct terms the nature of the application to be made, and shall be signed and sealed by the clerk of the court in which the action, suit, or proceeding is pending.

Grounds of Application.

6. The grounds of the application shall be stated in an affidavit, which shall be filed before the issue of the summons.

Copies of Affidavits to be served.

7. Copies of affidavits intended to be used upon the hearing of any summons before a magistrate must be served upon the opposite party before being used and in sufficient time to enable the party served to answer on affidavit any statement which he intends to contest.

ORDER XXIII.—TRIAL.

Actions to be heard in order, with exception.

1. Actions shall be heard in the order in which they stand in the list, unless the magistrate or clerk otherwise orders.

Right to begin and addresses to court at hearings and trials.

2. Upon the hearing of actions and trials of issue, the right to begin shall be the same as in the Supreme Court, and the party who begins shall be allowed at the close of his case to address the court a second time for the purpose of summing up the evidence if his opponent does not announce any intention to adduce evidence, and the opposite party shall be allowed to open his case and also to sum up the evidence (if any), and the right to reply shall be the same as in the Supreme Court: Provided that if persons having the same interest are represented by different counsel, if shall be in the discretion of the magistrate to allow one or more of such counsel to address the court, or to take part in the examination of witnesses.

Magistrate may request statement of defence before hearing evidence.

3. At the close of the opening of the plaintiff's case and before any evidence is taken, the defendant shall, if called upon by the magistrate to do so, by himself or the advocate appearing for him, give a concise statement of his defence to the action and of the points upon which he relies, and he shall not, except by leave of the magistrate, be at liberty to enter upon or to give evidence as to any matter not included in the defence and points so stated, and the provisions of this rule shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to defences to counter-claims.

*Where plaintiff does not appear.**Form 95.*

4. If when an action is called on for trial the plaintiff does not appear, and the defendant appears and does not

admit the plaintiff's claim, the magistrate may, in his discretion, award costs to the defendant in the same manner, and to the same amount as if the action had been tried.

Judgment on counter-claim where plaintiff does not appear.

5. If when an action is called on for trial the plaintiff does not appear, and the defendant has given notice of a counter-claim, he may prove such counter-claim as far as the burden of proof lies upon him, and have judgment accordingly: Provided that any judgment obtained under this rule may be set aside upon the application of the plaintiff in like manner as a judgment obtained under section seventy-three of the Act.

Restoring case struck out for non-appearance of plaintiff.

6. Where a plaintiff has been non-suited, or an action or matter has been struck out under section seventy-two of the Act, the magistrate may order such action or matter to be restored to the list for hearing on the same day or any subsequent day, and may set aside any order awarding costs to the opposite party which may have been made under Rule 4 of this Order, upon such terms as to payment of costs of the day, adjournment of the hearing, notice to the opposite party, and otherwise, as may be just.

Subsequent action after non-suit or striking out.

7. If after the magistrate has directed a non-suit under section seventy-two or section ninety of the Act, or after an action has been struck out, a subsequent action is brought for the same or substantially the same cause of action before payment of the costs (if any) allowed on such non-suit or striking out, the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order a stay of such subsequent action until such costs have been paid.

Action pending in another court for same cause.

8. Where at the trial it appears that an action for the same cause at the suit of the same plaintiff is pending in any other court of record, the magistrate shall order the trial to stand adjourned to a certain day, and unless before such day the action in such other court has been discontinued, the action shall be struck out.

Disallowance of vexatious questions in cross-examination.

9. The magistrate may in all cases disallow any question put in cross-examination of any party or other witness which may appear to him to be vexatious, and not relevant to any matter proper to be inquired into in the action or matter.

General jurisdiction of magistrate on trial of action.

10. At the trial the magistrate may try the whole matter of the action and give judgment thereon, or grant any

relief, redress, or remedy, or may make any order or give any direction which he may consider necessary to enable final judgment to be given upon a day to which the trial may be adjourned, and may also make such order as to costs as he may think fit.

Injunction, application for.

11. In any action or matter in which an injunction has been or might have been claimed, the plaintiff may, before or after judgment, apply for an injunction to restrain the defendant or respondent from the repetition or continuance of the wrongful act or breach of contract complained of, or from the commission of any wrongful act or breach of contract of a like kind relating to the same property or right, or arising out of the same contract; and the magistrate may, in addition to giving judgment for such damages and costs as the plaintiff may be entitled to, grant the injunction, either upon or without terms, as may be just.

An application under this rule may be made—

- (a.) Before the trial or hearing, in which case it shall be made in accordance with Order XIII., Rule 6;
- (b.) At or immediately after the trial or hearing, in which case the order, if any, shall be included in the judgment; or
- (c.) Subsequently to judgment, in which case it shall be made in accordance with Order XIII., Rule 11, on summons supported by affidavit.

Inspection of property by magistrate.

12. The magistrate may, in his discretion, inspect any property or thing concerning which any question may arise in any action or matter.

Absent parties may be added on hearing.

13. Where at the trial it appears to the magistrate that there are claims or rights, or any duties or liabilities, which cannot be disposed of by reason of all the proper parties not being before the court, the magistrate may order such parties as may be necessary to be made plaintiffs or defendants, upon such terms as to adjournment, notices, and costs as he may think fit; but no person shall be added as a plaintiff without his consent. Where a defendant is added, the provisions of Order XV., Rule 11, shall apply.

Counter-claim where action stayed, discontinued, or dismissed.

14. If in any case in which the defendant sets up a counter-claim the action of the plaintiff is stayed, discontinued, or dismissed, the counter-claim may nevertheless be proceeded with.

Counter or other claim may be ordered to be tried by independent action.

15. In any case of counter-claim or otherwise, or where any incidental claim

arises at the trial, if the magistrate thinks that such claim can be better disposed of by an independent action, he may order such claim to be excluded, whether any application for that purpose is made or not.

When a person brought in does not appear at the trial.

16. If a person not originally a party to the action who has been served with a notice of counter-claim does not appear at the trial, the magistrate may proceed with the trial notwithstanding, and give such judgment or make such order as may be just against the person so served and not appearing, or may adjourn the trial and give such directions and make such order as to costs as he may think fit.

Judgment may be given for balance found due to defendant.

Form 98.

17. Where in any action a set-off or counter-claim is established as a defence against the plaintiff's claim, the magistrate may, if the balance is in favour of the defendant, give judgment for the defendant for such balance, or may otherwise adjudge to the defendant such relief as he may be entitled to upon the merits of the case.

Leave to clerk to exercise jurisdiction.

18. Where by the Act the leave of the magistrate is required for the exercise of any powers or jurisdiction by the clerk, such leave may be either general or special.

When clerk authorised to hear disputed claims.

19. Where a clerk is authorised by the magistrate to hear and determine disputed claims when the sum claimed or amount involved does not exceed five pounds, he shall, when any such case is called on before him, ask the parties whether they desire to have the case heard by him or by the magistrate.

ORDER XXIV.—JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS.

Entries to be made in minute book.

1. The clerk shall enter in the minute book a minute of all judgments and orders. Where the party against whom an order is made is a married woman, a note thereof shall be made.

Form of ordinary judgment.

Forms 97, 98, 99.

2. An ordinary judgment for debt or damages shall be according to the form in the Appendix.

When judgment is given against a married woman or against a widow or a divorced woman in respect of a contract or tort before or during coverture such judgment shall be according to the said form with the addition of such one of the paragraphs at the foot or end thereof as may be applicable to the circumstances of the case.

A judgment, when a counter-claim has been made, and a judgment for the delivery of goods may be according to Forms 98 and 99 respectively.

Judgment for costs against married woman who is plaintiff.

Form 97.

3. Where in any action or proceeding by a married woman judgment is given or an order made for payment by such married woman of any costs of the opposite party, there shall be added to such judgment or order words limiting execution thereon against property in the manner in which execution is limited on a judgment against a married woman who is a defendant; and also words reserving liberty to the opposite party to apply under section two of "The Married Women's Property Act, 1895," for payment of such costs out of any property of the married woman which is subject to a restraint on anticipation.

Certain orders need not be drawn up or served.

4. (1.) No order giving leave to take any proceedings, and no interlocutory order, need be drawn up or served unless the magistrate otherwise orders.

(2.) Except where a judgment or order is required to be served on the opposite party, it shall not be necessary to draw up any formal judgment or order to warrant further proceedings on such judgment or order, but the entry of such judgment or order by the clerk in the minute book shall be sufficient to warrant any further proceedings.

Orders directed to be drawn up by magistrate.—Time to be stated for doing any act ordered to be done.—Memorandum to be indorsed.

Form 190.

5. Every judgment or order given or made in any action or matter requiring any person to do an act thereby ordered, other than the payment of money or costs, shall state the time, or the time after service of the judgment or order, within which the act is to be done, and a copy of the judgment or order shall be served personally upon the person required to obey the same, on which copy shall be indorsed a memorandum according to the Form in the Appendix.

Purposes for which certificate of judgment required to be stated.

6. Any person requiring a certificate of any judgment or order shall state in writing whether such certificate is required for the purpose of taking proceedings thereon in any other court, or for the purpose of evidence only; and in such latter case the clerk shall state thereon the purpose for which it is required.

Money payable under ordinary judgment, how payable.

7. Money payable under an ordinary judgment shall be paid forthwith, unless the magistrate at the time of giving judgment otherwise orders. Where judgment is given for payment by in-

instalments, such instalments shall be payable at such periods as the order directs; and if no period is mentioned, the first shall become due on the seventh day from the day of making the order, and such instalments shall be paid into court in accordance with section ninety-one of the Act.

Fresh order for payment by instalments on application of judgment creditor.

8. (1.) Where there is an unsatisfied judgment or order the party entitled to enforce it may apply *ex parte* to the court in which the same was given or made to order that the amount due and unpaid be paid by instalments, or, if payable by instalments, by the like or smaller instalments; and the magistrate may thereupon make an order accordingly.

(2.) An application under this rule may be made at any sitting of the court, or it may be made at any other time by request in writing, giving the number of the plaint and the names of the parties to the action or matter in which the judgment or order was given or made, and the instalments by which the applicant desires that the amount due and unpaid may be ordered to be paid. Such request shall be left at or sent by post to the office of the clerk, accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope; and when the request has been dealt with the clerk shall forward the party notice thereof.

(3.) The clerk may, by leave of the magistrate, deal with any application under this rule out of court, and without requiring the attendance of the applicant; but he may, and where no payment has been made within six years before the date of the application, he shall, refer such application to the magistrate, who may make such order in the matter as he shall think right, and may require the attendance of the applicant.

(4.) An order made on an application under this rule shall be entered in the minute book, and shall have the same effect as a fresh order for payment by instalments made on the hearing of a judgment summons.

Fresh order for payment of sum not exceeding twenty pounds on application of judgment debtor.

9. Where a judgment has been given or an order made for the payment of any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, exclusive of costs, by instalments or otherwise, and it appears to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the person liable under the judgment or order is unable to pay the sum ordered to be paid at the time or by the instalments ordered he may, on the application of such person, made on notice served on the party entitled to enforce the judgment or order two days at least before the hearing of the application, order the amount due and unpaid under the judgment or order to be paid by instalments, or, if already payable by instalments, by the like or smaller instalments, and may from time to time vary such order.

Fresh order for payment in one sum or by increased instalments on application of judgment creditor.

10. In like manner, if it appears to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the person liable under any such judgment or order is able to pay the sum ordered to be paid either in one sum or by larger instalments than those ordered, he may, on the application of the person entitled to enforce the judgment or order, made on the like notice to the person liable thereunder, order the amount due and unpaid to be paid in one sum, or by larger instalments than those previously ordered, and may from time to time vary such order.

An order made on an application under this or the last preceding rule shall be entered in the minute book, and shall have the same effect as a fresh order for payment made on the hearing of a judgment summons.

Assessment of value of goods.

11. When a judgment for delivery of goods has been obtained in default of defence, the plaintiff may have the value of the goods or any of them assessed in the same manner as damages are assessed and Rules 5 and 6 of Order XI. shall apply in respect of such assessment. When the judgment has been obtained at the trial, the value of the goods shall be thereupon assessed by the magistrate.

ORDER XXV.—ACCOUNTS.

Accounts, how to be taken.

1. Where, pursuant to section seventy-seven of the Act, the magistrate refers to the clerk any matter of account all parties shall have the same power of summoning witnesses, including as witnesses any parties in the action, and of examining them, and of compelling the production of documents, as they would have upon the trial of an action; and all rules as to the summoning, swearing, and examining of witnesses, and the production of documents at the trial, shall be applicable (as far as may be) to such summoning, swearing, examining, and production on taking any such accounts.

Clerk to appoint time and place for taking account.

Form 204.

2. Where any matter of account is referred to the clerk he shall by summons, according to the Form in the Appendix, addressed to all parties entitled to attend, direct such parties to attend at his office for the purpose of proceeding with the inquiry.

Hearing before clerk.

3. Upon the day so appointed, or at any adjourned sitting, the clerk shall sit at the time and place appointed, and shall hear all parties interested.

Clerk's certificate.

4. The result of the proceedings before the clerk shall be stated in the shape of a certificate in writing, signed by the clerk, and presented to the magistrate.

Books of account to be prima facie evidence.

5. Any books of account in which the accounts required to be taken, or any of them, have been kept shall, unless the magistrate otherwise directs, be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the matters therein contained, with liberty to the parties interested to take such objections thereto as they may be advised.

ORDER XXVI.—ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS.

Orders enforceable like judgments.

1. Every order of the court in any action or matter may be enforced against all persons bound thereby in the same manner as a judgment to the same effect.

Enforcing judgment or order against corporation.

2. When any judgment or order against a corporation is wilfully disobeyed the magistrate may order the judgment or order to be performed or observed and carried into effect by some responsible director or officer of the company.

Costs of married women.

3. When a married woman sued only in her own name obtains a judgment or order on the ground of coverture, and is awarded costs, she may enforce payment of such costs in her own name.

Where difficulty arises in execution.

4. In case of any judgment or order other than for the recovery or payment of money, if any difficulty arises in or about the execution or enforcement thereof, any party interested may apply to the magistrate, and the magistrate may make such order thereon for the attendance and examination of any party or otherwise as may be just.

Date and duration of warrants of execution.

5. Warrants of execution shall bear date on the day on which they are issued, and shall continue in force for twelve months from such date and no longer.

Applicant to furnish praecipe.

6. The clerk before issuing any warrant may require the person applying for the same to furnish a praecipe containing the number of the plaint, and the residence, or place of business, and description of the person against whose goods or land the warrant is to be issued.

Where default made, execution may issue.

7. Where a defendant has made default in payment of the whole amount awarded by the judgment, or of an instalment thereof, a warrant of execution without leave of the magistrate may issue, and such execution shall be for the whole amount of the judgment and costs then remaining unsatisfied, unless in the case of instalments the magistrate shall otherwise direct.

Separate executions for money recovered and for costs.

8. Where judgment is given or an order made for the recovery or payment of a sum of money exceeding twenty pounds and costs, a warrant of execution may, in default of payment, issue for the recovery of the sum and costs after the latter have been taxed; or, if default is made in payment of the sum of money before the costs have been taxed, separate warrants may issue for the recovery of such sum on default in payment thereof, and for the recovery of the costs after the same have been taxed and default has been made in payment thereof; but a second warrant shall only be for costs.

Where no payment on judgment for two years leave to issue execution must be obtained.

9. No warrant against goods or land except by leave of the magistrate shall issue on a judgment or order unless some payment into court has been made thereon by the judgment debtor within twenty-four months previously, but no notice to the debtor before applying for such leave shall be necessary; and such leave shall be expressed on the warrant under the seal of the court.

Execution on judgment against a firm.

10. Where a judgment or order is against a firm, execution may issue in manner following:—

- (a.) Against any property of the partnership;
- (b.) Against any person who has admitted before the court in the proceedings in which the judgment or order was obtained that he was a partner at the time of the accruing of the cause of action, or who has been adjudged to be liable as a partner;
- (c.) Against any person who was individually served with the summons as a partner or a person sought to be made liable and who failed to appear at the trial.

If the party who has obtained the judgment or order claims to be entitled to issue execution against any other person as a member of the firm, he may, after giving to such person two clear days' notice of his intention, apply to the magistrate for leave so to do; and the magistrate may give such leave if the liability is not disputed, or, if such liability is disputed, may order that the liability of such person be tried and determined in an action to be commenced by plaintiff and summons in the ordinary way.

Application for leave to issue process on change of parties after judgment etc., order thereon.

Forms 102-105.

11. In the following cases, viz.:—

- (1.) Where any change has taken place after judgment, by death, assignment, or otherwise, in the

parties entitled to take proceedings to enforce a judgment or order, or in the parties liable to such proceedings;

- (2.) Where a husband is entitled or liable to proceedings upon a judgment or order for or against a wife;

- (3.) Where a party is entitled to execution against any of the shareholders of a joint stock company upon a judgment recorded against such company, or against a public officer or other person representing such company,

the party alleging himself to be entitled to enforce the judgment or order may apply on affidavit to the magistrate for leave to issue the necessary process accordingly. And the magistrate may, if satisfied that the party so applying is entitled to issue such process, make an order to that effect, or may order that any issue or question necessary to determine the rights of the parties be tried and determined in an action to be commenced by plaintiff and summons in the ordinary way: And in either case the magistrate may impose such terms as to costs or otherwise as may be just.

Service of order.

12. Any order made under the last preceding rule *ex parte* shall be drawn up and served by post or otherwise on the persons to be affected thereby, and proceedings thereon shall not issue until six clear days at least after the service of the order.

Joinder of several actions or persons in one application, and notice of order thereon.

13. Where, in any case mentioned in the two last preceding rules, a party alleges himself to be entitled by reason of one and the same change or other cause to enforce the judgments or orders in more actions or matters than one, or to enforce a judgment or order against more persons than one he may make one application only for leave to issue the necessary process in all or any of such actions or matters, or against all or any such actions or matters, or all or any of such persons, specifying in a schedule to such application all the actions or matters in respect of which such application is made, or all the persons in respect of whom such application is made; and one order only may be made on such application in respect of all or any of such actions or matters, or all or any of such persons; and in serving notice of any such order on any person affected thereby, it shall be sufficient to set forth such part only of such order as affects such person, without setting forth the rest of such order.

Indorsement on warrant of execution. Notice to be left with debtor.

Form 107.

14. The clerk shall, on issuing a warrant of execution, insert in or indorse on

such warrant the amount to be levied, and the fees for the execution of the warrant, distinguishing the amount adjudged to be paid and remaining due, and the amount of the fee for issuing the warrant, and the fees for the execution thereof, and shall prepare and deliver to the bailiff with the warrant a notice according to the Form in the Appendix; and the bailiff, upon levying, shall deliver such notice to the party against whom the execution has issued, or leave the same at the place where the execution is levied.

Concurrent warrants.

15. Warrants of execution may be issued concurrently, provided that the costs of more than one warrant shall not be allowed against the execution debtor unless by order of the magistrate.

Cost of warrants.

16. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the costs of warrants, whether executed or unexecuted or unproductive, shall be allowed against the execution debtor, unless the magistrate otherwise directs.

Possession fees.

17. No possession fee shall be payable where an execution is paid out at the time of the levy; but if the bailiff necessarily remains in possession for more than half-an-hour, and the execution is paid out on the day of levy, the possession fee for that day shall be charged.

Sale.

18. All land or goods sold in execution of the process of the court shall be sold publicly and for ready money by the bailiff, or his deputy, to the highest bidder, at or as near the place where the same were levied upon as may be convenient for the sale thereof, and the said bailiff or deputy shall affix notice of the said sale upon or near the door of the house or the place where the levy is made four days at least before the day appointed for the said sale, which day shall not be earlier than the sixth day from the day of levying, unless the goods are of a perishable nature or are sold at the request of the execution debtor before the expiration of four days; provided that this rule shall not (except in so far as it provides that the sale shall be public) apply to land of which an actual seizure has not been made.

Inventory and notice of sale of goods removed under execution.

19. Where goods taken in execution are removed, the bailiff shall give to the execution debtor a sufficient inventory of the goods so removed, and shall also give to the execution debtor notice in writing, signed by the bailiff, of the time when and place where such goods will be sold. Such inventory and notice shall be given to the execution debtor personally, or sent to him by post to his place of residence, if known, or if such residence is

not known, they shall be left at or sent by post addressed to the execution debtor at the place from which the goods are removed. The inventory shall be given or sent at the time of or immediately after the removal of the goods; and the notice shall be given or sent at least twenty-four hours before the time fixed for the sale.

Account of sale under execution.

20. Where goods or land are sold in execution the bailiff shall, on the request of the execution debtor, furnish him with a detailed account in writing of the sale, and of the application of the proceeds thereof.

Part payment after issue of warrant of execution.

21. (1.) Where after the issue of a warrant of execution, but before sale, money is paid into the court out of which the warrant is issued, or into any foreign court to which the warrant has been sent for re-issue under section one hundred and thirty-five of the Act, or to the bailiff holding the warrant, the following provisions shall apply.

(2.) Where payment is made into the court, the bailiff whereof is charged with the execution of the warrant, the fact and amount of such payment shall forthwith be notified by the clerk to the bailiff holding the warrant.

(3.) Where payment is made into the court out of which the warrant issued (in this rule referred to as "the home court") after the warrant has been sent for re-issue to any foreign court, the fact and amount of such payment shall forthwith be notified by post by the clerk of the home court to the clerk of the foreign court, who shall forthwith notify the same to the bailiff holding the warrant.

(4.) The bailiff holding the warrant, on receiving any payment or notice of any payment, shall forthwith indorse on the warrant the amount of such payment, and shall sign the indorsement; and if the amount paid is not sufficient to satisfy the amount to be levied and the costs of execution incurred before payment or notice of payment is received, the execution, unless withdrawn by the bailiff, shall proceed only for the balance of the original amount to be levied and the costs of execution calculated on that amount, less the amount so paid.

(5.) Money paid into court under paragraph (2) of this rule shall be deemed to have been received by the bailiff at the time when such money is received by the clerk; and money paid into the home court under paragraph (3) shall be deemed to have been received by the bailiff of the foreign court at the time when he receives notice of such money having been received; and such money shall be applied as if it had been received by the bailiff; and where, if the money paid into court had been received by the bailiff, it would be his duty under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1892," to pay over the

same to the official receiver or trustee in bankruptcy, the bailiff shall pay over the amount paid into court, whether under paragraph (2) or under paragraph (3) of this rule; and the clerk of the court of which the bailiff is bailiff shall pay such amount to the bailiff, and shall be allowed, at his audit, the amount so paid; and if any part of such amount was paid into the home court under paragraph (3), the clerk of the home court shall account for and pay over such amount.

Notice of Sale.

22. Unless the magistrate otherwise directs, the publication pursuant to Section 123 of the Act of notice of a warrant and of the intended day and place of sale, and of particulars of the property concerned shall be by advertisement appearing twice in a newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood of such property, and such advertisement shall appear first at least fourteen days before the day appointed for the sale.

JUDGMENT SUMMONS.

Judgment summons to be served personally.

23. No order of commitment under section one hundred and thirty of the Act shall be made unless a summons to appear and be examined on oath, hereinafter called a judgment summons, has been personally served upon the judgment debtor.

Præcipe for summons.

Form 116.

24. A person requiring a judgment summons to be issued shall file a præcipe according to the Form in the Appendix.

Summons for two or more defendants.

25. Where a judgment has been given or an order made against two or more persons, the person entitled to enforce the judgment or order may require a judgment summons to be issued against all or any one or more of the persons liable under the judgment or order.

Issue of summons against debtor without leave.

26. A judgment summons may be issued without leave from the court nearest to the place where the debtor resides or carries on business or is employed.

Application for leave for judgment summons.

Form 117.

27. A judgment summons shall not be issued from a court which is not the court nearest to the place where the debtor resides or carries on business or is employed, without the leave of the magistrate or clerk. The application for leave shall be made upon affidavit according to the Form in the Appendix, and leave shall not be granted unless the magistrate or clerk is satisfied that the evidence afforded by such affi-

davit, if uncontradicted, would justify the making of an order of commitment against the debtor. If leave is granted, a copy of the affidavit shall be lodged with the clerk and annexed to the judgment summons and served therewith:

Provided that such affidavit may be dispensed with at the discretion of the magistrate or clerk if the person requiring a judgment summons to be issued either—

(a.) When such summons is to be served by a bailiff, deposits with the clerk, to be paid or tendered to the judgment debtor with the summons, or

(b.) When such summons is to be served otherwise than by a bailiff, gives an undertaking in writing to pay, or tender to the judgment debtor with the summons,

a sum reasonably sufficient to cover the travelling expenses of the debtor to attend the court, the amount to be fixed by the clerk, and not to exceed the scale of allowance for travelling expenses of a witness prescribed by these rules.

Judgment summons on judgment against a firm, etc.

Forms 122-124.

28. (1.) When a judgment or order is against a firm, or against a person carrying on business in any name other than his own in such other name, and the person entitled to enforce the judgment or order desires to do so by judgment summons against any person whom he alleges to be liable under the judgment or order as a partner in or the sole member of the firm, or as the person carrying on business in such other name as aforesaid, he shall file an affidavit, together with a copy thereof, according to one of the forms in the Appendix, and thereupon a judgment summons may issue according to the Form in the Appendix, directed to the person alleged to be liable as aforesaid, and there shall be annexed to such judgment summons, and served therewith, a copy of the said affidavit, sealed with the seal of the court.

(2.) Provided that the summons shall not be issued from a court which is not the court nearest to the place where the debtor resides or carries on business or is employed unless the leave of the magistrate or clerk is obtained in accordance with Rule 27.

(3.) If such person does not appear on the return day of the judgment summons, he shall be deemed to admit his liability as a partner in or the sole member of the firm, or as the person carrying on business in such other name as aforesaid, to pay the amount due and payable under the judgment or order; but if such person appears and denies his liability, the magistrate may decide the question on the evidence then before him, or may order the question to be tried and determined in an action to be commenced by plaintiff and summons in the ordinary way.

No judgment summons to be issued after a certain time from judgment, etc., unless an affidavit in proof of means is filed.

Form 117.

29. A judgment summons, not being a successive summons, shall not issue after the expiration of six months from the date on which the last payment into court, if any, under the judgment or order has been made, or if no payment into court has been made, then from the date upon which default was made, unless the delay has been occasioned by an attempt to levy an execution upon the debtor's property, or unless an affidavit is filed, stating the debtor's place of residence and place of business or employment, his profession or trade, or employment (if any), and any facts known to the deponent, showing the means which the debtor has or since the date of the judgment or order has had to pay or to have paid the debt or instalments due under the judgment or order, sufficient to satisfy the magistrate or clerk that the debtor has the means of obeying or could have obeyed the judgment or order of the court; and if the facts stated in the affidavit do not satisfy the clerk that the debtor might be thereon committed, the clerk shall refuse to issue the summons, and refer the applicant to the magistrate for his directions, and the magistrate may make such order in the matter as he may think fit: Provided that such affidavit may at the discretion of the magistrate or clerk be dispensed with if the person requiring a judgment summons to be issued complies with condition (a) or (b) set out in Rule 27 of this Order.

Where judgment summons applied for at a court in which judgment was not obtained.

Form 100.

30. Where a judgment creditor desires to apply for a judgment summons to a court other than the court in which the judgment or order was obtained, he shall obtain from the clerk of the court in which the judgment or order was obtained a certified copy of the judgment or order in the action, according to the form in the Appendix, and file the same with his application, together with an affidavit of the sum due thereon. Such copy shall state the date on which the last payment into court, if any, under such judgment or order was made, or if no payment into court has been made, the date upon which default was made; and the issue of a judgment summons under this rule shall be subject to such of the provisions of Rules 27, 28 and 29 as are applicable to the case.

Where judgment summons required on judgment of a Court other than a Local Court.

Forms 120, 121.

31. Where a party desires to enforce by commitment in any court a judgment or order of the Supreme Court, or of any court other than a Local Court, he shall obtain from the Supreme Court, or such other court, an office copy of the judg-

ment or order he desires so to enforce, and shall file such office copy, together with an affidavit of the sum due thereon, with the clerk of the court, and the clerk shall thereupon issue a judgment summons. The issue of a judgment summons under this rule shall be subject to such of the provisions of Rules 27 and 28 of this Order as are applicable; but Rule 29 of this Order shall not apply to the issue of a judgment summons under this rule.

Issue and service of judgment summons.

Forms 118, 121, 124, 125, 126, 119.

32. (1.) A judgment summons shall be according to such one of the forms in the Appendix as shall be applicable to the circumstances of the case, and shall be issued not less than seven clear days and be served not less than five clear days before the day on which the judgment debtor is required to appear, except in the case provided for by the next following rule.

(2.) If a judgment summons is served otherwise than by a bailiff, an affidavit of service according to the Form in the Appendix by the person who actually effected service must be lodged with the clerk at least three days before the return day.

(3.) A judgment summons shall, where travelling expenses are paid or tendered to the judgment debtor, be deemed to be a summons to a witness within the meaning of section sixty-three of the Act, and in every such case a notice according to the Form 119 in the Appendix shall be printed at the foot of or annexed to the summons.

Where judgment debtor about to remove.

33. Where the person applying for a judgment summons states to the clerk that the judgment debtor is about to remove from his residence or place of business, or is keeping out of the way to avoid service, the judgment summons may be issued and served at any time before the hearing: Provided that the magistrate shall not act upon a summons issued under this rule in the absence of the judgment debtor unless at the hearing the magistrate is satisfied, by evidence on oath, that at the time of the application for the judgment summons such party was either about to remove from his residence or place of business or was keeping out of the way to avoid service.

Successive judgment summons.

34. When a judgment summons has not been served in due time by a plaintiff or other person authorised to serve such summons a successive summons may be issued without fee, at any time within three months; but if such successive summons is not served in due time, no further successive summons shall be allowed, but a fresh summons may be issued on payment of the fee. Any successive or subsequent judgment sum-

mons may be served by such person as the magistrate may direct.

Adjournment.

35. The hearing of a judgment summons may, by leave of the magistrate, or the clerk, be adjourned from time to time.

Witnesses may be summoned to prove means.—When expenses paid to judgment debtor may be allowed.

36. Witnesses may be summoned to prove the means of a judgment debtor in the same manner as witnesses are summoned to give evidence upon the hearing of a plaint; and the expenses of any person examined, whether summoned or not, may, subject to these rules, be allowed.

Where the judgment debtor does not appear at the hearing, or pays into court the amount in payment of which he has made default, expenses paid to him with the judgment summons, or with a summons to appear as a witness, may, if the magistrate so directs, be allowed as expenses of a witness; and where the judgment debtor appears at the hearing, expenses so paid to him may, if the magistrate so directs, be allowed as expenses of a witness in any case in which the cost of witnesses may be allowed under these rules.

Evidence by affidavit where creditor or debtor resides at a distance from court issuing judgment summons.

37. Where a judgment summons is issued from a court which is not the court held nearest to the place where the judgment creditor at whose instance a judgment summons is issued, or the judgment debtor summoned to appear by a judgment summons resides or carries on business or is employed, the creditor or debtor, as the case may be, may forward to the clerk of the court from which the summons is issued an affidavit, setting forth any facts which he may wish to be before the court prior to any order being made on the summons: And the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the hearing of the judgment summons, admit the affidavit as the evidence of the person by whom the same is made.

On issue of judgment summons, any warrant of execution issued to be lodged in court.

38. Upon the issue of a judgment summons against a party upon a judgment or order of the court out of which the judgment summons is issued, the bailiff of such court shall lodge in court any warrant of execution against the goods or land of such party which may have been issued in the action, whether executed or not; but any such warrant, if not fully executed, may be re-issued by leave of the magistrate.

Minute that certificate of judgment has been given to be made. Restriction on proceedings in court issuing certificate.

39. Where a certified copy of a judgment or order is obtained from a clerk for the purpose of taking proceedings

thereon in any other court, the clerk shall make on the minute of the judgment or order a memorandum of such certified copy having been given, and the bailiff of the court issuing such certified copy shall lodge in court any warrant of execution against the goods or land or judgment summons or order of commitment which may have been issued by such court upon such judgment or order; and no such warrant, summons, or order shall be re-issued, nor shall any subsequent warrant of execution against the goods or land or judgment summons upon such judgment or order be issued by such court, nor shall any order be made under Order XXIV., Rule 8, 9, or 10, in such court, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the magistrate that no order has been made against the person liable under such judgment or order in any other court upon such certified copy.

Where order of commitment made or order altered by another court, proceedings to be transferred to and continued in that court.

40. (1.) Where a judgment summons is heard in a court other than that in which the judgment or order was obtained, a memorandum of the result of such hearing shall be sent by the clerk to the clerk of the court in which the judgment or order was obtained, and shall be entered by such last mentioned clerk on the minute of the judgment or order.

(2.) If on such hearing an order of commitment or an order altering the terms of the judgment or order is made, the proceedings shall be thereby transferred to the court in which such order is made; and all payments, whether under the order of commitment or under the original judgment or order, or under the new order, shall be made into, and execution or other process for enforcing either the order of commitment or the original judgment or order or the new order shall be issued by, the court making such order of commitment or new order.

(3.) If on such hearing no order is made, the judgment or order shall remain in the court in which it was obtained, and the certified copy thereof shall be returned to that court; and subsequent payments thereunder shall be made into, and subsequent proceedings for the enforcement thereof may be taken in, such last mentioned court.

Where order of commitment sent to a foreign court.

Form 141.

41. Where an order of commitment is sent to a foreign court under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-five of the Act, the clerk of the foreign court shall endorse on it a notice, according to the Form in the Appendix, addressed to the bailiff of the court, and shall affix the seal of the court thereto.

No commitment after bankruptcy or administration order, in respect of debt provable thereunder.

42. Where a judgment debtor upon the return day of a judgment summons

satisfies the magistrate that a receiving order has been made for the protection of his estate, or that he has been adjudicated bankrupt, and that the debt was provable in the bankruptcy, or that an order has been made for the administration of his estate under section one hundred and eleven of "The Bankruptcy Act, 1892," and that the debt was incurred before the date of the order, and has been duly notified to the court, or that he has executed, made or arranged a deed of assignment, composition or scheme of arrangement under "The Bankruptcy Act Amendment Act, 1898," no order of commitment shall be made, except in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred and eleven of "The Bankruptcy Act, 1892."

Commitment not to be enforced where receiving or administration order made after order of commitment.

Form 135.

43. Where a judgment debtor after the making of an order of commitment against him files in the court in which the order was made an affidavit according to the Form in the Appendix, stating that a receiving order has been made for the protection of his estate or that he has been adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the debt was provable in the bankruptcy or that an order for the administration of his estate has been made under section one hundred and eleven of "The Bankruptcy Act, 1892," and that the debt was incurred before the date of the order, and has been duly notified to the court, annexing to such affidavit in such last-mentioned case a certificate of the clerk of the court in which such last-mentioned order has been so made, or that he has executed, made, or arranged under "The Bankruptcy Act Amendment Act, 1898," a deed of assignment, composition, or scheme of arrangement and forthwith, upon such affidavit being so filed, gives notice to the judgment creditor of the filing thereof, the order of commitment shall not be issued, and if issued and not executed, it shall be recalled.

Discharge of judgment debtor on filing affidavit as to bankruptcy, etc.

Form 135.

44. Where a judgment debtor is arrested, he may file in the court held nearest to the place in which he is in custody an affidavit as mentioned in the last preceding rule, and thereupon he shall be discharged out of custody upon the certificate of the clerk of that court, who shall forthwith give notice to the judgment creditor of such discharge.

Certificate that administration order has been made.

Form 136.

45. For the purposes of the three last preceding rules the clerk of the court in which an order for the administration of a debtor's estate has been made under the provisions of section one hundred and eleven of "The Bankruptcy Act, 1892," shall, upon the application of the debtor,

issue to him a certificate according to the Form in the Appendix.

Order on judgment summons.

46. On the hearing of a judgment summons the magistrate, if he is of opinion that an order of commitment ought not to be made, may refuse to make any order, or may make a fresh order for payment of the amount remaining due and unpaid under the judgment or order, either at a special time, or by instalments.

Suspension of order of commitment.

Form 134.

47. If an order of commitment is made, the magistrate may direct the execution of such order to be suspended to enable the debtor to pay the amount in respect of the non-payment of which the order is made, by instalments or otherwise; and a note or minute of such direction shall be entered in the order book. When such direction is given, notice shall be sent to the debtor according to the Form in the Appendix.

Payments to be made into court

48. Subject to the provisions of Rules 51 and 53 of this Order, all payments under a fresh order or order of commitment shall be paid into court.

Form, date, and duration of order of commitment.

Forms 129, 130, 132.

49. An order of commitment shall be according to such one of the forms in the Appendix as shall be applicable to the circumstances of the case, and shall, on whatever day it may be issued from the clerk's office, bear date on the day on which the order for commitment was made; but such order shall not be enforced after the expiration of one year from the date thereof, unless at any time before or after the expiration of such year the magistrate otherwise orders. The fact of the making of any such order shall be endorsed on the order of commitment.

Power to suspend order for payment of future instalments, during suspension of order of commitment in respect of past instalments.

50. Where a judgment or order has been given or made for payment by instalments, and an order of commitment is made in respect of the non-payment of one or more of such instalments before the whole of such instalments have become due, then, if the magistrate orders the execution of the order of commitment to be suspended to enable the debtor to pay the amount in respect of the non-payment of which the order is made, by instalments or otherwise, he may, if he thinks fit, order that the judgment or order for payment of instalments shall also be suspended for so long as the execution of the order of commitment is suspended, or for any less period. If the magistrate makes such order as last-mentioned, he may at any subse-

quent time order that the suspension of the judgment or order for payment of instalments shall cease; and if the plaintiff withdraws or abandons the order of commitment, the suspension of the judgment or order for payment of instalments shall cease to operate on such withdrawal or abandonment.

Payment on arrest.

51. When an order of commitment for non-payment of money is issued, the debtor may, at any time before his body is delivered into the custody of the gaoler, pay to the bailiff the amount indorsed on the order as that on the payment of which he may be discharged; and on receiving such amount, the bailiff shall discharge the debtor, and shall, within twenty-four hours after receiving such amount, pay over the same to the clerk of the court of which he is a bailiff.

Part payment after issue of order of commitment.

52. (1.) Where after the issue of an order of commitment for non-payment of money, but before the body of the debtor is delivered into the custody of the gaoler, money is paid into the court out of which the order issued, or into any foreign court to which the order has been sent for re-issue under section one hundred and thirty-five of the Act, or to the bailiff holding the order, the following provisions shall apply:—

(2.) Where payment is made into the court the bailiff whereof was charged with the execution of the order of commitment, the fact and amount of such payment shall forthwith be notified by the clerk to the bailiff holding the order.

(3.) Where payment is made into the court out of which the order issued (in this rule referred to as "the home court") after the order has been sent for re-issue to any foreign court, the fact and amount of such payment shall forthwith be notified by post by the clerk of the home court to the bailiff of the foreign court holding the order.

(4.) The bailiff holding the order, on receiving any payment or notice of any payment, shall forthwith indorse on the order the amount of such payment, and shall deduct the same from the amount indorsed on the order as that on payment of which the debtor may be discharged, and shall sign such indorsement; and the order of commitment, unless withdrawn by the plaintiff, shall thenceforth operate as an order of commitment for non-payment of the amount remaining due after such deduction.

Payment after debtor lodged in gaol.

53. (1.) Where a prisoner has been delivered into the custody of the gaoler, the sum indorsed on the order of commitment as that upon payment of which the prisoner may be discharged may be paid into the court out of which the order of commitment issued, or into the court from which the order was executed, or to the gaoler in whose custody the prisoner is.

(2.) Where payment is made into the court from which the order was executed, the clerk shall sign and seal a certificate thereof, and shall forward the same by post or otherwise to the gaoler in whose custody the prisoner then is, who on receipt thereof shall forthwith discharge the prisoner.

(3.) Where payment is made into the court out of which the order of commitment issued (in this rule referred to as "the home court") after the order has been sent for re-issue to any foreign court, the fact of such payment shall forthwith be notified by post by the clerk of the home court to the clerk of the foreign court, who shall forthwith sign and seal a certificate thereof, and forward the same by post or otherwise to the gaoler in whose custody the prisoner then is, who on receipt thereof shall forthwith discharge the prisoner.

(4.) When payment is made to the gaoler he shall, upon payment to him of the amount indorsed on the order of commitment, together with costs sufficient to pay for transmitting such amount, transmit such amount forthwith to the clerk of the court under the order of which the prisoner was committed, and he shall sign a certificate of such payment, and discharge the prisoner, and such costs of transmission shall be part of the prescribed costs.

Part-payment after debtor lodged in gaol.

54. (1.) Where after a prisoner has been delivered into the custody of the gaoler, money is paid into the court out of which the order of commitment issued or into the court from which the order was executed, but the sum paid is less than that indorsed on the order of commitment as that upon payment of which the prisoner may be discharged, the following provisions shall apply.

(2.) Where payment is made into the court from which the order was executed, the fact and amount of such payment shall forthwith be notified by post by the clerk to the gaoler.

(3.) Where payment is made into the court out of which the order of commitment issued (in this rule referred to as "the home court") after the order has been sent for re-issue to any foreign court, the fact and amount of such payment shall forthwith be notified by post by the clerk of the home court to the clerk of the foreign court, who shall forthwith notify the same by post or otherwise to the gaoler.

(4.) Upon payment to the gaoler of the balance of the sum indorsed on the order of commitment, after deducting the amount notified to the gaoler as having been paid into court, together with costs sufficient to pay for transmitting such balance, the gaoler shall transmit such balance forthwith to the clerk of the court under the order of which the prisoner was committed, and he shall sign a certificate of such payment, and discharge the prisoner, and

such costs of transmission shall be part of the prescribed costs.

Discharge of prisoner on request of judgment creditor.

Forms 137, 139.

55. Upon the judgment creditor lodging with the clerk a request in writing, according to the Form in the Appendix, that the judgment debtor, if in prison, may be discharged from custody, the clerk shall issue a certificate according to the Form in the Appendix and transmit the same by post to the gaoler in whose custody the judgment debtor is; and the gaoler shall upon receipt of such certificate forthwith discharge the prisoner.

Certificate of payment.

Form 138.

56. A certificate of payment by a prisoner shall be according to the Form in the Appendix.

Costs on default of appearance of judgment creditor.

57. If a judgment debtor appears on the return day, but the judgment creditor fails to appear, the magistrate may award costs to the judgment debtor.

Where no costs are to be allowed on judgment summons.

58. Where on the hearing of a judgment summons on a judgment or order of a local court the magistrate, in lieu of making an order of commitment, makes a fresh order for payment of the amount remaining due and unpaid under the judgment or order, no costs for fees or witnesses shall be allowed to the judgment creditor unless the magistrate is satisfied that the debtor has had since the date of the original judgment or order the means to pay the sum in payment of which he has made default, and a minute to that effect is entered in the order book.

Provisions as to amount for which debtor has been imprisoned, where fresh order made on judgment summons or under Order XXIV., Rule 9, and as to subsequent judgment summons under such order.

59. Where on the hearing of a judgment summons the magistrate, in lieu of making an order of commitment, makes a fresh order for payment of the amount remaining due and unpaid under the judgment or order, or where an order for payment by instalments is made under Order XXIV., Rule 8, 9 or 10, there shall be included in the amount payable under such order, for the purpose of any proceedings under such order otherwise than by way of judgment summons, the amount (if any) in respect of which an order of commitment has been made, and in respect of which the debtor has been imprisoned, but so that the debtor shall not be liable to be imprisoned a second time for non-payment of such last-mentioned amount. On any subsequent judgment summons on default in payment of any instalments payable under such order, the amount (if any) in re-

spect of which the debtor has been imprisoned before the date of the order shall be deducted on the face of the summons from the amount payable under the order; but in calculating for the purposes of any such subsequent summons the amount in payment of which the debtor has made default, the instalments payable under the order shall be considered as attributable in the first instance to the discharge of the amount payable under the order other than the amount in respect of which the debtor has been so imprisoned, and the summons may be issued for the full amount of the instalments in arrear, if such amount does not exceed the balance which remains payable under the order after deducting the amount in respect of which the debtor has been so imprisoned, or if the instalments in arrear exceed such balance, then for the amount of such balance.

Costs of abortive execution not to be included in judgment summons, or fresh order under Order XXIV., Rule 8, 9, or 10

60. Costs incurred in endeavouring to enforce a judgment or order by way of execution against the property of the debtor, and not recovered under such execution, shall not be included in the amount due under such judgment or order for the purposes of a judgment summons, or of an application for a fresh order for payment under Order XXIV., Rule 8, 9, or 10, nor shall money paid into court otherwise than under execution against the property of the debtor be attributed to payment of such costs.

ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS OTHER THAN THOSE FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY.

Proceedings under Section 155.

61. Whenever it shall be necessary to proceed against any person under section 155 of the Act the person may be summoned to answer the matter alleged against him in manner provided in "The Justices Act, 1902-1920," in respect of simple offences and the provisions of that Act shall apply to and in respect of the person charged and the matter charged against him as if he were charged with a simple offence and summoned to answer the same before the magistrate sitting as a court of summary jurisdiction.

Enforcement of order for discovery Warrant of Attachment.

Form 191.

62. The magistrate may order a warrant of attachment to issue whenever he shall deem it necessary so to do for the purposes of section 68 of the Act, and such warrant may be issued by the clerk and be according to the Form in the Appendix.

Such an order may be obtained on application on summons to the magistrate in chambers.

Discharge of person in custody by magistrate
Forms 192, 193.

63. Any person in custody under any order made under section 68 or 155 of

the Act may make application for release at the court, or by leave of the magistrate at any place which he may appoint, on filing an affidavit showing that he has given satisfactory security that he will do the act referred to or cease to do the act prohibited or that he has cleared or is desirous of clearing his contempt or that it is otherwise just and expedient that he should be released, and giving to the party at whose instance he was committed notice in writing of his intention so to apply, with a copy of such affidavit, two clear days at least before making the application; and such discharge, if granted, shall be given according to the Form in the Appendix.

WARRANT OF POSSESSION.

Recovery of land or possession to be enforced by warrant of possession.

Forms 176, 179.

64. A judgment or order for the recovery or for the delivery of the possession of land may be enforced by warrant of possession, which shall be according to such of the forms in the Appendix as shall be applicable to the case.

ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT FOR DELIVERY OF GOODS.

Warrant of delivery.

Form 182.

65. Where it is sought to enforce a judgment for the delivery of goods, the plaintiff may obtain the issue of a warrant of delivery in the Form in the Appendix, and such warrant shall have effect and confer authority in accordance with its tenor.

Warrant may issue without assessment of value.

66. Such warrant may issue without any assessment of value having been made.

Separate warrants for damages and costs

67. The plaintiff shall, by the same warrant or a separate warrant of execution, be entitled to have made of the plaintiff's goods and land any damages for detention or trespass of or against the goods and any costs awarded by the judgment, as well as the costs of any assessment of the value of the goods, and the expenses of executing the warrant, and also all costs and expenses of or incidental to the issue of the same; provided that Rule 8 of this order shall apply in respect of the costs.

Option to enforce delivery or payment of value.

68. After the assessment of the value of the goods or any of them, the plaintiff may (subject to any order made by the magistrate under the Act) require the bailiff to enforce delivery of all or any specified goods still undelivered, or payment of their value, at the sole option of the plaintiff.

Certifying Assessment to bailiff.

69. If an assessment or order under Section 91A of the Act has been made after the issue of a warrant of delivery, the clerk shall certify such assessment and any such order and the costs of such assessment to the bailiff.

Application of rules relating to execution.

70. A warrant of delivery, in so far as it authorises the levying of moneys, shall be subject to the rules and provisions applicable to warrants of execution.

Recovery of value and damages and costs by warrant of execution.

71. Subject to any such order as aforesaid, the plaintiff may issue a warrant of execution for the recovery of the assessed value of the goods for the delivery whereof judgment has been given in any action, and may include therein any damages, costs, and expenses as aforesaid, and any other moneys payable under any judgment in the same action.

Wilful disobedience of judgment for delivery of goods.

72. Disobedience of a judgment for the delivery of goods shall render the offender liable to be dealt with under section 155 of the Act.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Examination of debtor when judgment, etc., for recovery of money.

Form 190.

73. (1.) Where a judgment or order is for the recovery or payment of money, the party entitled to enforce it may apply to the magistrate for an order that the debtor liable under such judgment or order, or in the case of a corporation that any officer thereof, be orally examined as to whether any and what debts are owing to the debtor, and whether the debtor has any and what other property or means of satisfying the judgment or order, before the magistrate, as he shall appoint; and the magistrate may make an order for the attendance and the examination of such debtor, or of any other person, and for the production of any books or documents.

(2.) Where an order is made under section one hundred and forty-four of the Act, or under this rule, a sealed copy of the order, endorsed with a notice in the Form in the Appendix, shall be served upon the person to be bound thereby. The copy so indorsed shall be issued by the clerk for service, on the application of the party entitled to the benefit of the order. By leave of the clerk it may be issued to the applicant or his solicitor, and served by any person by whom a summons in a personal action may be served, but in default of such leave it shall be issued to and served by a bailiff. Service shall in all cases be personal, unless the magistrate for good cause makes an order for substituted service pursuant to Order VI., Rule 27.

(3.) Any person refusing or neglecting to obey an order for attendance and examination or the production of any books or documents under section one hundred and forty-four of the Act or under this rule, to whom payment or a tender of payment shall have been made of a sum reasonably sufficient to cover travelling expenses, not exceeding the scale of allowances for the travelling expenses of witnesses prescribed by these rules, shall be subject to the penalties to which a witness duly summoned to attend in court and failing to appear at the time appointed would be subject.

(4.) In this rule the expression "debtor liable under such judgment or order" includes a married woman against whom judgment has been obtained in respect of her separate estate.

Costs of applications under rules 4 and 73.

74. The costs of any application under Rules 4 and 73 of this Order, or either of them, and of any proceedings arising from or incidental thereto, shall be in the discretion of the magistrate, and paragraphs (4) and (5) of Order XIII., Rule 11, shall apply to such costs.

Impounded documents.

75. Impounded documents while in the custody of the court are not to be parted with; and are not to be inspected, except on a written order signed by the magistrate. Such documents shall not be delivered out of the custody of the court except upon an order made on application to the magistrate, or upon an order of the Supreme Court or a Judge; Provided that impounded documents in the custody of the court shall, upon the request in writing of the Attorney General, be given into the custody of the Attorney General.

ORDER XXVII.—ATTACHMENT OF DEBTS.

Proceedings against garnishee.

Forms 142, 143.

1. An affidavit in support of an application, under section one hundred and forty-five of the Act, for a garnishee order, may be in the Form in the Appendix. On the filing of such affidavit the magistrate or clerk may indorse on such affidavit an order attaching the debt; and thereupon, a summons in the Form in the Appendix, calling upon the garnishee to show cause why he should not pay to the person who has obtained such judgment or order the debt due from him to such debtor, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment or order, together with the costs aforesaid, shall be issued by the clerk; and the name and address of the person entering the plaint, or of his solicitor, shall be entered on the summons. In this rule the expression "debtor" includes a married woman against whom judgment has been obtained in respect of her separate estate.

When garnishee resides at a distance from court.

2. Where the garnishee resides or carries on business at a distance from the court in which the judgment or order was obtained, the person who has obtained such judgment or order, upon lodging with the clerk of the court held nearest to the place where the garnishee resides or carries on business a certificate of the judgment or order, and also an affidavit similar to that prescribed by the last preceding rule, may obtain a garnishee order attaching the debt in such last-mentioned court; and thereupon a summons shall be issued and all proceedings shall be had and taken thereon as if the judgment or order had been obtained in such court.

Service and effect of garnishee summons.

3. The summons shall be personally served on the garnishee, by any person by whom a summons in a personal action may be served, or on the solicitor of the garnishee, in accordance with Order VI., Rule 9; and when so served it shall bind in the hands of the garnishee all debts due, owing, or accruing from him to the debtor liable under the judgment or order.

Service on firm or company.

4. Where the garnishee is a firm or a company or other corporation, the summons need not be served personally, but it may be served as provided by Order VI. with respect to the service of a summons in a personal action.

Payment into court by garnishee.

Form 144.

5. (1.) The garnishee may at any time before the return day of the summons pay into court the amount admitted by him to be due from him to the debtor liable under the judgment or order, less the costs allowed by the scales in the Appendix in respect of such payment, if such costs are actually incurred; or if the amount so admitted after deduction of such costs is more than sufficient to satisfy the amount in respect of which such judgment or order is unsatisfied, and the fees and solicitor's costs (if any) indorsed on the garnishee summons, the garnishee may pay into court a sum sufficient to satisfy such amount, and fees, and costs.

(2.) The clerk shall send notice of any payment into court to the person who obtained the judgment or order, as in the case of payment into court in an action before judgment.

(3.) If the person who obtained the judgment or order elects to accept the money paid into court in satisfaction of his claim against the garnishee, he shall send notice of such acceptance to the clerk and the garnishee, as in the case of payment into court in an action.

(4.) Thereupon all further proceedings against the garnishee shall abate, except as herein provided, and the person who obtained the judgment or order shall not be liable to any costs incurred by the garnishee after receiving such notice.

(5.) If payment into court is made by the garnishee five clear days before the return day, he shall not be liable for any further costs incurred by the person who obtained the judgment or order; but if it is made less than five clear days before the return day, the magistrate may, in his discretion, order the garnishee to pay such fees and costs, beyond the fees and costs (if any) paid into court by the garnishee, as the person who obtained the judgment or order may have properly incurred for work done before receipt of the notice of payment into court, and in attending the court to obtain the order for the same; and if such person intends to apply for such costs, he shall give notice of his intention in his notice of acceptance of the sum paid in; or where the time of payment into court by the garnishee does not permit of notice of acceptance being given, he may apply for such costs without giving such notice.

(6.) Where the person who obtained the judgment or order has not given notice of acceptance in accordance with paragraph (1) of this rule, he may nevertheless accept the money paid into court at any time before the case is called on and opened, subject to the payment of any costs which may have been reasonably incurred by the garnishee since the date of payment into court, and which may be allowed by the court.

(7.) In default of acceptance by the person who obtained the judgment or order, the proceedings against the garnishee may proceed.

Payment out of court of money paid in by garnishee

6. Subject to the provisions of this rule, money paid into court by the garnishee, and accepted by the person who obtained the judgment or order, shall, on application made by such person, be paid out to him in accordance with the rules as to payment out of money paid into court:

Provided as follows:—

(a.) Before such money is paid out the clerk shall be satisfied, by affidavit or otherwise, that the person who obtained the judgment or order has not received payment of the amount payable under the judgment or order from any other source, and has not obtained an order for payment of such amount under any other garnishee proceedings: And if it appears that such person has received payment or obtained an order for payment of any part of such amount, so much only of the money paid into court shall be paid out to him as will, with the amount so received, or for payment whereof an order has been obtained, make up the full amount payable under the judgment or order, and any fees or

costs allowed to such person in the garnishee proceedings; and the balance of the money paid into court shall be dealt with as the magistrate shall direct; and

- (b.) Before such money is paid out, the clerk shall send to the debtor liable under the judgment or order notice of the garnishee summons having been issued (with a copy of such summons) and of such money having been paid into court, with a notice informing him that the money will be paid out to the person who obtained the judgment or order, unless the debtor liable under the judgment or order appears on the return day of the garnishee summons (or on any later day to be named in the notice), and shows cause to the contrary;

- (c.) Such notice may be delivered or sent by post to the debtor liable under the judgment or order at his usual residence or place of business; and such debtor may appear and show cause according to such notice, and the magistrate may thereupon make such order as to the money paid into court, and as to costs, as may be just;

- (d.) If such debtor suggests, or it is otherwise made to appear to the court, that the money paid into court belongs to or is claimed by some third person, or that any third person has or claims to have a lien or charge on it, the magistrate may proceed in accordance with section one hundred and forty-nine of the Act.

Order on return day, if garnishee does not appear or dispute liability.

Forms 145, 146.

7. If the garnishee does not before the return day of the summons pay into court the amount admitted by him to be due from him to the debtor liable under the judgment or order, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount in respect of which such judgment or order is unsatisfied, and the fees and solicitor's costs (if any) indorsed on the garnishee summons, and does not on the return day dispute the debt due or claimed to be due from him to such debtor, or if he does not appear on the return day, the magistrate may give judgment for the person by whom the judgment or order was obtained and may order execution to issue to levy the amount due from the garnishee, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the judgment or order and any costs allowed.

Certificate where garnishee sued in court other than that in which judgment obtained.

8. Where the court in which the garnishee is sued is not the court in which the judgment or order upon which he is garnisheed was given or made, the

clerk of such first-mentioned court shall send forthwith a certificate of the order of his court to the court in which such judgment or order was given or made, and shall also send notice from time to time of any payment made on, before, or after the return day.

Costs.

9. Any costs allowed to the judgment creditor, which are not ordered to be paid by the garnishee personally, shall, unless otherwise directed, be taxed by the clerk, and retained by the judgment creditor out of the money recovered by him in the garnishee proceedings, in priority to the amount due under the judgment or order obtained by him against the debtor.

Magistrate may refuse to interfere.

10. In proceedings to obtain an attachment of debts the magistrate may, in his discretion, refuse to interfere, where from the smallness of the amount to be recovered, or of the debt sought to be attached, or otherwise, the remedy sought would be worthless or vexatious.

Provisions as to money due from garnishee under judgment or order obtained by debtor against him.

11. Where the amount due from the garnishee to the debtor liable under the judgment or order is due under a judgment or order obtained by the debtor against the garnishee, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a.) The garnishee shall not be liable to pay the amount due from him to the debtor to the person who obtained the judgment or order against the debtor by any larger instalments than those by which he is liable to pay such amount under the judgment or order obtained by the debtor against him, unless the magistrate for good cause otherwise orders.

- (b.) The clerk shall enter in the books relating to the judgment or order obtained by the debtor against the garnishee a memorandum of the amounts paid or ordered to be paid by the garnishee in the garnishee proceedings (inclusive of any amount allowed to the garnishee for costs, and which he is by these rules or by order of the court allowed to deduct from the amount due from him to the debtor, but exclusive of the amount of any costs ordered to be paid by the garnishee personally), and such judgment or order shall be deemed to be satisfied to the amount paid by or levied by execution upon the garnishee in the garnishee proceedings (inclusive of the amount of costs allowed to be deducted as aforesaid, but exclusive of the amount paid or levied in respect of any costs ordered to be paid by the

garnishee personally), although such proceedings may be subsequently set aside, or the judgment or order obtained against the debtor may be subsequently reversed, and shall be deemed to be satisfied to the amount (exclusive as aforesaid) ordered to be paid in the garnishee proceedings, unless such proceedings are subsequently set aside, or the judgment or order obtained against the debtor is subsequently reversed, in which latter case the liability of the garnishee to the debtor under the judgment or order obtained by the debtor against him shall be revived to the amount (exclusive as aforesaid) ordered to be paid in the garnishee proceedings which remains unpaid at the time of such setting aside or reversal, and a memorandum to that effect shall be made in the books relating to such judgment or order.

Application by judgment creditor as to money paid into court under judgment or order obtained by debtor against third person.

12. Nothing in this Order shall be taken to authorise a person who has obtained a judgment or order to take proceedings to obtain an attachment of any sum which is due to the debtor liable under such judgment or order from any other person under a judgment or order obtained by the debtor against such other person, and which has been paid into court under such last-mentioned judgment or order for the use of the debtor; but in any such case the person who has obtained such judgment or order against the debtor may, on giving two days' notice in writing to the debtor and to the clerk to whom such sum has been paid, apply to the magistrate to order such sum to be paid to him. On the receipt of any such notice the clerk shall retain the money in court until after the application has been heard, and the magistrate, on the hearing of the application, may make such order as to the money so paid into court, and as to costs, as he may think just; and a memorandum shall be made in the books relating to the judgment or order obtained by the debtor and the judgment or order obtained against him of the manner in which such money is ordered to be applied.

Attachment of debts owing from a firm.

13. Debts owing from a firm carrying on business within Western Australia may be attached under this Order, although one or more members of such firm may be resident out of Western Australia; provided that any person having the control or management of the partnership business or any member of the firm within Western Australia is served with the garnishee summons.

ORDER XXVIII.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

Receiver's security and allowance.

1. Where an order is made directing a receiver to be appointed, unless otherwise ordered by the magistrate, the person to be appointed shall (subject as hereinafter provided) first give security, to be allowed by a magistrate and taken before a justice of the peace or other person authorised to administer oaths, duly to account for what he shall receive as such receiver and to pay the same as the magistrate shall direct; and the person so to be appointed shall, unless otherwise ordered by the magistrate, be allowed a proper salary or allowance. Such security shall be by recognisance in such form as the magistrate shall direct.

Fixing days for Receiver to pass accounts and pay balances.

2. When a receiver is appointed, with a direction that he shall pass accounts, the clerk shall fix the days upon which he shall leave and pass such accounts, and also the days upon which he shall pay the balances appearing due on the accounts so left, or such part thereof as shall be certified as proper to be paid by him. And with respect to any such receiver as shall neglect to leave and pass his accounts and pay the balance thereof at the times so to be fixed for that purpose as aforesaid, the magistrate may, on the report of the clerk, order that the clerk shall, when the receiver's subsequent accounts are produced to be examined and passed, disallow the salary therein claimed by such receiver, and also, if the magistrate shall think fit, charge him with interest at the rate of five pounds per cent. per annum upon the balances so neglected to be paid by him during the time the same shall appear to have remained in the hands of any such receiver.

Form of Receiver's Accounts.

3. Every receiver shall leave in the clerk's office his account, together with an affidavit verifying the same. An appointment shall thereupon be obtained by the plaintiff or person having the conduct of the action or matter for the purpose of passing such account. A certificate of the clerk stating the result of a receiver's account shall from time to time be taken.

Consequences of default by receiver.

4. In case of any receiver failing to leave any account or affidavit, or to pass such account, or to make any payment or otherwise, the receiver or the parties, or any of them, may be required to attend before the magistrate to show cause why such account or affidavit has not been left, or such account passed or such payment made, or any other proper proceeding taken; and thereupon such directions as shall be proper shall be given, includ-

ing the discharge of any receiver and appointment of another and payment of costs.

Appointment of Receiver by way of equitable execution.

5. In every case in which an application is made for the appointment of a receiver by way of equitable execution, the magistrate, in determining whether it is just or convenient that such appointment should be made, shall have regard to the amount of the debt claimed by the applicant, to the amount which may probably be obtained by the receiver, and to the probable costs of his appointment.

Bailiff may be appointed.

6. The bailiff may be appointed a receiver, and he shall not be required to give any security unless the magistrate shall specially direct security to be given.

ORDER XXIX.—INTERPLEADER.

*Notice of claim to execution creditor.**Form 147.*

1. Where a claim is made to or in respect of goods taken in execution under the process of a court it shall be in writing; and thereupon the bailiff shall forthwith send notice to the execution creditor, according to the form in the Appendix.

*Order for possession fees where claim admitted.**Form 148.*

2. If the execution creditor admits the title of the claimant to the goods and sends notice in due course of post to the bailiff of such admission, according to the Form in the Appendix, or to the like effect, he shall only be liable to such bailiff for any possession fees or expenses incurred by the bailiff prior to the receipt of such notice; and the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on application by the bailiff, make an order for payment of any such fees or expenses by the execution creditor to the bailiff. Any such application shall be made in writing, and intitled in the matter of the execution, and three clear days' notice in writing thereof shall be given by the bailiff to the execution creditor.

Power to make order protecting bailiff from action by claimant, where execution creditor admits claim before interpleader summons issued.

3. Where the execution creditor gives notice in due time to the bailiff, as directed by Rule 2 of this Order, that he admits the title of the claimant to the goods the bailiff may thereupon withdraw from possession, and may apply for an order protecting him from any action in respect to the seizure and possession of the said goods, and the magistrate may make any such order as may be just and reasonable in respect of the same. Any such application shall be made in writing, and intitled in the matter of the execution, and three clear days' notice in

writing thereof shall be given by the bailiff to the claimant, who may, if he desires it, attend the hearing of the application; and if he attends, the magistrate may, in and for the purposes of such application, make all such orders as to costs as may be just and reasonable.

*Issue of summons where the execution creditor does not admit claim.**Forms 149-151.*

4. Where the execution creditor does not in due time, as directed by Rule 2 of this Order, admit the title of the claimant to the goods and the claimant persists in his claim thereto the bailiff shall apply for an interpleader summons to be issued; and if, before the return day of such summons, the claimant files notice that he withdraws his claim, and at the same time gives notice of such withdrawal to the execution creditor, or the execution creditor files an admission of the title of the claimant, and at the same time gives notice of such admission to the claimant, the goods taken in execution or the proceeds of sale thereof, or the money paid into court (as the case may be), shall be dealt with and disposed of as if such claim had not been made, or as if the execution had been withdrawn (as the case may be), and the magistrate may, in and for the purposes of the interpleader proceedings, make all such orders as to costs, fees, charges, and expenses as may be just and reasonable.

Proceedings Generally.

5. Where any claim is made to or in respect of any goods taken in execution, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, and summonses have been issued on the application of the bailiff, such summonses shall be served in such time and mode as by these rules directed for the service of a summons in a personal action, and the case shall proceed as if the claimant were the plaintiff, and the execution creditor the defendant.

Claimant to lodge particulars and grounds of claim.

6. The claimant shall, five clear days at least before the return day, leave at the office of the clerk two copies of the particulars of any goods alleged to be the property of the claimant and of the grounds of his claim, or in case of a claim for rent of the amount thereof, and for what period and in respect of what premises the same is claimed to be due; and the name, address, and description of the claimant shall be fully set forth in such particulars, and the clerk shall forthwith send by post to the execution creditor one of the copies of such particulars. Any money paid into court under the execution shall be retained by the clerk until the claim has been adjudicated upon: Provided that by consent of all parties, or without such consent if the magistrate so directs, an interpleader claim may be tried although this rule has not been complied with.

Bailiff's fees.

7. The magistrate upon the hearing shall adjudicate upon any claim of the bailiff for fees, and may, if he thinks fit, order the same, or such part thereof as he may think just, to be paid by the claimant or by the execution creditor.

Power to delay sale.

8. The bailiff may, in his discretion, delay selling such goods until the magistrate has adjudicated on the claim; and for the keeping of such continued possession he shall be allowed such costs out of pocket only as the magistrate may order.

Interpleader summons.

9. Interpleader summonses shall be issued by the clerk, on the application of the bailiff, without leave of the magistrate, and shall be served on the solicitor of any party who acts by a solicitor.

From what court issued.

10. Interpleader summonses, on the application of the bailiff, may be issued from the court of the district in which the levy was made, or the court from which the process issued, and the execution creditor and claimant shall be summoned to such court.

Magistrate may direct sale of goods claimed under bill of sale, etc.

11. When goods have been seized in execution under process of the court, and any claimant alleges that he is entitled under a bill of sale or otherwise to such goods by way of security for a debt, the magistrate may order a sale of the whole or part thereof, and may direct the application of the proceeds of such sale in such manner and upon such terms as may be just. A duplicate of such order shall be delivered by the clerk to the bailiff, who shall thereupon forthwith sell the goods pursuant to the order, and after deducting the expenses of the sale and the rent, if any, directed by the order to be paid, shall pay the balance of the proceeds into court, and such balance shall thereupon be applied by the clerk in accordance with the directions contained in the order of the court.

Order on interpleader.

Forms 154, 155.

12. The order made upon the hearing of an interpleader summons shall contain directions as to how any money paid into court in the proceedings is to be disposed of. A minute of every such order shall be entered in the minute book, but no order need be drawn up or served unless any of the parties shall require it or the magistrate otherwise orders. The order if drawn up, shall be according to such one of the forms in the Appendix as shall be applicable to the case.

Interpleader in action by assignee, where assignor disputes assignment, or in action for debt, chose in action, or chattel, where defendant has notice of conflicting claims.

Forms 157, 158, 159, 160, 161.

13. (1.) Where the defendant in an action brought by the assignee of a debt or chose in action has had notice that the assignment is disputed, as to the whole or any part of such debt or chose in action, by the assignor or any one claiming under him, or where the defendant in any such action, or in any other action for any debt, chose in action, or goods, has had notice of any other opposing or conflicting claims to the whole or any part of such debt, chose in action, or goods, such defendant may, within five days of the service of the summons, apply to the clerk for a summons against the assignor or the person making such opposing or conflicting claim, hereinafter called the claimant.

(2.) The defendant must satisfy the clerk, by affidavit according to the Form in the Appendix, that he claims no interest in the subject matter in dispute other than the charges or costs, and does not collude with either the plaintiff or the claimant, and is willing to pay or transfer the subject matter into court, or dispose of it as the court may direct. On filing such affidavit the defendant shall lodge with the clerk copies thereof for the plaintiff and the claimant.

(3.) The defendant shall not be disentitled to relief by reason only that the titles of the plaintiff and the claimant have not a common origin, but are adverse to and independent of each other.

(4.) The clerk shall, on being satisfied as aforesaid, issue for service on the claimant an interpleader summons according to the Form in the Appendix, returnable as soon as conveniently may be, and shall annex thereto a copy of the original summons and of the defendant's affidavit, and shall adjourn the trial of the action to the day on which the interpleader summons is made returnable and shall give notice to the plaintiff and defendant of the issue of the interpleader summons and of the adjournment of the trial of the action, according to the forms in the Appendix.

Claimant to file notice of relinquishment, or particulars of claim.

(5.) The claimant shall, five clear days at least before the return day of the interpleader summons, leave at the office of the clerk either three copies of a notice that he relinquishes his claim, or three copies of particulars, stating the grounds on which he disputes the assignment or founds his claim to the subject matter in the action; and the clerk shall forthwith send by post one of such copies to the defendant: Provided that by consent of all parties, or without such consent if the magistrate so directs, the interpleader may be tried, although this rule has not been complied with.

Payment into court by defendant.

(6.) On filing his affidavit, or at any time after the issue of the interpleader summons, the defendant may pay the debt or money or bring the chose in action or goods into court, to abide its decision.

Interpleader, how disposed of.

(7.) Upon the return day of the interpleader summons—

Where plaintiff does not appear.

(a.) If the plaintiff does not appear, the action and interpleader summons shall be struck out, and the magistrate may make such order as to costs as may be just.

Where claimant does not appear.

(b.) If the claimant does not appear, the magistrate shall hear and determine the action as between the plaintiff and the defendant, and may make an order declaring the claimant and all persons claiming under him for ever barred against the defendant and all persons claiming under him, and may make such order as to costs against the claimant as may be just, but the order shall not affect the rights of the plaintiff and the claimant between themselves; or if the claimant has filed notice that he relinquishes his claim, the magistrate may make an order declaring him and all persons claiming under him for ever barred against both the plaintiff and the defendant and all persons claiming under them, and may make such order against the claimant as to costs incurred by the other parties before the receipt of notice of relinquishment as may be just.

Where both appear.

(c.) If both the plaintiff and the claimant appear, the magistrate shall, whether the defendant does or does not appear, hear the cases of the plaintiff and the claimant (and the case of the defendant if he appears), and shall give such judgment thereon as shall finally determine the rights and claims of all parties; but the magistrate shall not make any order in favour of the claimant against the defendant unless the claimant requests him so to do.

Discovery, trial, costs, and incidental matters.

(8.) Orders XVI., XVII. and XXIII. shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to interpleader proceedings; and the magistrate may in and for the purposes of any such proceedings make all such orders as to costs and all other

matters (including the repayment to the defendant of any costs paid by him into court, and the disposal of any money, chose in action, or goods paid or brought by the defendant into court) as may be just and reasonable.

ORDER XXX.—TRANSMISSION OF PROCEEDS OF WARRANTS, FROM FOREIGN COURTS.

Transmission of warrants to be executed by bailiff of foreign court.
Form 207.

1. In all cases of warrants of execution or orders of commitment to be executed by the bailiff of a foreign court, the clerk of the court from which the warrant or order issued shall send the same with a warrant according to the form in the Appendix, signed by him and sealed with the seal of the court, to the clerk of the foreign court, as required by section one hundred and thirty-five of the Act; and the clerk of the foreign court shall, immediately on the receipt of the warrant or order, make an entry of the receipt thereof in the "Foreign Executions Re-issued Book."

Accounting for and transmission of proceeds levied.
Form 208.

2. When by virtue of any warrant sent to a foreign court any money has been received by the bailiff of the foreign court, such bailiff shall, within twenty-four hours from the receiving of such money, pay over the same to the clerk of the foreign court, and shall, unless an interpleader summons as to such money is pending, make a return in writing of the amount received, according to the Form in the Appendix; and in the case of a levy having been made, the bailiff shall state in the return the gross amount produced by such levy, the particulars of his charges, and the fees allowed for keeping possession, and he shall pay over to the clerk of the foreign court the amount levied, less such charges and fees; and the clerk of the foreign court shall certify in the said return the amount paid into court, and the correctness of the said charges, and shall account for and transmit such amount to the clerk of the home court, as directed by section one hundred and thirty-five of the Act, who shall file such return and thereupon pay out of any money in his hands to the judgment creditor the amount certified in such return to have been received by the clerk of the foreign court as the proceeds of the execution, and shall enter in a book the amount so certified, according to the form in the Appendix.

Certificate of payment into foreign court under order of commitment.

3. Where by virtue of any order of commitment to be executed by the bailiff of a foreign court, any money has been paid into such Court, the clerk of such court shall transmit to the clerk of the

home court the amount so paid in; and the clerk of the home court shall, upon the receipt of the money, pay out the same to the judgment creditor.

ORDER XXXI.—PROCEEDINGS BY AND AGAINST EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Costs where plaintiff fails.

1. In actions by executors or administrators, if the plaintiff fails, the costs shall, unless the court otherwise orders, be awarded in favour of the defendant, and shall be levied *de bonis propriis*.

Costs on non-appearance.

2. Where an executor or administrator, plaintiff or defendant, does not appear on the day of hearing, the provisions of sections seventy-two and seventy-three of the Act shall apply respectively, subject to the rules applicable to executors or administrators suing or sued.

Waste of assets.

3. A party suing an executor or administrator may charge in the summons that the defendant has had assets and has wasted them, and he shall state in his particulars the amount of assets alleged to have been left by the deceased and the manner in which the said assets have been wasted.

Judgment where waste charged.

4. Where a defendant is charged with waste in the summons, if the magistrate is of opinion that the defendant has wasted the assets, the judgment shall be that the debt or damages and costs shall be levied *de bonis testatoris, si, etc., et si non, de bonis propriis*; and the non-payment of the amount of the demand immediately on the magistrate finding such demand to be correct, and that the defendant is chargeable in respect of assets, shall be conclusive evidence of wasting to the amount with which he is so chargeable.

Judgment where representation admitted, but demand denied.

5. Where a defendant, sued as an executor or administrator, admits his representative character, and only denies the demand, if the plaintiff proves the demand, the judgment shall be that the demand and costs shall be levied *de bonis testatoris, si, etc., et si non*, as to the costs, *de bonis propriis*.

Judgment where representation admitted, and demand denied but proved, and administration alleged and proved.

6. When such defendant admits his representative character, but denies the demand, and alleges a total or partial administration of assets, and the plaintiff proves his demand, and the defendant proves the administration alleged, the judgment shall be to levy the costs of proving the demand *de bonis testatoris, si, etc., et si non, de bonis propriis*; and

as to the demand, judgment of assets, *quando acciderint*; and the plaintiff shall pay the defendant's costs of proving the administration of assets, unless the magistrate otherwise orders.

Judgment in like case where administration not proved.

7. Where such defendant admits his representative character, but denies the demand, and alleges a total or partial administration of assets, and the plaintiff proves his demand but the defendant does not prove the administration alleged the judgment shall be to levy the amount of the demand, if such amount of assets is shown to have come to the hands of the defendant, or such amount as is shown to have come to them, and costs, *de bonis testatoris, si, etc., et si non*, as to the costs, *de bonis propriis*, and as to the residue of the demand, if any, judgment of assets, *quando acciderint*.

Judgment where representation and demand admitted, and administration alleged and proved.

8. Where such defendant admits his representative character and the plaintiff's demand, but alleges a total or partial administration of assets, and proves the administration alleged, the judgment shall be of assets, *quando acciderint*, and the plaintiff shall pay the defendant's costs of proving the administration of assets, unless the court otherwise orders.

Judgment in like case where administration not proved, and no other defence established.

9. When such defendant admits his representative character and the plaintiff's demand, but alleges a total or partial administration of assets, but does not prove the administration alleged, and has not established any other ground of defence, the judgment shall be to levy the amount of the demand, if such amount of assets is shown to have come to the hands of the defendant, or such amount as is shown to have come to them, and costs, *de bonis testatoris, si, etc., et si non*, as to the costs, *de bonis propriis*, and as to the residue of the demand, if any, judgment of assets, *quando acciderint*.

Proceedings after judgment on assets, quando acciderint.

10. Where judgment has been given against an executor or administrator that the amount be levied upon assets of the deceased, *quando acciderint*, the plaintiff may apply on summons for such order as is hereinafter mentioned; and if it appears that assets have come to the hands of the executor or administrator since the judgment, the magistrate may order that the debt, damages, and costs be levied *de bonis testatoris, si, etc., et si non*, as to the costs; *de bonis propriis*: Provided that it shall be competent for the party applying to charge in the summons that the executor or administrator has wasted the assets of the testator or intestate, in the same manner as in Rule 3 of this Order, and the provisions of Rule 4 shall

apply to such inquiry; and the magistrate may, if it appears that the party charged has wasted the assets, direct a levy to be made as to the debt and costs, *de bonis testatoris, si, etc., et si non, de bonis propriis*.

Payment into court on defendant's admission of demand and of assets.

11. When a defendant admits his representative character and the plaintiff's demand, and that he is chargeable with any sum in respect of assets, he shall pay such sum into court, subject to the rules relating to payment into court in other cases.

Judgment in other cases.

12. In actions against executors or administrators for which provision is not hereinbefore specially made, if the defendant fails as to any of his defences, the judgment shall, unless the court otherwise orders, be for the plaintiff as to his costs of disproving such defence, and such costs shall be levied *de bonis testatoris, si, etc., et si non, de bonis propriis*.

ORDER XXXII.—NEW TRIAL.

Application for new trial.

1. An application for a new trial, or to set aside proceedings may be made and determined on the day of trial, if both parties are present, or such application shall be made at the first court held next after the expiration of seven clear days from such day of trial: Provided that the intended applicant shall, three clear days at least before the holding of such court, deliver to the clerk at his office, and also give to the opposite party by serving the same upon the solicitor to such party, or personally on such party, or by leaving the same at his residence or place of business, a notice in writing stating that such an application is intended to be made at such court, and setting forth shortly the grounds of such intended application; but such notice shall not operate as a stay of proceedings unless the magistrate so orders; and if any money paid into court under any execution or order in the action has not been paid out at the time when such notice in writing is given to the clerk, the clerk shall retain the same to abide the event of such application, or until the magistrate shall otherwise order; and if no such application is made, the money shall, if required, be paid over to the party in whose favour the order was made, unless the magistrate otherwise orders; and if such notice is not given in manner aforesaid, or such application is not made at the court mentioned in the notice, no application for a new trial or to set aside proceedings shall be subsequently made, unless by leave of the magistrate, and on such terms as he may think fit: Provided that this rule shall not apply to cases falling within the provisions of section seventy-three of the Act.

Affidavit in support.

2. Every application for a new trial shall be supported by an affidavit setting out the facts upon which the application is based, and a copy of such affidavit shall be served upon the opposite party with the notice of application.

When new trial not granted.

3. A new trial shall not be granted on the ground of improper admission or rejection of evidence, or of the ruling of the magistrate that the stamp upon a document is sufficient, or that a document does not require a stamp; unless in any such case, in the opinion of the magistrate, some substantial wrong or miscarriage has been thereby occasioned.

When new trial may be granted.

4. A new trial may be granted on the ground of discovery of fresh evidence when it is shown to the satisfaction of the magistrate that such evidence can be adduced and that, through no default of the applicant, the evidence was unknown to him at the time of the trial, and that, if the evidence had been adduced at the trial, it ought, if believed, to have altered in some substantial particular the decision of the magistrate.

ORDER XXXIII.—APPEALS.

Notice of Appeal. Security.

Form 170.

1. Every party desirous of appealing to the Supreme Court against a judgment of a Local Court in any action or matter shall, within twenty-one days after the pronouncement of the judgment complained of, serve on every party directly affected by the appeal or his solicitor or agent a Notice of Appeal, which shall be according to the Form in the Appendix hereto, and shall also within the like time give security or make deposit as provided in Section 107 of the Act.

Notice of security.

2. Forthwith after such security has been given or deposit made, the Clerk shall post a notice of the fact to each other party at his address as appearing in the proceedings in the Local Court.

Address for service.

Form 171.

3. The party served with Notice of Appeal shall, at least four clear days before the expiry of the time allowed to the appellant for entering the appeal in the Supreme Court, serve on the appellant a notice of an address for service according to the form in the Appendix hereto.

Time for entering appeal and giving security.

4. A Notice of Appeal shall become null and void unless such security or deposit is duly given or made as aforesaid, and the appeal is duly entered in the

Supreme Court within the time herein-after prescribed, that is to say:—

When the distance from the Supreme Court of the Court from which the appeal is brought is	The time from the service of the notice or the last notice of appeal within which the appeal must be entered shall be
Not more than 200 miles	Ten days.
More than 200 but not more than 400 miles	Sixteen days.
More than 400 but not more than 600 miles	Twenty-one days.
More than 600 miles	Thirty days.

Costs when appeal lapses.

5. If before the appeal is entered in the Supreme Court the appellant shall by notice to the respondent discontinue the same, or if the Notice of Appeal shall become null and void under Rule 4, then the respondent may apply to magistrate *ex parte* for an order against the appellant for payment of the costs of and occasioned by the notice of appeal and of and incidental to the order, and the magistrate may by his order fix the amount of such costs or direct the same to be taxed by the clerk.

Judgment of Supreme Court to be filed.

6. When the Supreme Court has pronounced judgment, either party may deposit the same, or an office copy thereof, with the clerk of the local court; and upon being so deposited such judgment shall be filed and may be enforced as if it had been given by the local court.

New trial.

7. A new trial in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court shall be entered for trial at the first local court which shall be held next after seven clear days from the time when such order or office copy thereof has been deposited as aforesaid, unless the parties agree that it shall take place sooner, or the magistrate otherwise orders, and it shall be conducted in the same manner as any new trial granted by the local court itself.

Proceedings on judgment of Supreme Court.

8. If the order of the Supreme Court be that judgment shall be entered for either party, then such judgment shall be entered accordingly, and the successful party shall be at liberty to proceed on such judgment as on a judgment of the local court.

ORDER XXXIV.—ACTIONS OR MATTERS REMITTED FROM OR TRANSFERRED TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Where action or matter remitted from Supreme Court.

1. Where by order of the Supreme Court any action or matter is remitted or transferred to a local court, the plaintiff shall lodge with the clerk the order, or

a duplicate thereof, and the writ, together with the pleadings, affidavits, and other documents filed in the Supreme Court, or copies thereof; and (if no statement of claim has been delivered in the Supreme Court) a concise statement of the particulars of claim, such as would be required upon entering a plaint; and the clerk shall thereupon enter the action or matter for trial, and give notice to the parties of the day appointed for such trial, by post or otherwise, ten clear days at least before such day.

Order to be filed. Proceedings in Local Court.

2. The clerk shall forthwith indorse on the order or duplicate thereof the date on which the same was lodged, and file the same, and the action or matter shall proceed in all things as if it were an ordinary action in the court. No notice of defence under the Act shall be required where the defendant has entered an appearance in the Supreme Court, and a notice of a special defence pursuant to the Act or Order XI. shall not be required where a statement containing such defence has been delivered in the Supreme Court.

Defendant to proceed as if action originally brought in Local Court.

3. Upon being served with a notice of trial under Rule I of this Order, a defendant shall proceed in all things in the same way as if the action had been brought in the local court. Any notice of defence or special defence which it may be necessary to file shall be filed within such time as the clerk or magistrate may determine.

Special notice in action for libel or slander.

4. Where in any action for libel or slander remitted under section eighty-eight of the Act to be tried in a local court, the defendant intends to avail himself of the provisions of sections one and two of "The Libel Act, 1843" (adopted by 9 Vict., No. 8), he shall give notice in writing of such intention to the clerk five clear days at least before the day appointed for the trial of the action.

Transmission of documents, etc., to Supreme Court by clerk after order of transfer.

5. Where any order is made by the Supreme Court or judge thereof for the removal of any action or matter from a Local Court to the Supreme Court then, subject to such order, the record in such proceeding shall be transmitted by the clerk in the following manner:—The clerk shall make and certify under his hand office copies of all entries of record in the books of the court, and shall forthwith transmit by post or otherwise to the master of the Supreme Court such copies, together with all documents filed in the action or matter. Such copies and the cost of transmission shall be paid for in the first instance by the party on whose applica-

tion the transfer has been made; and the clerk may require deposit of the cost of making such copies and transmission before making or transmitting the same; but such payment shall be without prejudice to any question as to the party by whom such costs are ultimately to be borne.

ORDER XXXV.—REPLEVIN.

No other cause of action to be joined.

1. In actions of replevin no other cause of action shall be joined in the summons.

Particulars.

2. On entering a plaint in replevin, the plaintiff shall specify and describe in a statement of particulars the several goods taken, and the distress or other taking of which he complains.

Mode of trial.

3. An action of replevin shall be tried in the same way as other actions, and the judgment therein, in ordinary cases, whether for plaintiff or defendant, shall be, unless otherwise ordered, according to the forms in the Appendix.

Where defendant succeeds in action where distress is for rent, etc.

4. Where the distress is for rent, or for any other sum of money for which a distress may be lawfully taken, and the defendant succeeds in the action, if the defendant so requires, the magistrate shall find the value of the goods distrained, and if the value is less than the amount of rent or other sum of money in arrear, judgment shall be given for the amount of such value, but if the amount of the rent or such other sum of money in arrear be less than the value so found, judgment shall be given for the amount of such rent or other sum of money, and such judgment may be enforced in the same manner as any other judgment of the court.

Where defendant entitled to a return in damage feasant.

5. Where the distress is for damage feasant, and the defendant is entitled to judgment for a return, if the plaintiff so requires, the magistrate shall find the amount of the damage sustained by the defendant, and judgment shall then be given in favour of the defendant, in the alternative, for a return, or for the amount of the damage so found.

Where defendant succeeds in other cases.

6. In all cases of replevin, other than those arising out of a seizure by way of distress, where the defendant justifies the taking and proves his case, the judgment for the defendant shall be for a return of the goods, with or without costs.

ORDER XXXVI.—FINES. NEGLIGENCE OR MISCONDUCT OF OFFICERS. COMMITTAL FOR CONTEMPT. ENFORCEMENT OF FINES.

Summons for neglect.

Forms 197, 199.

1. A summons against a bailiff under section twenty-one of the Act for neglect, connivance, or omission, or a summons against a bailiff or other officer of the court under section twenty-four of the Act for extortion or misconduct or any other offence, shall, on complaint made by the party aggrieved, be issued according to such of the forms in the Appendix as shall be applicable, and such summons shall be served personally on the party to be charged ten clear days before the return day.

Order.

Forms 198, 200.

2. An order under section twenty-one or section twenty-four of the Act shall be according to such of the forms in the Appendix as shall be applicable, and in default of compliance with any such order execution or other process may issue thereon in like manner as on a judgment in an action. The costs awarded by any such order shall be taxed on such scale as the magistrate shall order, and in default of any order they shall be taxed on the scale which would be applicable to the amount ordered to be paid, or, if costs are awarded to the defendant, the amount claimed, if such amount were recovered or claimed in an action.

Order imposing fine on witness.

Form 83.

3. An order under section sixty-three of the Act, imposing a fine for non-attendance on a person summoned as a witness, or a fine on a person present in court who refuses to be sworn or give evidence, shall be according to the Form in the Appendix; and payment of such fine may be enforced, upon the order of the magistrate, pursuant to section one hundred and fifty-seven of the Act.

Committal or fine for contempt of court.

Forms 201, 202.

4. An order committing a person to prison or imposing a fine for any offence mentioned in section one hundred and fifty-six of the Act shall be according to the Form in the Appendix, and such order may be enforced by warrant in Form 202 in the Appendix.

Report by clerk to magistrate if fine not paid.

5. Where a fine is not paid in accordance with the order imposing such fine, the clerk shall forthwith report the matter to the magistrate, and shall act on any orders given by the magistrate for the enforcement of such fine.

ORDER XXXVII.—FEES, COSTS, AND ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES.

Scale of costs.

1. In every action or matter in any Court costs shall be taxed and allowed according to the higher or lower scale (whichever is applicable) set out in the Appendix.

Entry of costs on summons.

2. On the issue of a summons in an action the clerk may enter such costs which have been or which it shall appear will be incurred by the plaintiff up to and including the service thereof.

Allowance of costs without taxation.

3. On the entry of a judgment on default of defence or appearance or on confession, the clerk may without formal taxation, allow such costs as are warranted by the Act, and the rules made thereunder.

Costs, when to be taxed. Delivery of bill.

4. Where practicable the costs of an action or matter may be taxed on the day on which the action or matter is tried or heard; and where the costs have not been so taxed, 48 hours' notice of taxing, together with a copy of the bill of costs, shall be given by the solicitor of the party whose costs are to be taxed to the other party or his solicitor.

Notice of taxation.

5. Notice of taxation may be sent by post prepaid, provided that it is posted in time to reach the party to whom it is addressed in due course of post 48 hours before the time fixed for taxation.

Forms of bills of costs.

6. In every bill of costs to be taxed, the professional charges shall be entered in a separate column from the disbursements, and every column shall be cast before the bill is left for taxation.

Party dissatisfied to make objections in writing.

7. Any party who may be dissatisfied with the allowance or disallowance by the clerk on taxation on any bill of costs taxed by him of the whole or any part of any item may, at any time before the allocatur is signed, deliver to the other party interested therein, and carry in before the clerk on taxation an objection in writing to such allowance or disallowance specifying therein by a list, in a short and concise form, the items or parts thereof objected to, and the grounds and reasons for such objection, and may thereupon apply to the clerk to review the taxation in respect of the same.

Review of taxation upon objections.

8. Upon such application the clerk shall reconsider and review his taxation upon such objection, and he may, if he thinks fit, receive further evidence in respect thereof, and if so required by either party, he shall state either in his

allocatur or by reference to such objections, the grounds and reasons of his decision thereon, and any special facts or circumstances relating thereto.

Costs of objection to jurisdiction.

9. The magistrate may in any action, whatever may be the result of the action, order the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the costs of and occasioned by any objection to the jurisdiction which shall have been unreasonably taken or made by the defendant.

How order for particular costs to be made and obtained.

10. The order of the magistrate required for the allowance of any particular costs under any of the Local Court Rules shall be a special order made upon consideration of the facts of the particular case, and not a general order; and the application for such allowance shall be made at or immediately after the trial or hearing; and if not so made shall not afterwards be entertained unless the magistrate for good cause otherwise orders.

Actions for recovery of possession.

11. The costs in actions under Part VI. of the Act, for recovery of possession of land, shall be taxed, in the case of a plaintiff, on the scale applicable to the rent or value of the premises upon which the court fees are assessed, plus the amount of any rent and mesne profits or damages recovered; and in the case of a defendant, on that applicable to the said rent or value, plus the amount of the rent and mesne profits or damages claimed.

Costs on judgment for delivery of goods.

12. The cost to be allowed on a judgment for delivery of goods shall be calculated on the assessed value thereof, or, if the value has not been assessed, on the value put upon them by the plaintiff; provided that where the value put upon them by the plaintiff exceeds £10, it shall be verified by the affidavit of the plaintiff, his solicitor or agent.

Reduction when value overestimated.

13. When the value put upon goods by the plaintiff exceeds the amount of the assessment thereof, the Magistrate shall make such order for the reduction and refund of the costs previously allowed as shall be just.

Jurisdiction by consent.

14. Costs in actions under section thirty-nine of the Act shall be taxed as actions within the jurisdiction of the court, and if the amount recovered exceeds £100 it shall, for the purpose of this rule, be deemed to be £100.

Interpleader proceedings.

15. The "subject matter" in an interpleader proceeding shall mean (1) in the case of a claimant the amount of the value of the goods his claim to which is allowed, plus the amount of the dam-

ages (if any) adjudged, (2) in the case of an execution creditor the amount of the value of the goods seized, plus the amount of the damages (if any) claimed, and (3) in the case of a bailiff, the amount of the damages claimed.

Costs where counter-claim raised and tried.

16. Where a counter-claim is raised and tried, unless the magistrate otherwise orders, the scale upon which the costs of the parties are to be taxed shall be determined as follows:—

- (1.) If the plaintiff is successful on both claim and counter-claim, by the amount which he recovers on his claim, unless the amount of the defendant's claim is the larger, in which case the costs incurred subsequently to the delivery of the counter-claim shall be determined by the amount of such counter-claim.
- (2.) If the defendant is successful on both claim and counter-claim, by the amount which he recovers on his counter-claim, or the amount of the plaintiff's claim, whichever may be the larger.
- (3.) If both parties are successful, by the amounts which they recover on their respective claims; and if both claims fail, by the amount claimed by the opposite party.
- (4.) Provided that in cases falling within paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this rule, if the subject-matter of the counter-claim is entirely unconnected with that of the claim, items of costs, fees to counsel, and allowances to witnesses reasonably incurred or paid in respect of the counter-claim or claim (as the case may be) in addition to those incurred or paid in respect of the claim or counter-claim, may be allowed by the magistrate, or where no special directions as to costs are given by the magistrate, at the discretion of the clerk, subject to review by the magistrate.

Where plaintiff recovers less than claim.

17. Where the demand is unliquidated, and the plaintiff recovers less than the amount claimed, the magistrate may, in his discretion, order that his costs be taxed on the scale applicable to the amount claimed, or any intermediate scale.

Rule for determining which scale of costs applicable.

18. Subject to any other Rule of Court the taxation of costs as against a plaintiff shall be on the scale applicable to the amount claimed, and as against a defendant on the scale applicable to the amount recovered.

Taxation of costs ordered to be paid by or to third party.

19. Where an order is made for payment of costs by or to a third party, any costs, fees to counsel, and allowances to witnesses reasonably incurred or paid in addition to the costs of the original action by reason of such third party having been brought in, in respect of the trial of the question of the liability of the third party, or in preparing for such trial, may be allowed, and such costs shall be taxed as if the third party were a defendant, and the party to or by whom such costs are ordered to be paid were a plaintiff, and as if the notice to the third party were a summons with particulars annexed.

Fees where party recovers less than he claims.

20. Where the plaintiff or defendant recovers less than the amount of his claim or counter-claim, so as to reduce the amount of court fees recoverable by him, he shall pay the difference.

No costs allowed if not sanctioned by scales.

21. Costs not sanctioned by the scale are not to be allowed, except in cases expressly provided for by these rules.

Certificate for counsel.

22. No fee or costs of or incidental to the attendance of any practitioner as counsel shall be allowed unless the magistrate shall certify that the case was a fit one for counsel to attend.

Fee for attendance on assessment of damages.

23. The costs to be allowed a practitioner for an assessment of damages or of the value of goods, when not made at the trial, shall be the same as are allowable for a trial of an action.

Fee for service of summons.

24. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any rule of Court or scale of charges, a solicitor shall be allowed for the service of any summons the same fee as would be allowed if the summons had been served by a bailiff.

Discretion of clerks.

25. When under the scales or rules a discretion as to the allowance to be made is vested in clerks, they are required to exercise such discretion with care and discrimination, and strictly in accordance with the particular directions set forth in the scales and rules.

When costs unnecessarily incurred.

26. No costs which are to be paid or borne by another party shall be allowed which do not appear to the clerk on taxation to have been necessary or proper for the attainment of justice or for defending the rights of the party incurring the same, or which appear to such clerk to have been incurred through overcaution, negligence, or mistake, or merely at the desire of such party.

In particular, where a party employs a solicitor who resides or carries on business at a distance from the court, no costs for locomotion or maintenance of such solicitor shall be allowed unless the court is satisfied that there was reasonable cause for employing such solicitor.

Discretionary fees and allowances.

27. All fees or allowances which are discretionary shall, unless otherwise provided, be allowed at the discretion of the clerk on taxation, who, in the exercise of such discretion, shall take into consideration the other fees and allowances to the solicitor and counsel, if any, in respect of the work to which any such allowance applies, the nature and importance of the action or matter, the amount involved, the interest of the parties, the fund or persons to bear the costs, the general conduct and costs of the proceedings, and all other circumstances.

Costs incurred before transfer of action.

28. Subject to the Act and to any Rule of Court, the costs incurred prior to transfer in any action or matter transferred from one Court to another shall be in the discretion of the magistrate of the Court to which the action or matter is transferred, and may be taxed and payment thereof enforced as if incurred in or about proceedings in that Court.

Where separate judgments against defendants.

29. Where two or more defendants are joined and judgment is given separately against each with costs, the costs shall, unless the magistrate otherwise orders, be apportioned according to the respective amounts of each judgment.

Costs of solicitor appearing in person as plaintiff or defendant.

30. Where a solicitor who is a plaintiff or defendant appears in person and is allowed costs, he shall be entitled on taxation to the same costs as if he had employed a solicitor, except in respect of items which the fact of his acting directly renders unnecessary.

Costs of solicitor where counsel employed but not allowed.

31. Where a party appearing by counsel is allowed costs, but the costs of employing counsel are not allowed, the costs of the solicitor instructing counsel may be allowed on the scale which would have been applicable if the solicitor had appeared for his client without counsel.

Folio.

32. A folio shall comprise seventy-two words, every figure comprised in a column or authorised to be used counting as one word.

Costs of persons in fiduciary, etc., position.

33. When in the course of an action or matter a party suing or sued in a fiduciary or representative character necessarily incurs costs not allowable upon taxation under any scale, the clerk

shall apply to the magistrate, who may by an order to be filed with the proceedings, allow such a sum as he may think fit for such costs to be paid out of any funds applicable to the purpose.

Disallowance of costs of improper, vexatious, or unnecessary matter in documents or proceedings.

34. The magistrate may, at the hearing of any action or matter, or upon any application or proceeding in any action or matter, and whether the same is objected to or not, direct the costs of any affidavit, evidence, notice, or other proceeding, or any part thereof which is improper, vexatious, unnecessary, or contains vexatious or unnecessary matter, or is of unnecessary length, or is caused by misconduct or negligence, to be disallowed, or may direct the clerk to look into the same and to disallow the costs thereof, or of such part thereof as he shall find to be improper, unnecessary, or vexatious, or to contain unnecessary matter, or to be of unnecessary length, or to have been caused by misconduct or negligence; and in such case the party whose costs are so disallowed shall pay the costs occasioned thereby to the other parties; and in any case where such question has not been raised before and dealt with by the magistrate, it shall be the duty of the clerk to look into the same for the purpose aforesaid, and thereupon the same consequences shall ensue as if he had been specially directed to do so.

Set-off of costs.

35. In any case in which, under the last preceding rule, or any other rule, or by the order or direction of the magistrate, or otherwise, a party entitled to receive costs is liable to pay costs to any other party, the clerk may tax the costs such party is so liable to pay, and may adjust the same by way of deduction or set-off, or may, if he thinks fit, delay the allowance of the costs such party is entitled to receive until he has paid or tendered the costs he is liable to pay; or such clerk may allow or certify the costs to be paid, and direct payment thereof, and the same may be recovered by the party entitled thereto in the same manner as costs ordered to be paid may be recovered.

Allowances to witnesses for attendance.

36. Subject to the following rules, allowances may be made to witnesses, including plaintiffs and defendants if personally attending the court, for their attendance at court according to the scales in the Appendix.

Travelling expenses.

37. There may be also allowed to all witnesses, and the plaintiffs and defendants if personally attending the court, for travelling expenses, the sums actually and reasonably paid by them.

When attending in more than one case.

38. If witnesses attend in more than one action or matter they shall be allowed a proportionate part only of their allowance in each action or matter.

Costs of witnesses not summoned.

39. The costs of witnesses, whether they have been examined or not, may, unless otherwise ordered, be allowed, though they have not been summoned.

Compensation to seamen.

40. Seamen necessarily detained on shore for the purpose of an action or matter shall be allowed such remuneration as the magistrate may order, or, in the absence of an order, as the clerk may think reasonable compensation for their loss of time.

Allowances to expert or scientific witnesses.

41. In any action or matter the magistrate may order that any expert or scientific witnesses may be allowed for qualifying to give evidence and for attending the trial such sums (in addition to travelling expenses to attend the trial) as the clerk on taxation may think fit, not exceeding the maximum allowances mentioned in the scale of allowances to "expert and scientific witnesses" in the Appendix; and in like cases the magistrate, subject to the provisions of the next rule, may order that the expense of preparing and proving plans, drawings, models, etc., shall be allowed.

Allowances for proof and costs of plans, etc.

42. Persons who prepare plans, drawings, models, etc., for the purpose of illustration, and who if called at the trial prove the correctness of such plans, drawings, models, etc., only, shall not be entitled to allowances as expert and scientific witnesses, but shall be allowed for their attendance upon the scale applicable to ordinary witnesses; and there may be also allowed for the preparation of such plans, drawings, models, etc., and of all tracings and copies thereof, the sum reasonably paid for the same.

Taxation as between solicitor and client.

43. (1.) An application to the magistrate under section eighty-five of the Act for the taxation of any costs and charges as between solicitor and client shall be made in writing, and shall state on whose behalf the application is made.

(2.) On receipt of such application the magistrate shall fix a time and place for proceeding with such taxation, and shall give or send by post to the applicant and the other party notice in writing of the time and place so fixed three clear days at least before the day so fixed.

(3.) Rules 7 and 8 of this Order shall apply to any such taxation.

(4.) The costs of such taxation shall be dealt with by the magistrate in accordance with the provisions of "The Legal Practitioners Act, 1893," and shall be added to or deducted from the amount certified to be due.

Scale applicable to taxation as between solicitor and client.

44. The taxation of a bill as between solicitor and client shall be on the scale applicable to the amount claimed.

Application for review of taxation by magistrate.

45. An application to the magistrate to review any taxation of costs shall be made on notice in writing in accordance with the rules for the time being in force as to interlocutory applications. Such application shall be heard and determined upon the evidence which has been brought in before the clerk, and no further evidence shall be received on the hearing thereof unless the magistrate otherwise directs.

Fees.

46. The fees set out in the Table of Court Fees in the Appendix shall be paid and taken in Local Courts in respect of the various matters and proceedings therein mentioned.

Recovery of fees paid.

47. Fees and expenses properly disbursed shall in all cases be allowed on taxation but at such amount only as shall be authorised by the scale governing the taxation.

ORDER XXXVIII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Party may act by solicitor or agent

1. (1.) Whenever by any Rule of Court any act is required to be done by or to or with reference to a party, then in the case of a party who is represented by a solicitor, such act shall be done by or to or with reference to such solicitor, unless it appears expressly or by necessary implication that it is to be done by or to or with reference to the party in person.

(2.) By leave of the magistrate or clerk the foregoing provision may be applied in respect of any agent not being a solicitor.

Service of notices, etc., where no mode of service prescribed.

2. Any notice, proceeding, or document required by these rules to be served on any party, and as to which no mode of service is prescribed by these rules, may be so served by delivering the same to the person on whom it is to be served, or by leaving the same at the residence or place of business of such person or by sending the same by post addressed to such person at his last-known residence or place of business; and any such notice, proceeding, or document, if served by post, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving the service of such notice, proceeding, or document, it shall be sufficient to prove that the same was properly addressed and posted: Provided that for the purposes of this

rule, a place of business shall not be deemed to be the place of business of the person to be served unless he is the master or one of the masters thereof.

Service by or upon solicitor acting for party.

3. Where a party acts by a solicitor, any document, notice or proceeding, required to be served by or upon such party may be served by or upon such solicitor, except in cases where by the Act and these rules personal service upon a party is required; and service of any such document, notice, or proceeding upon such solicitor, or delivery of the same at his office, or sending the same to him by post prepaid, shall be deemed to be good service upon the party for whom such solicitor acts, as upon the day when the same is so served or delivered, or upon which in the ordinary course of post it would be delivered.

Solicitor may give notice that he is acting.

Service by or on such solicitor.

4. A solicitor acting for a party in any action or matter may give notice in writing by post or otherwise to the clerk and to the other party, or his solicitor, that he is so acting, whereupon service of any document, notice, or proceeding whatsoever authorised by these rules to be served by or upon a solicitor so acting shall be served by or upon such solicitor accordingly, and he shall be deemed to be the solicitor acting for the party on whose behalf he has given such notice, until notice of change of solicitor has been duly given: Provided that where the plaint is entered by a solicitor acting for the plaintiff, and the particulars have been duly signed by him or on his behalf as provided by Order V., Rule 25, or where a notice of defence, set-off, or counter-claim is signed by or on behalf of a solicitor acting for a defendant, no further notice need be given under this rule.

Practice on service by solicitor.

5. Where a solicitor undertakes the service of any process, he shall make the necessary copies of each process, and the clerk shall seal the same and return them to the solicitor for service.

No notice of employment of legal practitioner required.

6. It shall not be necessary for any party to give notice to any other party or to the court of his intention to employ a legal practitioner to act as his advocate at the trial, and the allowance of costs for such practitioner shall not be affected by such want of notice.

Enlargement or abridgement of time.

7. The times fixed by these rules for serving any process, taking any step, filing any document, giving any notice, or for any other purpose in any action or matter may be enlarged or abridged by order of the magistrate, or by consent of the parties. An order may be made under this Rule although the application

for the order is not made until after the expiration of the time allowed or appointed, and on such terms, as to costs and otherwise, as the magistrate may direct.

Filing of documents and copies for service.

8. Where particulars or documents are directed to be filed, they shall be filed with the clerk, together with as many copies thereof as there are parties to be served, and the names, addresses, and descriptions of such parties, and if required an additional copy for the use of the magistrate.

Sealing of documents.

9. Before any summons, notice, or other document, or any copy thereof, is issued by the clerk, the same shall be sealed with the seal of the court.

Notices to be in writing.

10. All notices required by these rules shall be in writing, unless expressly authorised by the magistrate to be given orally.

Form of notices.

11. Where by these rules any party is required to give notice according to a Form mentioned in the Appendix, it shall be sufficient if the notice given complies substantially with such Form.

Computations of periods not exceeding forty-eight hours.

12. Where anything is required by these rules to be done within a period not exceeding forty-eight hours, no part of any Sunday or day on which the offices of the court need not be open under these rules or under any statute or by order of the Minister shall be included in the computation of such period.

When time for doing any act expires on day when offices are closed.

13. Where the time for doing any act or taking any proceeding expires on a Sunday or other day on which the offices of the court are closed, and by reason thereof such act or proceeding cannot be done or taken on that day, such act or proceeding shall, so far as regards the time of doing or taking the same, be held to be duly done or taken if done or taken on the day on which the offices shall next be open.

When process may not be served, and need not be issued.

Computation of time for service.

14. No summons, warrant, or other process (except a warrant of arrest under section one hundred and thirty of the Act) shall be served or executed on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; nor need any summons, warrant, or other process be served or granted on any day on which the offices of the courts need not be open under these rules or under any statute or by order of the Minister; but such days shall be counted in the computation of time required by these rules in respect of service.

Transmission of notices, etc., by post.

15. All letters, notices, documents, or process sent by post by or to the officers of the courts, or by or to parties in any action or matter shall be prepaid.

Notices by post delivered after office hours.

16. All notices which may be sent by post to the office of the clerk shall be taken to have been duly delivered on the day on which they should have been delivered, if they are delivered at the office of the clerk before the opening thereof on the following day.

Use of forms in Appendix, where no forms prescribed.

17. All proceedings and documents shall be in the forms similar to the forms in the Appendix, where the same are applicable; and in cases where such forms are not applicable, or where no forms are provided, parties shall frame the proceedings or documents, using as guides the forms contained in the Appendix. Such forms may be varied to suit any particular case.

Rules and forms to be adhered to

18. No practice shall prevail in any court which shall be inconsistent with these rules, nor shall any matter be added to or taken from any Form in the Appendix, whereby any obligation shall be imposed upon any suitor or any officer of the court to which he is not liable under statute or these rules, or otherwise by law.

Non-compliance with rules not to render proceedings void.

19. Non-compliance with any of these rules, or with any rule of practice for the time being in force, shall not render any

proceedings void unless the magistrate shall so direct, but such proceedings may be set aside either wholly or in part as irregular, or may be amended or otherwise dealt with in such manner or upon such terms as the magistrate may think fit.

Application to set aside proceedings for irregularity.

20. Applications to set aside proceedings for irregularity may be made to the magistrate on summons in manner prescribed by Order XIII., Rule 11. No application to set aside any proceeding for irregularity shall be allowed unless made within a reasonable time, nor if the party applying has taken any fresh step after knowledge of the irregularity. Where any such application is made, the several objections intended to be insisted upon shall be stated in the notice.

Duplicate of warrant, etc., lost or destroyed.

21. In the event of any warrant, original or duplicate summons, order, or other document issued by the court being lost or destroyed, a duplicate thereof may be issued from time to time upon proof, by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the clerk, of such loss or destruction.

Service by telegram

22. When under any rule of Court it is permissible to send, give, or serve any notice, process, or other document by telegraph, then it shall be sufficient to transmit the substance of the document; provided that enough is transmitted to render the telegram clearly intelligible.

Designation of Local Courts.

23. It shall not be necessary to designate any Local Court as a "Local Court of Western Australia," but process and documents for service out of the jurisdiction shall have the words "Western Australia" written at the head thereof.

Service by post.

24. In any case in which service of any document, other than a summons in a personal action, is authorised by post or telegram the service shall (on proof of the due posting and registration of the letter or sending of the telegram under a proper address) be presumed, unless the contrary is shown, to have been effected at the time when by the ordinary course of post and telegraph the letter or telegram would be delivered.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

I.—GENERAL FORM OF HEADING AND CONCLUSION OF ALL NOTICES AND ADMISSIONS.

No. of Plaintiff.

In the Local Court of Western Australia held at _____

Between

A.B. Plaintiff,

and

C.D. Defendant.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Clerk of the Court [or person sending notice or making admission].

To [the person to whom notice is sent].

2.—GENERAL FORM OF HEADING AND CONCLUSION OF JUDGMENTS, ORDERS, AND WARRANTS.

No. of Plaintiff.

In the Local Court of Western Australia, held at _____

Between

A.B. Plaintiff.

and

C.D. Defendant.

The _____ day of _____ 19 _____

By the Court.
Clerk of the Court.

3.—GENERAL FORM OF HEADING AND CONCLUSION OF AFFIDAVITS.

(Except where otherwise hereinafter given).

No. of Plaintiff.

In the Local Court of Western Australia held at _____

Between

A.B. Plaintiff.

and

C.D. Defendant.

Sworn at this _____ day of _____ }
One thousand nine hundred and _____, before me }

4.—MEMORANDUM TO BE PLACED AT FOOT OF SUMMONS AND WARRANT.

Hours of attendance at the office of the Clerk [Place of Office] from _____ till _____ o'clock, except on Saturday and during vacation, when the Office will be closed at twelve o'clock, noon.

5.—PLAINT IN PERSONAL ACTION.

Plaint No. _____ of 19 _____

Christian and Surnames and places of abode or business of parties

Plaintiff.....

Place of abode [or business]

Defendant.....

Place of abode [or business].....

General nature of cause of action.....

Amount or value of claim.....

[SEAL OF COURT.]

6.—AFFIDAVIT JUSTIFYING PLAINTIFF'S CHOICE OF COURT.

(For use when the action is against one defendant).

[Heading.]

I [here state name, residence, and occupation of deponent] make oath and say as follows:—

1. That

is justly and truly indebted to me or to [here state name, residence, and occupation of plaintiff], of _____, in the sum of £ _____, for [the price of goods sold or money lent, or as the case may be].

2. That this Court is the nearest Local Court to [here state with particularity the place of residence or business] the place where the defendant resides or carries on business, or

3. That the defendant within six months from the date hereof dwelt or carried on business at [when residence, etc., within six months is relied on] [or that the cause of action in respect of which the defendant has been sued arose wholly or in part at (when cause of action or part relied on) to which place this is the nearest Court] [or set out any other facts justifying the plaintiff's choice of Court.]

4. That the facts relied on as constituting the alleged cause of action or a part thereof are [here set out the facts relied on. This paragraph need only be used when the plaintiff wishes to prove that the action has been commenced in the Court nearest to the place where the cause of action wholly or in part arose].

5. And I further state that the matters herein deposed to are within my personal knowledge.

Sworn at _____, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____, before me,

Clerk of Court,
or Commissioner or J.P.

(Filed on behalf of the plaintiff.)

7.—AFFIDAVIT JUSTIFYING A PLAINTIFF'S CHOICE OF COURT.

(For use when the action is against two or more defendants.)

[Heading.]

I, [here state name, residence, and occupation of deponent] make oath and say as follows:—

1. That

of _____, and _____, are justly and truly indebted to me or to [here state name, residence and occupation of the plaintiff] in the sum of £ _____, for [the price of goods sold, or money lent, or as the case may be].

2. That this Court is the nearest Local Court to [here state with particularity the place of residence or business] the place where the defendant (or _____ one of the defendants) reside (s) (or carries (y) on business, or

3. That the defendants (or _____ one of the defendants) within six months from the date hereof dwelt or carried on business at [when residence, etc., within six months relied on] [or That the cause of action in respect of which the defendants have been sued arose wholly or in part at _____] [when cause of action or part relied on] at which place this is the nearest Court [or set out any other facts justifying the plaintiff's choice of Court].

4. That the facts relied on as constituting the alleged cause of action or a part thereof are [here set out the facts relied on. This paragraph need only be used when the plaintiff wishes to prove that the action has been commenced in the court nearest to the place where the cause of action wholly or in part arose.]

5. And I further say that the matters herein deposed to are within my personal knowledge.

Sworn at _____, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____, before me,

Clerk of the Court,
or Commissioner or J.P.

(Filed on behalf of the plaintiff.)

8.—NOTICE TRANSFERRING ACTION UNDER SECTION 36A.

[Heading as in preceding Form.]

To the Clerk of the Local Court at _____,

WHEREAS the defendant has objected to the jurisdiction of this Court and has required the action to be transferred to your Court and the plaintiff has failed to justify to my satisfaction his choice of this Court for the commencement of this action, and it has been decided that this action shall be transferred to your Court. I do therefore transmit to you herewith a certified copy of the plaint and the originals of all other proceedings in this action, and do transfer the said action to your Court.

Dated the _____ day of _____, 19 _____,

Clerk.

Form C.

9.—NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF OF OBJECTION TO JURISDICTION BY TWO OR MORE DEFENDANTS.

[Heading.]

TAKE notice that the defendants C.D. and E.F. object to the jurisdiction of this Court and say that they reside, the said C.D. at _____ and the said E.F. at _____

and that the said C.D. requires the action to be transferred to the Court nearest to _____, and the said E.F. to the Court nearest to _____.

And further take notice that unless you shall within (the prescribed time) file in this Court an affidavit to my satisfaction, according to the prescribed form, justifying your choice of Court or discontinue this action, I shall transfer the action to such one of the courts to which a transfer has been required as you shall, within one week after the receipt by you of this notice, select or in default of such selection as I shall determine.

Dated the _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

Clerk.

10.—AGREEMENT TO GIVE JURISDICTION TO A LOCAL COURT.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

WE, _____ do hereby agree that the Local Court held at _____ shall have power to try an action to be brought by _____ against _____ for _____ under the provisions of Section 39 of "The Local Courts Act, 1904," and we hereby state that we know the action is not within the jurisdiction of the Court, without this our consent.

Witness our hands this _____ day of _____

One thousand nine hundred and _____

11.—AGREEMENT NOT TO APPEAL.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

WE, the above-named Plaintiff and Defendant [or Solicitors for the above-named Plaintiff and Defendant] do hereby, under the provisions of Section 112 of "The Local Courts Act, 1904," agree that the decision of the Magistrate of this Court shall be final.

Witness our hands this day of
One thousand nine hundred and

Plaintiff
[or Solicitor for Plaintiff.]

Defendant
[or Solicitor for Defendant.]

12.—UNDERTAKING BY SOLICITOR TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COSTS.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

As Solicitor for the above-named Plaintiff, I hereby undertake to be personally responsible for any costs which the said Plaintiff may be ordered to pay to the said Defendant in this action.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

13.—UNDERTAKING BY NEXT FRIEND OF INFANT TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEFENDANT'S COSTS.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I, the undersigned, *E.F.*, of , being the next friend of *A.B.*, who is an infant, and who is desirous of entering a plaint in this Court against *C.D.*, of, etc., hereby undertake to be responsible for the costs of the said *C.D.*, in such action, in manner following: namely, if the said *A.B.* fail to pay the said *C.D.*, when and in such manner as the Court shall order, all such costs of such action as the Court shall direct him to pay to the said *C.D.*, I will forthwith pay the same to the Clerk of the Court.

Dated this day of , 19 .
E.F.

14.—SUMMONS.

In the Local Court at
No. of 19

A.B. of , Plaintiff
and
C.D. of , Defendant
To the Defendant

You are hereby summoned to answer the plaintiff's claim indorsed hereon (or annexed hereto), and take notice that unless within.....days after service of this summons upon you, you give notice to the Clerk of this Court that you intend to defend this action, the plaintiff may proceed therein and judgment may be given in your absence.

	£	s.	d.
Amount or value of Claim
Court Fees
Service Fees
Solicitor's Costs
Total

Dated the day of , 19 .

Clerk of Court.

Notice of defence must be according to the following Form and may be given by post, telegraph, or personal delivery.

In the Local Court at

No. of 19

A.B. v. *C.D.*

I INTEND to defend this action.

Dated this day of , 19 .

.....Defendant.

.....Place of Residence.

If you intend to rely on a *Set-off*, *Counter-claim*, *Infancy*, *Coverture*, the *Statute of Frauds*, any *Statute of Limitations*, or a *discharge under any statute relating to bankruptcy*, as a defence, you must, with the notice of intention to defend, give to the clerk notice of such special defence, and such last-mentioned notice must contain the particulars required by the rules of the Court; and you must deliver to the Clerk as many copies of such notice as there are plaintiffs, and an additional copy for the use of the Court. If your defence is a *set-off* or *counter-claim*, you must, with the notice thereof, also deliver to the Clerk a statement of the particulars thereof. If your defence is a *tender*, you must pay into Court the amount tendered.

IF YOU HAVE NO DEFENCE TO THIS ACTION YOU SHOULD NOT GIVE NOTICE OF DEFENCE, AS YOU WILL BY SO DOING INCREASE THE COSTS AND EXPENSES PAYABLE BY YOU.

[See back.]

[Indorsement.]

The plaintiff's residence (or place of business) is , or The place of business of the plaintiff's solicitor, where service of all proceedings in this action will be accepted on behalf of the plaintiff, is .

If you satisfy the plaintiff's claim and also pay the costs, as per margin on the other side, into the Clerk's office before the expiration of the time allowed for giving notice of defence, without giving notice of defence, you will avoid further costs.

If you admit the debt or demand claimed by the plaintiff you should, unless you pay the amount, give to the Clerk of the Court within the time allowed for giving notice of defence an admission signed by you and witnessed by a clerk of court, solicitor, or justice of the peace.

If you admit a part only of the debt or damages you should give notice of intention to defend within the time allowed for so doing; and you may by paying into the Clerk's office the amount so admitted, together with costs proportionate to the amount you pay in, within the time aforesaid, avoid further costs, unless the plaintiff at the hearing shall prove a claim against you exceeding the sum so paid.

A defendant who has been sued in a court which is not the nearest to his place of residence may, if he contends that the action has not been commenced in a proper court, object to the jurisdiction by adding to his notice of defence words to the effect following:—"I object to the jurisdiction of this court and say that I reside at [naming the place] and I require this action to be transferred to the court nearest to that place."

The following are proper courts for the commencement of an action:—

(i.) The court nearest to the place where the defendant or one of the defendants resides or carries on business, or, within the six months next before the commencement of the action, resided or carried on business.

(ii.) The court nearest to the place where the cause of action wholly or in part arose.

If any such objection is taken by you without reasonable grounds you may be ordered to pay the costs thereby occasioned whatever the result of the action may be.

Hours of attendance at the office of the Clerk of the Court at from to except on Saturdays and during vacation, when the office will be closed at twelve noon.

The Plaintiff's claim is as follows (or hereunto annexed*):—

.....Plaintiff
[or Solicitor for the Plaintiff].

*Note.—If the plaintiff's particulars have been previously rendered to the defendant, it shall be sufficient, subject to the Act, to state the nature and amount or value of the claim, with the addition of the words "particulars whereof have been rendered."

The claim is to be signed at the foot by the plaintiff, his solicitor, or agent.

I, the Defendant, do hereby confess and admit that the sum of £ Debt and Costs, the amount claimed by the Plaintiff in this action, is due from me to him.

Dated this day of , 192 .

Signed in the presence of—

.....Defendant.

*Clerk of the Local Court

[Solicitor or J.P.].

*The above confession can be signed by the Defendant in the presence of the Clerk of a Local Court, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court, or a Justice of the Peace.

Claim: £
.....
In the Local Court at ,
.....
Plaint No., of 192 .
.....
7.

15.—LEAVE TO SERVE SUMMONS OUTSIDE THE COMMONWEALTH.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

Upon [hearing and upon] reading the affidavit of H.J., filed herein. It is ordered that the plaintiff be at liberty to serve on the defendant at Bloemfontein, or elsewhere in the Orange Free State (or as the case may be) the summons in this action, and that the time for giving notice of defence in this action be and the same is hereby fixed at days after the service of the said summons on the defendant.

Dated this day of , 19 .

A. S. C.,
Magistrate.

16.—NOTICE BY PLAINTIFF OF CONSENT TO ACCEPT INSTALMENTS.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that payment of the amount sued for herein will be accepted by instalments of payable on the

Dated this day of , 19 .

Solicitor for Plaintiff
or
Plaintiff in person.

To the above-named Defendant.

17.—NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SERVE SUMMONS.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I HEREBY give you notice that I, the Plaintiff (or Solicitor acting for the Plaintiff, or some clerk in my employ) will serve the summons in this action pursuant to Section 18 of the Act.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Plaintiff
(or Plaintiff's Solicitor.)

To the Clerk of the Court.

18.—NOTICE OF SERVICE OR NON-SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

You are hereby informed that the defendant has (a) been served with the summons [or judgment summons] issued in this action (b.)

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

To the Plaintiff

- (a.) If the defendant has not been served the word "not" must be inserted here.
(b.) If summons not served, state reasons.

19.—AFFIDAVIT OF ABODE OR PLACE OF BUSINESS OF DEFENDANT SERVED UNDER OR. VI., R. 4.

[Heading.]

Commence as in Form 22.

1. Service on C.D. the defendant (or one of the defendants) herein of the summons in this action was effected by me pursuant to Order VI., Rule 4, at (here describe with particularity the place where the service was effected.)

2. The said place where service was so effected was to my certain knowledge, at the time of such service, the actual place of abode of the said C.D. (or the place of business of the said C.D., of which place of business he was then the master, or one of the masters).

(Jurat, etc., as in Form 22.)

20.—CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY REGISTERED LETTER.

[Heading.]

I, Clerk of the above Local Court, do hereby certify that I did on the day of , 19 , post a summons in the action (numbered of 19) as a prepaid registered letter addressed to , which summons was regularly issued out of this Court at the suit of the above-named plaintiff and which was dated the day of 19 , and I further certify that I have received through the post the attached acknowledgment of delivery, which appears to be an acknowledgment of delivery of such letter and to be signed by the defendant.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk of the Local Court.

21.—CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

[Heading.]

I, [insert name, address, and description of deponent, and, if Police Officer, state where stationed and, if Bailiff, state of what Court] do hereby certify that I did, on the day of , 19 , at [state where] serve the above-named defendant (or one of the above-named defendants) with the summons in this action (numbered of 19), which summons appeared to me to have been regularly issued out of the Local Court at the suit of the above-named plaintiff, and which was dated the day of , 19 , and I further certify that such service was effected by delivering the said summons to the said defendant personally (or state how otherwise), and that I had necessarily to travel miles to effect such service.

[Bailiff or Police Officer].

22.—AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE.

[Heading.]

I [insert name, address, and description of deponent] make oath and say as follows:—

1. I did, on the day of , 19 , at [state where] serve the above-named defendant (or one of the above-named defendants) with the summons in this

action (numbered of 19), which summons appeared to me to have been regularly issued out of the Local Court at the suit of the above-named plaintiff, and which was dated the day of , 19 .

2. Such service was effected by delivering the said summons to the said defendant personally (or state how otherwise).

3. I had necessarily to travel miles to effect such service.

Sworn at , in the State of Western Australia, this day of , 19 .

Before me

(This affidavit is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff.)

23.—ORDER FOR SUBSTITUTED SERVICE.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

UPON reading the affidavit of of in the State of Western Australia, sworn the day of , 19 .

IT IS ORDERED that [here state the terms of the order]

shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service of the said Summons on the said defendant, and that on compliance with the terms of this order the plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed as if personal service [or service in the prescribed manner] had been effected.

24.—SUBSTITUTED SERVICE.—NOTICE BY ADVERTISEMENT.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

To C.D., of

TAKE NOTICE that a plaint has been entered and a summons issued against you in the above Local Court by A.B., of , for the sum of £ for goods sold and delivered [or as the case may be] and an order has been made that the publication of a notice of the entry of such plaint in the shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service of the summons upon you.

The summons will be heard at on the day of 19 at o'clock in the noon, on which day you are required to appear; and if you do not appear either in person or by your solicitor at the time and place above-mentioned, such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Magistrate may think just and expedient.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

25.—AFFIDAVIT ON APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF INFANT OR PERSON OF UNSOUND MIND FOR APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN AD LITEM.

(Heading as in Form 3.)

I, , make oath and say as follows:—

1. The summons in this action [or matter] was served on the defendant C.D. on the day of 19 .

2. The defendant is an infant [or a person of unsound mind]

3. *E.F.*, of _____, is a fit and proper person to act as guardian *ad litem* of the above-named defendant, and has no interest in the matters in question in this action [or matter] adverse to that of the defendant, and the consent of the said *E.F.* to act as such guardian is hereto annexed.
Sworn, etc.

FORM OF CONSENT TO BE ANNEXED TO
AFFIDAVIT.

I, *E.F.*, of _____, consent to act as guardian *ad litem* of *C.D.*, an infant [or person of unsound mind], a defendant in this action [or matter], and I authorise to defend this action [or matter].

Signature of Guardian.

26.—ORDER APPOINTING GUARDIAN
AD LITEM.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

ON the application of _____, and on reading the affidavit of _____, filed on the _____ day of _____, and the consent thereto annexed.
It is ordered that *E.F.*, of _____, be appointed to act as guardian *ad litem* of the defendant *C.D.* an infant [or person of unsound mind.]

27.—NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF OF APPOINTMENT OF
GUARDIAN AD LITEM.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE, that the summons in this action [or matter] was served on the _____ day of _____ on the defendant *C.D.*, who is an infant [or person of unsound mind], and that *E.F.*, of _____, has been appointed to act as guardian *ad litem* of the said defendant.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____.

Clerk of the Court.

28.—NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF WHERE NO APPLICATION MADE ON BEHALF OF INFANT OR PERSON OF UNSOUND MIND FOR APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN AD LITEM.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that the summons in this action [or matter] was served on the _____ day of _____, on the defendant *C.D.*, who is an infant [or a person of unsound mind], and that no application has been made on behalf of the said defendant for the appointment of a person to act as guardian *ad litem*.

And further take notice, that before proceeding further with this action [or matter] against the said defendant you must apply to the Magistrate for an order that some proper person be assigned as guardian of the said defendant, by whom he may appear and defend.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____.

Clerk of the Court.

To the plaintiff and his solicitor.

29.—APPLICATION BY PLAINTIFF FOR APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN AD LITEM TO DEFENDANT WHO IS AN INFANT OR A PERSON OF UNSOUND MIND.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Magistrate at _____ on the _____ day of _____ at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, for an order appointing *G.H.*, of _____

or some other proper person, guardian *ad litem* of the defendant *C.D.*, who is an infant [or a person of unsound mind] and that I shall apply, if necessary, for postponement of the trial.

And further take notice that an affidavit of _____, filed this day (a copy of which accompanies this notice) will be read in support of such application.

Dated this _____ day of _____

Plaintiff

[or Solicitor for the Plaintiff].

To the Defendant *C.D.*,

and to the father [or guardian] of the said *C.D.*, and to the Clerk of the Court.

30.—AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION BY PLAINTIFF FOR APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN AD LITEM TO DEFENDANT.

(Heading as in Form 3.)

I, _____, of _____, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I am informed by the Clerk that the summons in this action [or matter] was on the _____ day of _____, served on the defendant *C.D.*, who is an infant [or a person of unsound mind], and that no application has been made to the Court on behalf of the said *C.D.*, for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem*.

2. *G.H.*, of _____, is a fit and proper person to act as guardian *ad litem* of the above-named defendant *C.D.*, and has no interest in the matters in question in this action [or matter] adverse to that of the defendant *C.D.*

3. The consent of the said *G.H.*, to act as such guardian is hereto annexed.
Sworn, etc.

Form of consent to be annexed to Affidavit.

I, *G.H.*, of _____, consent to act as guardian *ad litem* of *C.D.*, an infant [or a person of unsound mind], a defendant in this action [or matter] [and I authorise to defend this action [or matter]].

Signature of Guardian.

31.—ORDER APPOINTING GUARDIAN AD LITEM ON APPLICATION OF PLAINTIFF.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

UPON the application of the plaintiff for the appointment of *G.H.*, of _____, or some other proper person, guardian *ad litem* of the defendant *C.D.*, who is an infant [or a person of unsound mind], and upon reading the affidavit of _____ filed on the _____ day of _____, and the consent thereto annexed.

And upon hearing _____, on behalf of the said defendant.

I do order that *G.H.*, of _____, be appointed to act as guardian *ad litem* of the said defendant.

[or, if the person proposed by the plaintiff is not appointed,

And it appearing to me that the said *G.H.*, is not a proper person to be appointed such guardian, and that *J.L.*, of _____ is a proper person to be appointed such guardian,

I do order that the said *J.L.*, be appointed to act as guardian *ad litem* of the said defendant]

[or, in default of any other person being willing to act,

And it appearing to me that the said *G.H.*, is not a proper person to be appointed such guardian, and that there is no other proper person willing to act as such guardian,

I do order that the Clerk of this Court be appointed to act as guardian *ad litem* of the said defendant].

[And I do further order that the hearing of this action [or matter] be postponed till the _____ day of _____, at _____ o'clock in the _____ noon.]

32.—ORDER APPOINTING GUARDIAN AD LITEM NAMED BY INFANT DEFENDANT APPEARING AT THE TRIAL.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

WHEREAS now at the trial of this action [or matter] the defendant *C.D.*, being an infant, appears here in Court and names *E.F.*, of _____, to act as his guardian, who now assents to act as such guardian:

It is ordered that the said *E.F.*, be, and he is hereby appointed to be, guardian of the said defendant *C.D.*, to act on his behalf in this action [or matter].

33.—ORDER APPOINTING GUARDIAN AD LITEM OF INFANT DEFENDANT APPEARING AT THE TRIAL AND NOT NAMING A GUARDIAN.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

WHEREAS now at the trial of this action [or matter] the defendant *C.D.*, being an infant, appears here in Court and does not name a guardian:

It is ordered that *G.H.*, of _____ [or the Clerk of this Court] be, and he is hereby appointed to be, guardian of the said defendant *C.D.*, to act on his behalf in this action [or matter.]

34.—ORDER FOR CONSOLIDATION.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

and

No. of Plaintiff.

Between *A.B.*, plaintiff,

and

C.D., defendant.

[Add the plaintiff numbers and titles of all the actions to be consolidated.]

WHEREAS the said *A.B.* has commenced the [two] actions above-mentioned against the said *C.D.* for or in respect of different causes of action which might have been joined in one action: And whereas the aggregate amount of the debts and damages claimed [or the aggregate claims] in the said actions does [or do] not exceed the jurisdiction of this Court.

I do therefore order that the said actions be consolidated and tried together as one action [add any special terms].

[And I do further order that the plaintiff do pay and bear in any event all costs, thrown away by reason of the bringing of [two] actions instead of one, and that the costs of and incident to this application and the order consequent thereon be defendant's costs in any event].

And I do further order that this order be drawn up and served on the said *A.B.*

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____
Magistrate.

35.—UNDERTAKING BY DEFENDANT APPLYING FOR STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

and

No. of Plaintiff.

Between *E.F.*, plaintiff

and

C.D., defendant.

WHEREAS the above-mentioned actions have been brought in this Court by the said *A.B.* and *E.F.* against me, and whereas the causes of action in the said actions arise out of the same alleged breach of contract [or wrong or breach of duty].

Now, therefore, I undertake to be bound, so far as my liability in the said actions is concerned, by the judgment of the Court, in either of the said actions which may be selected by the Magistrate.

C.D.,
Defendant.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 19 _____.

36.—ORDER TO STAY PROCEEDINGS.

(Heading as in Form 37.)

WHEREAS the above actions have been commenced in the Court against the said *C.D.* for or in respect of causes of action arising out of the same alleged breach of contract [or wrong or breach of duty]:

And whereas the said *C.D.* has filed an undertaking to be bound, so far as his liability to the Plaintiffs, *A.B.* and *E.F.*, in the said actions is concerned, by the decision of the Court in one of such actions:

I do therefore order that all proceedings in the second-mentioned action be stayed until judgment shall have been given in the first-mentioned action.

[And I do further order that the costs of this application and of the order consequent thereon be costs in the first-mentioned action and abide the event thereof].

And I do further order that this order shall be drawn up and served on the said *A.B.* and *E.F.*

Dated this day of 19 .
 Magistrate.

37.—NOTICE TO OTHER PLAINTIFFS OF JUDGMENT IN SELECTED ACTION.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

WHEREAS by order dated the day of , it was ordered that all proceedings in the above-mentioned action of *E.F. v. C.D.* should be stayed until judgment should have been given in the above-mentioned action of *A.B. v. C.D.*

Now I hereby give you notice that on the day of judgment was given in the said action of *A.B. v. C.D.* in favour of the defendant.

And I further give you notice that the said defendant will be entitled to his costs of the above-mentioned action of *E.F. v. C.D.* up to the date of the said order of the day of unless you, the said *E.F.* shall, on or before the day of (one month from date of judgment in selected action) give to me or send to my office written notice to set down your action of *E.F. v. C.D.* for hearing.

(or, if judgment in selected action was given for plaintiff, proceed as follows:—

Now I hereby give you notice that on the day of judgment was given in the said action of *A.B. v. C.D.* in favour of the plaintiff.

And I further give you notice that you will be at liberty to proceed with your action of *E.F. v. C.D.* for the purpose of ascertaining and recovering your debt (or damages) and costs, and that if you desire so to proceed you must, on or before the day of (one month from date of judgment in selected action), give to me or send to my office written notice to set down your action of *E.F. v. C.D.* for hearing.

Dated this day of , 19 .
 To the above-named Plaintiff, *E.F.*

Clerk of the Court.

38.—NOTICE TO BE SENT TO CLERK OF COURT TO WHICH ACTION TRANSFERRED BY JUDGE

(Heading.)

To the Clerk of the Local Court at
 WHEREAS His Honour Mr. Justice
 has ordered this action to be transferred to your Court. Now, therefore, I do transmit to you herewith a certified copy of the plaint and the originals (or certified copies) of all other proceedings in this action, together with a copy of the order of the said Mr. Justice

Dated the day of , 19 .
 Clerk.

39.—NOTICE OF DISCONTINUANCE OF ACTION

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that I shall not proceed further in this action, and that I hereby withdraw from the same.

Dated this day of , 19 .
 Plaintiff.
 (or Plaintiff's Solicitor).
 To the Clerk of the Court.

40.—ORDER FOR COSTS AGAINST PLAINTIFF ON DISCONTINUANCE

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

ON the application of the defendant, it is ordered that the defendant do recover against the plaintiff the sum of £ for costs incurred before the receipt by him of notice of discontinuance of this action, and for the costs of attending the Court to obtain this order. And it is ordered that the plaintiff do pay the said sum of £ to the Clerk of this Court on the day of , 19 .

To be altered as required if order made for payment of costs to be taxed.]

41.—CONFESSION OF DEBT UNDER SECTION 50.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I, the defendant, do hereby confess and admit that the sum of £ , the amount claimed [or the sum of £ , being part of the amount claimed] by the plaintiff in this action is due to him from me and that I will pay the same, by instalments of .

Dated this day of 19 .
 Signed in the presence of

42.—NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF OF CONFESSION OF DEBT UNDER SECTION 50.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I HEREBY give you notice that the defendant has filed a statement confessing and admitting the amount claimed by you [and proposing to pay the same by instalments of] and that it will not be necessary for you to attend on the day of hearing unless you object to receive the same by instalments as proposed].

Dated this day of , 19 .
 Clerk of Court.
 To the above-named plaintiff.

43.—NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF OF CONFESSION OF PART OF DEBT UNDER SECTION 50.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I hereby give you notice that the defendant has filed a statement confessing and admitting £ , part of the amount claimed by you [and proposing to pay the same by instalments of].

If you consent to accept the amount so admitted [and consent to the mode of payment by instalments as proposed], it will not be necessary for you to attend on the day of hearing.

If, however, you do not consent to accept the sum so admitted in satisfaction of your claim, you must be prepared to prove the same.

Dated this day of , 19 .
 Clerk of Court.
 To the above-named plaintiff.

44.—AGREEMENT AS TO DEBT UNDER SECTION 50.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

WE, the plaintiff and defendant, hereby agree that the amount of the debt or demand due from the defendant to the plaintiff is £ , and that the same with £ for the plaintiff's costs, and £ the Court fees, amounting together to the sum of £ , shall be paid to the Clerk of the Court at his office, in manner following, viz.:—

Dated this day of , 19 .
 } Signature of plaintiff
 } and defendant.

Signed in the presence of

45.—DEFENDANT'S ADMISSION.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I, the undersigned defendant, admit the truth of the allegations in the plaint, and hereby submit to the judgment of the Court thereon.

(Signed) *C.D.*, Defendant.

Signed in the presence of

46.—NOTICE OF PAYMENT INTO COURT OF WHOLE CLAIM.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE, that the defendant has paid into Court the full amount of your demand in this action, together with your costs therein.

Dated the day of , 19 .
 Clerk of the Court.

N.B.—Upon your applying for the above amount it will be necessary that you should produce the plaint-note given to you on the entry of the plaint.]

47.—NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF PART OF CLAIM INTO COURT.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE, that the defendant has this day paid into Court the sum of £ in respect of your claim in this action, and the sum of £ in respect of fees and costs. If you elect to accept the same in full satisfaction of the sum claimed, and the costs you have incurred, and send to the Clerk of this Court and to the defendant a written notice forthwith, by post, or by leaving the same at the Clerk's office, and at the defendant's place of abode or business, the action will be discontinued, and you will be liable to no further costs. In default of such notice the said sum will be retained and the action will be proceeded with. If you do not appear at the hearing you will be liable to pay to the defendant such costs as he may incur for appearing at the hearing, such other sum of money as the Magistrate may order, for expenses subsequent to the payment into Court.

Dated this day of , 19 .
 Clerk of the Court.

To the plaintiff.

N.B.—Upon your applying for the above amount it will be necessary that you should produce the plaint-note given to you on the entry of the plaint.]

48.—NOTICE OF PAYMENT INTO COURT WITH
DENIAL OF LIABILITY.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE, that the above-named defendant [or C.D., one of the above-named defendants] has paid into Court the sum of £ in satisfaction of the whole of the plaintiff's claim herein [or of so much of the plaintiff's claim as relates to (here describe the part of the claim or cause of action in respect of which the payment is made).]

And further take notice that notwithstanding such payment the defendant denies his liability.

And further take notice that the address of the said defendant is as follows (state the address).

Dated, etc.

C.D.,

the above-named defendant [or E.F., solicitor for the above-named defendant].

To the Clerk of the Court and to A.B., the above named plaintiff.

NOTE.—A sealed copy of this notice must be sent to the plaintiff with Form 48 when the defendant denies liability.

49.—ORDER AGAINST DEFENDANT PAYING
MONEY INTO COURT OR TO PLAINTIFF FOR
PAYMENT OF FURTHER COSTS.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

ON the application of the plaintiff, it is ordered that the plaintiff recover against the defendant the sum of £ for costs incurred by the plaintiff before the receipt of notice of payment into Court herein [or before payment of the plaintiff's demand herein by the defendant to the plaintiff] and for the costs of attending the Court to obtain this order.

And it is ordered that the defendant do pay the same to the Clerk of this Court on or before the day of , 19 .

[To be altered as required, if order made for payment of costs to be taxed.]

50.—NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF SUM PAID INTO
COURT.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE, that the plaintiff accepts the sum of £ paid by the defendant into Court [or to the plaintiff] in satisfaction of the claim in respect of which it is paid in.

[But the plaintiff will apply to the Magistrate on the day of at o'clock in the noon for an order directing the defendant to pay the fees and costs properly incurred by the plaintiff before the receipt of notice of payment into Court [or before the receipt of the said sum], and, in attending the Court to obtain such order.]

Dated this of 19 . Plaintiff.

To the Clerk of the Court and to the defendant.

51.—NOTICE OF TRIAL.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

To the Plaintiff (or Defendant.)

TAKE NOTICE, that this action is set down for trial at this Court on day, the day of , 19 , at o'clock in the noon.

Dated the day of , 19 . Clerk of Court.

[If the action has been transferred to the Court of trial from another Court the notice should be prefaced with the words—"This Action having been transferred to this Court from the Local Court at ."]

If an objection to the jurisdiction has been taken by the defendant and disallowed the notice should be prefaced with the words—"The objection to the jurisdiction of this Court taken by the defendant having been disallowed."

(To be added when notice given to party liable to pay hearing fee).

N.B.—The Hearing Fee is payable before the action is called on.

52.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL DEFENCE.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that I intend, at the hearing of this Cause, to give evidence and rely upon the following ground of defence*

Dated this day of , 19 .
The Defendant.
To the Clerk of the Court.

*Set the grounds of defence, as required by Order X., Rules 13 to 19.

53.—NOTICE OF SET-OFF OR COUNTER-CLAIM.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that I intend, at the hearing of this action, to claim a* against the Plaintiff's demand, the particulars of which* are as follows:—

Dated this day of , 19 .
The Defendant.
To the Clerk of the Court.

*Set-off or Counter-claim.

N.B.—If a Counter-claim is set up, the statement of particulars must be headed with the word "Counter-claim."

54.—NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO JURISDICTION TO
TRY COUNTER-CLAIM.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff objects to the Court giving any relief upon the Counter-claim raised in this action beyond that which the Court is entitled to give by Section 34 of the Act.

And further take notice that the Plaintiff will, on the day appointed for the trial of this action, apply to the Magistrate to adjudicate upon the original claim herein.

Plaintiff.
To the Clerk and the Defendant.

55.—NOTICE BY DEFENDANT TO THIRD PARTY.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

To X. Y., of [address and description].
TAKE NOTICE, that this action has been brought by the Plaintiff against the Defendant [as surety for M.N., upon a bond conditioned for payment of 20l. and interest to the Plaintiff].

The defendant claims to be entitled to contribution from you to the extent of one-half of any sum which the plaintiff may recover against him, on the ground that you are his co-surety under the said bond [or, also surety for the said M.N., in respect of the said matter, under another bond made by you in favour of the said Plaintiff, dated the day of 19 .]

[Or, as acceptor of a bill of exchange for 50l., dated the day of 19 , drawn by you upon and accepted by the Defendant, and payable three months after date.

The Defendant claims to be indemnified by you against liability under the said bill on the ground that it was accepted for your accommodation.]

[Or, to recover damages for a breach of contract for the sale and delivery to the plaintiff of 100 tons of coal

The Defendant claims to be indemnified by you against liability in respect of the said contract, or any breach thereof, on the ground that it was made by him on your behalf and as your agent.]

A copy of the summons and claim and a notice of trial is served on you herewith, and if you wish to dispute the plaintiff's claim in this action as against the defendant or your liability to the defendant, you must appear at the Court on the trial.

In default of your so appearing you will be deemed to admit the validity of any judgment obtained against the Defendant in this action, whether obtained by consent or otherwise, and your own liability to contribute or indemnify to the extent herein claimed.

(Signed) C.D.,
Defendant.
[or L.M.,
Solicitor for the Defendant.
C.D.]

56.—NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF TO DEPOSIT SUM IN
COURT UNDER ORDER XIII., RULE 9.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE, that the above-named Defendant (whose residence [and place of business] is (or are) more than twenty miles distant from this Court) having filed with me an affidavit disclosing a good defence to his action upon the merits, you are required within (such a time as fixed by the Clerk) from the date hereof to deposit in Court the sum of £ , to abide the event of this action: And also take notice, that in default of your making such deposit as directed the action will be struck out.

Dated this day of , 19 .
Clerk of the Court.

57.—NOTICE TO DEFENDANT OF DEPOSIT UNDER
ORDER XIII., RULE 9, HAVING BEEN
MADE, OR NOT HAVING BEEN MADE.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has this day deposited with me the sum of £ , to abide the event of this action.

Or, Take notice that the Plaintiff has not deposited with me any sum of money to abide the event of this action. The action will be struck out and you need not attend the Court in pursuance of your summons.

Dated this day of , 19 .
Clerk of the Court.

58.—NOTICE TO DEFENDANT OF NON-SUFFICIENCY OF AFFIDAVIT UNDER ORDER XIII.,
RULE 9.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE, that the affidavit filed by you does not disclose a good defence to this action on the merits thereof, and you must therefore attend the Court upon the day mentioned in the notice sent herewith].

59.—INTERLOCUTORY SUMMONS.

(Heading.)

LET ALL PARTIES concerned attend the Magistrate (or Clerk) in Chambers (or in Court) at the Local Court on the day of , 19 , at the hour of o'clock in the noon on the hearing of an appli-

cation on the part of the plaintiff [or as the case may be] for an order [here state the substance of the order desired.]

Dated the day of , 19 .

Clerk of Court.

This summons was taken out by
Perth, Solicitor for the
To
and his Solicitor.

60.—ORDER TO ADJOURN PROCEEDINGS.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

UPON the joint application of the parties it is ordered that the trial of this action be adjourned until the day of 19 , at o'clock in the
noon.

Dated this day of , 19 .
Magistrate [or Clerk] of the Court.

61.—NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF TRIAL.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I HEREBY give you notice that the trial of the above action is postponed until the day of , 19 , at o'clock in the noon, and that if you do not attend at the Courthouse at upon the day and at the hour above-mentioned, either in person or by your solicitor, such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Magistrate may think fit.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

To the Plaintiff and Defendant.

62.—ORDER FOR NAME TO BE ADDED.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

UPON the application of
it is ordered that the name of one of be added as
a in the above action.

63.—NOTICE TO PARTIES WHOSE NAMES ARE ADDED AS DEFENDANTS.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I HEREBY give you notice that by an Order of this Court, dated the day of , a copy of which Order is hereunto annexed, together with a copy of the summons in the action, you were ordered to be added as one of the Defendants in the above action.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE, that the hearing of the above action has been adjourned to the day of at o'clock in the forenoon, and that if you do not attend upon the day and at the hour above-mentioned, either in person or by your solicitor, such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Magistrate may think fit.

Clerk of the Court.

Dated this day of , 19 .
To

64.—ORDER FOR DEFENDANT TO DEFEND ON BEHALF OF OTHERS HAVING THE SAME INTEREST.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

UPON reading the affidavit of , it is ordered that the Defendant be at liberty to defend this action on behalf or for the benefit of the following persons, as well as on his own behalf; that is to say:

[Insert names, addresses, and occupations.]

Dated this day of , 19 .

65.—NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF THAT DEFENDANT DEFENDS ON BEHALF OF OTHERS.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE, that the above-named Defendant has obtained an order for leave to defend the above action on behalf of or for the benefit of [state names of persons as in order], as well as on his own behalf. You may, if you think fit, object at the trial to the Defendant defending on behalf of all or any of such persons. The affidavit on which the above-mentioned order was made is filed at my office, and may be inspected by you.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

To the above-named Plaintiff.

66.—NOTICE TO PERSONS ON WHOSE BEHALF DEFENDANT HAS OBTAINED LEAVE TO DEFEND.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE, that the above-named Defendant has obtained an order, a copy whereof, with a copy of the summons in the above action, is served herewith, for leave to defend the above action on your behalf or for your benefit as well as on his own behalf. You may, if you think fit, object at the trial to the Defendant defending on your behalf. The affidavit on which the above-mentioned order was made is filed at my office, and may be inspected by you. And take notice that this action will come on for trial on the day of , 19 , at o'clock in the noon.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

To , of

67.—ORDER FOR AFFIDAVIT AS TO DOCUMENTS.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

UPON hearing

It is ordered that the do, within day from the date of this order, answer on affidavit stating what documents are or have been in possession or power relating to the matters in question in this action, and that the costs of this application be

68.—AFFIDAVIT AS TO DOCUMENTS.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 3.)

I, the above-named Defendant, C.D., make oath and say as follows:

1. I have in my possession or power the documents relating to the matters in question in this action set forth in the first and second parts of the first schedule hereto.

2. I object to produce the said documents set forth in the second part of the said first schedule hereto.

3. That [here state upon what grounds the objection is made, and verify the facts as far as may be].

4. I have had, but have not now, in my possession or power the documents relating to the matters in question in this action set forth in the second schedule hereto.

5. The last-mentioned documents were last in my possession or power on [state when].

6. That [here state what has become of the last-mentioned documents, and in whose possession they now are].

7. According to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, I have not now, and never had in my possession, custody, or power, or in the possession, custody, or power of my solicitors or agents, solicitor or agent, or in the possession, custody, or power of any other per-

sons or person on my behalf, any deed, account, book of account, voucher, receipt, letter, memorandum, paper, or writing, or any copy of or extract from any such document, or any other document whatsoever, relating to the matters in question in this action, or any of them, or wherein any entry has been made relative to such matters, or any of them, other than and except the documents set forth in the said first and second schedules hereto.

69.—ORDER TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS FOR INSPECTION.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

UPON hearing

It is ordered that the do, at all seasonable times, on reasonable notice, produce at [insert place of inspection], situate at the following documents, namely , and that the be at liberty to inspect and peruse the documents as produced, and to take copies and abstracts thereof and extracts therefrom, at expense, and that in the meantime all further proceedings be stayed, and that the costs of this application be

70.—NOTICE TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS FOR INSPECTION.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff [or Defendant] requires you to produce for his inspection the following documents referred to in your [particulars of claim, or of defence, or affidavit dated the day of].

(Describe documents required.)

Dated this day of , 19 .

71.—NOTICE TO INSPECT DOCUMENTS.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that you can inspect the documents mentioned in your notice of the day of [except the deed numbered in that notice] at [insert place of inspection] on next, the inst., between the hours of and o'clock.

Or, that the Plaintiff [or Defendant] objects to giving you inspection of the documents mentioned in your notice of the day of , on the ground that [state the ground]:—

Dated the day of , 19 .

72.—NOTICE TO ADMIT AND INSPECT.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff [or Defendant] in this action proposes to adduce in evidence the several documents hereunder specified, and that the same may be inspected by the Defendant [or Plaintiff], his solicitor or agent, at on the day of 19 , between the hours of and , and the Defendant or Plaintiff is hereby required within forty-eight hours from the last-mentioned hour to admit, saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of all such documents as evidence in this action, that such of the said documents as are specified to be originals were respectively written, signed or executed as they purport respectively to have been, that such as are specified as copies are true copies, and that such documents as are stated to have been served, sent, or delivered, were so served, sent, or delivered respectively.

Dated this day of ,
G.H., of Solicitor for
Plaintiff [or Defendant].

To E.F., Solicitor for
Defendant [or Plaintiff].

83.—ORDER UNDER SECTION 63 OF THE LOCAL COURTS ACT, 1904, FINING A WITNESS FOR NON-ATTENDANCE.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

WHEREAS of was duly summoned to appear as a witness in this action at a Court this day held, and at the time of being so summoned payment [or a tender of payment] of his expenses was made according to the scale of allowance settled by the rules of practice of the Local Courts:

And whereas he has neglected, without sufficient cause shown, to appear at the Court [or to produce] (here describe what he was required by such summons to produce):

[*or Whereas being this day present in Court, and being required by the Court to give evidence in this action, refused to be sworn or to make affirmation [or after being duly sworn [or after having made affirmation] refused to give evidence [or to produce] (here describe what he was required and bound to produce)].

It is hereby ordered that the said do forfeit and pay a fine of £ for such neglect [or refusal]:

And it is ordered that the said do pay the said sum of £ to the Clerk of the Court on the day of [or by instalments of for every days, the first instalment to be paid on the day of]:

And in default of payment of the said sum according to this order, payment thereof may be enforced, upon the order of the Magistrate pursuant to Section 157 of "The Local Courts Act, 1904."

Given under the seal of the Court this day of

By the Court,

Clerk.

[or, It is ordered that the said do on or before the day of , produce and leave with the Clerk of this Court at his Office, situate at , the following (describe what he was required and bound to produce.)

Given under the seal of the Court this day of , 19 .

By the Court

Clerk of the Court.

*Where witness is present in Court commence form here.

84.—WARRANT TO ARREST WITNESS UNDER SECTION 64 OF THE ACT.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

WHEREAS of was duly summoned to appear as a witness in this action at a Court this day held, and at the time of being so summoned, payment [or a tender of payment] of his expenses was made according to the scale of allowance settled by the rules of practice of the Local Court: and whereas he has neglected, without sufficient cause shown, to appear at the said Court [or to produce (here describe what he was required by summons to produce)]: These are therefore to require and order you forthwith to apprehend and take the said and to bring and have him at o'clock on the day of , 19 , at before me to testify what he knows concerning the matters in dispute in this action.

Given under the seal of the Court, this day of , 19 .

(Signed) Magistrate.

To the bailiff and others the officers of the said Court, and all peace officers within the jurisdiction of the said Court.

85.—AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR DE BENE ESSE EXAMINATION.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 3.)

I, of in the State of Western Australia, make oath and say:—

1. (name, address, and description of witness) is a material witness in this action, for the following reasons:

2. I am informed by the said and verily believe that he is absent from the State [or above one hundred miles from the place of trial, or unable from sickness or infirmity to attend, or is about to quit the State, or to go to some place beyond the said distance].

3. I am desirous of having the evidence taken *de bene esse* before or some other suitable person.

86.—ORDER FOR EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES DE BENE ESSE.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

UPON hearing and upon reading the affidavit of the day of 19 , and

It is ordered that a witness on behalf of the be examined *viva voce* (on oath or affirmation) before [here insert name of person appointed], the Plaintiff [or Defendant], or his solicitor giving to the Defendant [or Plaintiff] or his solicitor days' notice in writing of the time and place where the examination is to take place.

And it is further ordered that the examination so taken be filed with the Clerk of this Court, at his office, situate at , and that an office copy thereof may be read and given in evidence on the trial of this action, saving all just exceptions, on proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the deponent is absent from the State, or above one hundred miles from place of trial, or unable from sickness or other infirmity to attend the trial, and that the costs of this application be

87.—FORM OF JURAT.

SWORN at by the said C.D., (or by both the above-named deponents or as the case may be) this day of , 19 .

Before me,

E.F., etc.

88.—FORM OF JURAT WHEN DEONANT ILLITERATE OR BLIND.

I CERTIFY that on the day of , 19 , at , this affidavit was read in my presence to the said A.B. who appeared to me to be illiterate (or blind) and that the said A.B. seemed perfectly to understand it, and made his mark (or signature) thereto in my presence and was thereupon duly sworn to the truth of this affidavit.

Before me,

E.F., etc.

89.—FORM OF JURAT WHEN AFFIDAVIT SWORN THROUGH INTERPRETER.

On the day of , 19 , at the said A.B. was duly sworn to the truth of his affidavit by the interpretation of C.D., who was previously sworn that he was well acquainted with the English and languages, and that he would faithfully interpret the said affidavit.

Before me

E.F., etc.

90.—NOTICE TO BE SENT TO BOTH PARTIES OF THE DAY FIXED BY MAGISTRATE FOR HEARING OF SUPREME COURT ACTION SENT FOR TRIAL.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Act, an action commenced in the Supreme Court of Western Australia wherein

is Plaintiff and of is Defendant, has been ordered by His Honour [name of Judge of Supreme Court] to be tried in this Court.

Take notice that the said action will be heard in this Court on the day of at the hour of in noon.

Given under the seal of the Court this day of , 19 .

[SEAL]

Clerk of the Court.

To the Plaintiff and Defendant.

91.—CERTIFICATE OF THE RESULT OF THE HEARING OF AN ACTION REMITTED FROM THE SUPREME COURT FOR TRIAL.

In the Local Court of Western Australia, held at

I HEREBY CERTIFY that an action commenced in the Supreme Court of Western Australia wherein is Plaintiff, and is Defendant (A No. of 19) ordered by His Honour [name of Judge of Supreme Court] to be tried in this Court was, on the day of , 19 , tried accordingly in this Court, and the result was as follows. [State result.]

Dated this day of , 19 .

[SEAL]

Clerk of the Court.

92.—NOTICE BY CLERK REJECTING AFFIDAVIT.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I HEREBY give you notice, that I reject the affidavit of of sworn the day of , and refuse to file the same, and my reasons for rejecting such affidavit and refusing to file the same are as follows:—

Dated this of .

Clerk of the Court.

To the above-named plaintiff or defendant.

93.—ORDER OR REFERENCE.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

By the consent of the Plaintiff and Defendant it is at a Court holden this day ordered that all matters in difference in this action (and all other matters within the jurisdiction of this Court in difference between the said parties) be referred to of whose award shall be made or given on or before the day of , 19 , and shall thereupon be entered as the Judgment in this action.

94.—PRECEDENT FOR AWARD ON REFERENCE.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

WHEREAS by an order made on the day of 19 , it was by consent ordered that all matters in difference in this action should be referred to me , whose award to be made on or before the day of 19 , should be entered as the judgment in the action: and it was further ordered that the costs of the said reference and award should be in my discretion, and that the costs of the action should abide the event:

Now having heard and considered the allegations and the evidence of the parties, I do hereby make my award concerning the matters referred to me as follows:

I award and find that the Plaintiff is entitled to recover in this action from the Defendant the sum of £ [or that the Plaintiff is not entitled to recover anything in this action from the Defendant]:

And I further award and direct that the Defendant [or Plaintiff] do pay the Plaintiff's [or Defendant's] costs of the reference, to be taxed in case of dispute, and the costs of this my award [which I assess at the sum of £].

And in case the Plaintiff [or Defendant] shall pay such last-mentioned costs, then I award and direct that the Defendant [or Plaintiff] do repay to the Plaintiff [or Defendant] the amount which he shall so pay:

[Or such other order as the arbitrator shall make as to costs.]

Or, where a counter-claim has been made,

I award and find that the Plaintiff is entitled to recover in this action from the Defendant the sum of £ , and that the Defendant is entitled to recover on his counter-claim from the Plaintiff the sum of £ : or that the Plaintiff is entitled to recover in this action from the Defendant the sum of £ , and that the Defendant is not entitled to recover anything on his counter-claim from the Plaintiff [or as the case may be].

And I further award and direct that the Plaintiff and Defendant do each bear his own costs of the reference, and do each pay one half of the costs of this my award [which I assess at the sum of £]:

And that if either party shall in the first instance pay the whole or more than one-half of the costs of the award the other party shall repay him so much of the amount so paid as shall exceed one-half of the said costs [or such other order as the arbitrator shall make as to costs].

[If the award directs that anything be done or omitted by the Plaintiff or Defendant, the directions given should be concisely stated immediately before that part of the award which deals with the costs.]

Dated this day of 19 .

Arbitrator.

95.—ORDER FOR COSTS TO DEFENDANT WHERE PLAINTIFF DOES NOT APPEAR.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has not appeared either in person or by his Solicitor at the Court held this day, being the day appointed for the trial of this action, and the Defendant has appeared in person [or by his solicitor], and has not admitted the demand: It is awarded that the Plaintiff do pay the sum of £ for the Defendant's costs: And it is ordered that the Plaintiff do pay the same to the Clerk of this Court on the day of 19 . [To be altered as required, where order made for payment of costs to be taxed.]

96.—JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT, OR OF NONSUIT.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

UPON hearing this action at a Court held this day, it is adjudged that judgment be entered for the Defendant [or that judgment of nonsuit be entered], and that the Plaintiff do pay the sum of £ for the Defendant's costs [or to the Defendant, his costs to be taxed]: And it is ordered that the Plaintiff do pay the same to the Clerk of this Court forthwith.

97.—JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

It is this day adjudged that the Plaintiff do recover against the Defendant the sum of £ for debt [or damages], and the sum of £ for costs, amounting together to the sum of £

And it is ordered that the Defendant do pay the same to the Clerk of the Court forthwith or on the day of [or by instalments of £ for every days, the first instalment to be made on the day of one thousand nine hundred and]

[Where costs are ordered to be taxed, in place of the preceding paragraphs, insert—

It is this day adjudged that the Plaintiff do recover against the Defendant the sum of £ for debt (or damages), and his costs of action to be taxed.

And it is ordered that the Defendant do pay the said sum of £ to the Clerk of the Court forthwith (or on the day of), and do pay the amount of the said costs, when taxed, to the Clerk of the Court forthwith (or within days) after the date of the certificate of taxation]

[Where judgment is given against a married woman or against a widow or divorced woman in respect of a contract or tort before or during coverture, such one of the paragraphs following as may be applicable to the case shall be added:—

1 If judgment is against a married woman for a contract or tort during coverture:

"And it is ordered that such sum and costs shall be payable out of the separate property of the said defendant which she is now or may hereafter be possessed of and any property which she may hereafter while discover be possessed of or entitled to and not otherwise; but so that nothing herein contained shall render available to satisfy this judgment any separate property which at the time of entering into the contract sued on in this action [or in the case of tort at the time of the accruing of the cause of action herein] or thereafter she was or may be restrained from anticipating, unless by reason of Section 19 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1892, such property shall be available to satisfy this judgment notwithstanding such restraint."

2. If judgment is against a married woman for an ante-nuptial debt or tort:

"And it is ordered that such sum and costs shall be payable out of the separate property of the defendant which she is now or may hereafter be possessed of

or entitled to, and any property which she may while discover be possessed of or entitled to, and not otherwise; but so that nothing herein contained shall render available to satisfy this judgment any separate property which she is now or may hereafter be restrained from anticipating, unless by reason of Section 19 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1892, such property shall be available to satisfy this judgment notwithstanding such restraint."

3. If judgment is against widow or divorced woman for contract or tort during coverture:

"And it is ordered that such sum and costs shall be payable out of such property as the defendant during her coverture was her separate property, and any property which she is now or may hereafter be possessed of or entitled to, and not otherwise; but so that nothing herein contained shall render available to satisfy this judgment any separate property which she was during her coverture, is now, or may hereafter be restrained from anticipating unless by reason of Section 19 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1892, such property shall be available to satisfy this judgment notwithstanding such restraint."

4. If judgment is against widow or divorced woman for ante-nuptial debt or tort:

"And it is ordered that such sum and costs shall be payable out of such property of the defendant as during her coverture was her separate property, and any property which she is now or may hereafter while discover be possessed of or entitled to and not otherwise; but so that nothing herein contained shall render available to satisfy this judgment any separate property which she was, during her coverture, or may hereafter be restrained from anticipating unless by reason of Section 19 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1892, such property shall be available to satisfy this judgment notwithstanding such restraint."

Given under my hand this day of 19 .

By the Court.
Clerk of the Court.

[SEAL.]

98.—JUDGMENT WHERE A COUNTER-CLAIM HAS BEEN MADE.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

It is this day adjudged that the Plaintiff in this action do recover against the Defendant the sum of £ for debt [or damages] and £ for costs, amounting together to the sum of £ [or that judgment be entered for the Defendant] [or that a non-suit be entered] in this action, and that the Plaintiff do pay the sum of £ for the said Defendant's costs].

And it is further adjudged that the Defendant do recover on his counter-claim against the Plaintiff the sum of £ for debt [or damages as the case may be] and £ for costs, amounting together to the sum of £ [or that judgment be entered for the Plaintiff on the Defendant's counter-claim] [or that the counter-claim be struck out], and that the Defendant do pay the sum of £ for the Plaintiff's costs of the counter-claim.

[If the same party succeeds both in the action and on the counter-claim, proceed as follows:—

And it is ordered that the [party against whom judgment is given] do pay to the Clerk of this Court the sum of £ being the total amount

adjudged against him as aforesaid in this action and on the Defendant's counter-claim]:

[Or, if one party succeeds in the action and the other on the counter-claim, proceed as follows:—

And it is ordered that the [party against whom the balance is] do pay to the Clerk of this Court the sum of £ being the balance in favour of [the other party] after deducting the amount adjudged to the [party against whom the balance is] as aforesaid] and it is ordered that the said sum be so paid forthwith [on the day of] [or by instalments of

for every days, the first instalment to be paid on the day of , 19 .]

[To be altered as required when judgment is given for costs to be taxed.]

99.—JUDGMENT FOR DELIVERY OF GOODS.

[Heading.]

It is adjudged that the Defendant do forthwith deliver to the Plaintiff the following

goods of the Plaintiff; that is to say (*here specify the goods*), [and also that the Plaintiff recover against the Defendant the sum of £ for damages for the detention of (or trespass against) the said goods], and the sum of £ for costs [or costs to be taxed].

And it is ordered that the Defendant do pay the said sums of £ , and £ for damages and costs to the Clerk of the Court forthwith (or as the case may be).

100.—CERTIFIED COPY OF JUDGMENT, ORDER, AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

THE LOCAL COURT HELD AT

Minutes of Judgments, Orders, and other Proceedings at a Court held at , before.....Magistrate of the said Court.

Plaint No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Appearance.		Judgment.				For whom Judgment.	Order.
			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	By Consent.	By Default.	Hearing.	Costs.		

Date of Judgment.	No. of Judgment Summons.	Judgment Summons.		Date of Order.	Order.	No. of Execution.	No. of Commitment.
		Amount.	Costs.				

SUMMARY.

Amount of Judgment or Order and Taxed Costs	...	£	:	:
All subsequent Costs	...	£	:	:
		£	:	:
Paid into Court	...	£	:	:
Remaining due on Judgment or Order	...	£	:	:

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of entries in the Minute Book, Judgments, Orders, and other proceedings of the Local Court held at

Dated this.....day of....., 19

Clerk of Local Court.

101.—NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF OF PAYMENT INTO COURT UNDER JUDGMENT OR ORDER.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I HEREBY give you notice, that A.B., the Defendant [or garnishee] has paid into Court the sum of £ under the judgment [or order] obtained by you against him.

[If the money is paid into Court by a garnishee add: If you elect to accept the sum paid into Court as a satisfaction of your claim against the garnishee, you must, in order to save costs, send a written notice of acceptance to the Clerk and to the garnishee within forty-eight hours after receipt of this notice.]

Dated the day of , 19 .
Clerk.

102.—ORDER TO PROCEED AFTER DEATH OF PLAINTIFF AFTER JUDGMENT.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

UPON reading the affidavit of , It is ordered that E.F., the executor of A.B., the Plaintiff in this action, who has died since judgment, be substituted as Plaintiff for the original Plaintiff, and that the said E.F. be at

liberty to issue execution against C.D., the Defendant in this action [or to take any such proceedings against C.D. the Defendant in this action, as the deceased Plaintiff was entitled to take against him], for the amount of the unsatisfied judgment and costs in this action [or that the question whether E.F., the executor of A.B., the original Plaintiff in this action now deceased, is entitled to recover the amount of judgment obtained against C.D., the Defendant in this action, and costs, shall be tried by action to be commenced by plaintiff in the ordinary way, wherein the said E.F. shall be Plaintiff, and the said C.D. shall be Defendant.]

103.—ORDER TO PROCEED AFTER DEATH OF PLAINTIFF AFTER JUDGMENT, WHERE SUCH ORDER AFFECTS MORE ACTIONS THAN ONE.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

UPON reading the affidavit of , It is ordered that E.F., the executor of A.B., the Plaintiff in the several actions mentioned in the Schedule hereto, who has died since judgment, be substituted as Plaintiff for the original Plaintiff in the said actions, and that the said E.F. be at

liberty to issue execution against the several Defendants in the said actions [or to take any such proceedings against the several Defendants in the said actions as the deceased Plaintiff was entitled to take against them respectively] for the several amounts of the unsatisfied judgments and costs in the said actions [or that the question whether E.F., the executor of A.B., the original Plaintiff, now deceased in the several actions mentioned in the Schedule hereto is entitled to recover against the several Defendants in the said actions the several amounts of the unsatisfied judgments and costs in the said actions, shall be tried by separate actions to be commenced by plaintiff in the ordinary way, wherein the said E.F. shall be Plaintiff, and the several Defendants in the said actions shall be Defendants.]

Dated this day of , 19 .
Magistrate [or Clerk].

The Schedule above referred to.

Number of Plaintiff.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.

104.—ORDER TO PROCEED AFTER CHANGE OF INTEREST BY ASSIGNMENT OR OTHERWISE AFTER JUDGMENT.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

UPON reading the affidavit of It is ordered that *E.F.*, the assignee [or as the case may be] of the judgment [or order obtained by *A.B.*, the Plaintiff [or *C.D.*, the Defendant, as the case may be] in this action be substituted as Plaintiff [or Defendant] in this action in the name and by the description of *E.F.*, of, &c., the assignee of *A.B.*, [or *C.D.*, the Defendant] of, &c., and that the said *E.F.*, in and by such name and description, be at liberty to issue execution against the Defendant [or the Plaintiff] in this action [or to take any such proceedings against the Defendant [or the Plaintiff] in this action, as the said Plaintiff [or Defendant] was entitled to take against him for the amount of the unsatisfied judgment and costs in this action [or that the question whether *E.F.*, of, &c., the assignee of *A.B.*, of, &c., [or of *C.D.*, of, &c.,] is entitled to the benefit of the judgment [or order] obtained by the Plaintiff [or Defendant] against the Defendant [or Plaintiff] in this action, shall be tried by action to be commenced by plaintiff in the ordinary way, wherein the said *E.F.*, in and by such name and description as aforesaid, shall be Plaintiff, and the said *C.D.*, [or the said *A.B.*] shall be Defendant.]

105.—ORDER TO PROCEED AFTER CHANGE OF INTEREST BY ASSIGNMENT OR OTHERWISE AFTER JUDGMENT, WHERE SUCH ORDER AFFECTS MORE ACTIONS THAN ONE.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

UPON reading the affidavit of It is ordered that *E.F.*, the assignee [or as the case may be] of several judgments [or orders] obtained by *A.B.* the Plaintiff in the several actions mentioned in the schedule hereto, be substituted as Plaintiff in the said actions in the name and by the description of *E.F.* of, &c., the assignee of *A.B.* of, &c., and that the said *E.F.*, in and by such name and description, be at liberty to issue execution against the several Defendants in the said actions [or to take any such proceedings against the several Defendants in the said actions as the said *A.B.* the Plaintiff was entitled to take against them respectively] for the several amounts of the unsatisfied judgments and costs in the said actions [or that the question whether *E.F.*, of, &c., the assignee of *A.B.* of, &c., is entitled to the benefit of the several judgments [or orders] obtained by the said *A.B.*, the Plaintiff in the several actions mentioned in the schedule hereto, against the several Defendants in the said actions, shall be tried by separate actions to be commenced by plaintiff in the ordinary way, wherein the said *E.F.*, in and by such name and description as aforesaid, shall be the Plaintiff, and the several Defendants in the said actions shall be Defendants.]

Dated this day of , 19 .
Magistrate or Clerk.

The Schedule referred to.

Number of Plaintiff.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.

N.B.—No proceedings under a judgment or order, either by judgment summons or otherwise, are sanctioned by the rules after any change of interest in the parties entitled to the benefit of the judgment or order without an order in one of the above forms numbered 102 to 105.

106.—PRÆCIPUE FOR WARRANT OF EXECUTION OR ORDER OF COMMITMENT.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I, , do require a Warrant Execution to issue against the goods and land of [or an Order of Commitment against the person of] who was ordered by this Court on the day of , 19 , to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of £ for and who has not paid the said sum as so ordered.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Judgment or Order ...						
Deduct : Amount paid since Judgment or Order ...						
Amount for which Warrant required						
Judgment Creditor.						
Address.....						

107.—NOTICE TO BE SENT WITH ALL WARRANTS OF EXECUTION AGAINST GOODS AND LAND.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE notice that the warrant of execution against your goods and land on the judgment obtained against you in this action, is for the following amount :—

	£	s.	d.
Amount for which judgment was obtained ...			
Since paid by you into Court ...			
Remaining due on judgment ...			
Fee for issuing this warrant ...			
Total amount to be levied £			

With Bailiff's fees for executing this warrant, as follows :—

	s.	d.
Executing warrant ...		
Mileage ...		
For keeping possession, per day ...		
Poundage—		
If goods or land sold, £5 per cent. on amount realised to include auctioneer's charges.		
If not sold, £2 10s. per cent. on amount levied.		
Such incidental expenses of sale as the Clerk may allow ...		

If you pay the amount to be levied within half-an-hour of the entry to the bailiff, you will not be required to pay him for keeping possession.

Your goods are not to be sold until after the end of five days next following the day on which they are seized, unless they are of a perishable nature, or at your request.

The bailiff's fees are subject to review by the Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court.

108.—WARRANT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE GOODS AND LAND OF DEFENDANT.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

Execution No. WHEREAS on the day of , 19 the Plaintiff obtained a judgment [or an order] in this Court against the Defendant for the sum of £ , for debt [or damages] and costs ; and it was thereupon ordered by the Court that the Defendant should pay the same to the Clerk forthwith [or on the day of] : and whereas default has been made in payment according to the said judgment [or order] : these are therefore to require and order you forthwith to make and levy by distress and sale of the goods and lands of the Defendant, wheresoever they may be found (excepting so much of the goods of the Defendant as are protected by Section 126 of the Act*) the sum stated at the foot of this warrant, being the amount due to the Plaintiff under the said judgment [or order], including the costs of this execution ; and to pay what you shall have so levied to the Clerk of this Court, and make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon the execution thereof.

Dated this day of , 19 .
By the Court,
Clerk of the Court.

To the Bailiff of the said Court.

	£	s.	d.
Amount for which judgment was obtained ...			
Paid into Court ...			
Remaining due ...			
Fee for issuing this warrant ...			
Total amount to be levied ...			
With Bailiff's fees for executing this warrant ...			

NOTICE.—The goods are not to be sold until after the end of five days next following the day on which they were seized, unless they be of a perishable nature, or at the request of the Defendant.

Application was made to the Clerk for this warrant at minutes past the hour of in the noon of the day of 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

*Protected by Section 126 :—“(a.) Wearing apparel of such person to the value of five pounds, and of his wife to the value of five pounds, and of his family to the value of two pounds for each member thereof dependent on him. Bedding to the value of five pounds, and an additional sum of one pound for each member of his family dependent on him. Implements of trade to the value of five pounds. Family photographs and portraits.

109.—WARRANT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE GOODS AND LANDS OF PLAINTIFF.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

WHEREAS at the Court held at on the day of 19 , it was ordered by the Court that Judgment should be entered for the Defendant [for £ on the counter-claim], and that the Plaintiff should pay to the Clerk of the Court forthwith [or on or before the day of] [the said sum of £ , and] the sum of for the Defendant's costs of suit ; [amounting in all to £]. And whereas default has been made in payment according to the said order ; these are, therefore, to require and order you forthwith to make and levy by distress and sale of the goods and land of the Plaintiff, whereso-

ever they may be found within the State (excepting so much of the goods of the plaintiff as are protected by Section 126 of the Act*) the sum stated at the foot of this warrant being the amount due to the Defendant under the said Judgment, including the costs of this execution : and to pay what you shall have so levied to the Clerk of the Court, and make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon the execution thereof.

Dated this day of , 19 .

By the Court,

Clerk of the Court.

To the Bailiff of the said Court.

Amount for which judgment was obtained	£	s.	d.
Paid into Court			
Remaining due			
Fee for issuing this warrant ...			
Total amount to be levied ...			
With Bailiff's fees for executing this warrant			

NOTICE.—The goods are not to be sold until after the end of five days next following the day on which they are seized, unless they be of a perishable nature, or at the request of the Plaintiff.

Application was made to the Clerk for this warrant minutes past the hour of in the noon of the day of 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

*Protected by Section 126 of the Act :—“ Wearing apparel of such person to the value of five pounds, and of his wife to the value of five pounds, and of his family to the value of two pounds for each member thereof dependent on him ; bedding to the value of five pounds, and an additional sum of one pound for each member of his family dependent on him ; implements of trade to the value of five pounds ; family photographs and portraits.”

110.—WARRANT OF EXECUTION AGAINST GOODS AND LAND OF DEFENDANT WHO IS A MARRIED WOMAN, OR AGAINST A WIDOW OR DIVORCED WOMAN IN RESPECT OF A CONTRACT OR TORT BEFORE OR DURING COVERTURE.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

WHEREAS on the day of 19 , the Plaintiff obtained a judgment [or an order] in this Court against the Defendant for the sum of £ for debt [or damages] and costs ; and it was thereupon ordered by the Court that the Defendant should pay the same to the Clerk forthwith [or on the day of [or by instalments of for every days] :

And it has been ordered by the said judgment (or order) that [here set out the terms of the order as in the judgment or order].

And whereas default has been made in payment according to the said judgment [or order] :

These are therefore to require and order you forthwith to make and levy by distress and sale of the goods and land of the Defendant, being property available to satisfy the said judgment (or order) as hereinbefore mentioned wheresoever they may be found within the district of this Court (except in so much as are protected by Section 126 of the Act),* the sum stated at the foot of this warrant, being the amount due to the Plaintiff under the said judgment [or order], together

with the costs of this execution ; and to pay what you shall have so levied to the Clerk of this Court, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon the execution thereof.

Given under the seal of the Court this day of , 19 .

By the Court,

Clerk of the Court.

To the Bailiff of the said Court.

Amount for which judgment [or order] was obtained ...	£	s.	d.
Paid into Court			
Remaining due			
Fee for issuing this warrant ...			
Total amount to be levied [with fees for execution of warrant, as indorsed hereon]			
With Bailiff's fees for executing this warrant			

*Protected by Section 126 :—“ Wearing apparel of such person to the value of five pounds and of her family to the value of two pounds for each member thereof dependent on her ; bedding to the value of five pounds, and an additional sum of one pound for each member of her family dependent on her. Implements of trade to the value of five pounds. Family photographs and portraits.”

111.—NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR SALE OF GOODS OTHERWISE THAN BY AUCTION.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned A.B., the execution creditor [or execution debtor] herein, shall on the day of at o'clock in the noon, at [state where application will be made], apply to the Magistrate [or to the Clerk] of this Court for an order that a sale of the goods seized under the execution herein may be made otherwise than by public auction, that is to say [e.g., by private sale to [state name of intending purchaser, if known]].

The grounds of the application are as follows [state the grounds].

A.B.

To the Bailiff
and to E.F., G.H., etc. [name the other person to be served].

112.—NOTICE OF NON-EXECUTION OF WARRANT OR ORDER OF COMMITMENT.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that the warrant of execution [or order of commitment] in this action has not been executed within one calendar month from the day of its delivery to me, for the following reasons [state reasons].

Bailiff to the Local Court
of holden at
To the Clerk of the Local Court
of holden at

113.—NOTICE OF RETURN TO WARRANT OF EXECUTION.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that the bailiff has made a return to the execution herein, as follows :—

Satisfied

[Nulla bona.

Or as the case may be.]

114.—NOTICE OF LEVY UNDER EXECUTION IN RESPECT OF A JUDGMENT FOR A SUM EXCEEDING £20.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that the warrant of execution issued against the goods of the Defendant has been duly executed, and that the proceeds thereof of now left in my hands, after deduction of £ for the costs of execution, amount to the sum of £ , which will be duly retained by me for fourteen days pursuant to the provisions of “ The Bankruptcy Act, 1892.”

Bailiff.

To the Clerk of the Local Court of held at
And to the Plaintiff.

115.—NOTICE OF RECEIVING ORDER.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that having received notice that a receiving order has been made under “ The Bankruptcy Act, 1892,” against the Defendant, I have withdrawn from possession of the goods seized under the warrant of execution issued against the defendant [and have delivered the same to the official receiver or trustee under the said order.]

Bailiff.

To the Clerk.

116.—PRÆCIPUE FOR JUDGMENT SUMMONS.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

J.S. No.

I APPLY for the issue of a Judgment Summons against the said Defendant in respect of a Judgment [or Order] of this Court [or of the Local Court of] held at obtained on the day of , 19 , for £ and £ costs.

And I undertake to prove to the satisfaction of the Court, at the hearing, that the Judgment Debtor has, or has had since the date of the Judgment [or Order], the means to pay the sum in respect of which he has made default, and that he has refused or neglected, or refuses or neglects, to pay the said sum.

I am aware that if I do not prove the same accordingly that I shall have to pay the costs of this Summons.

Dated this day of , 19 .
Judgment Creditor [or his Solicitor].

Amount of Judgment for Order and Costs	£	:	:
Add Costs of previous Judgment Summons and all other Costs previous to this application	£	:	:
	£	:	:

Deductions	£	:	:
Amount paid since judgment otherwise than under execution against the goods and land	£	:	:
Under execution against the goods and land after deducting costs of execution	£	:	:
Amount not required to be paid before the date of this application	£	:	:
Amount for which the debtor has undergone imprisonment	£	:	:

Costs of this Summons	£	:	:
Amount due	£	:	:

117.—AFFIDAVIT FOR LEAVE TO ISSUE JUDGMENT SUMMONS AGAINST DEFENDANT IN CERTAIN CASES.

(Heading as in Form 3.)

I, _____ of _____ the above-named Plaintiff, [or I, _____ of _____] make oath and say as follows:—
1. On the _____ day of _____, 19____, I [or the Plaintiff] obtained a judgment [or an order] in this Court for the sum of £ _____ [or for £ _____ including costs] against the above-named Defendant, and the same [or £ _____ : part thereof] is still unsatisfied [and instalments of _____ are now in arrear.]

2. The said Defendant now lives at _____

3. The said Defendant carries on the business of a _____ in a _____ at _____ [or The said Defendant is now employed as a _____ at _____]

4. I apply to the Court for leave to issue a judgment summons against the said Defendant in respect of the non-payment of the said sum remaining unsatisfied and in arrear as above mentioned.

Sworn at _____ this _____ day of _____
One thousand nine hundred and _____ Before me

Clerk or J.P.
Leave granted [or refused].

Magistrate or Clerk.

*State any circumstances showing that he has means to pay.

118.—JUDGMENT SUMMONS ON A JUDGMENT OR ORDER OF A LOCAL COURT.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

WHEREAS the Plaintiff obtained a judgment [or if no judgment has been obtained, or if a fresh order has been obtained upon a judgment, an order] against the above-named Defendant in this Court [or in the Local Court held at _____] on the _____ day of _____, 19____, for the payment of £ _____ for debt [or, damages] and costs, forthwith [or on the _____ day of _____, 19____, or by instalments of _____ for every _____ days], and subsequent costs have been incurred in pursuance thereof and allowed by the Magistrate, amounting to _____:

And whereas default has been made in payment of the sum of _____ payable in pursuance of the said judgment [or order], and the Plaintiff has required this judgment summons to be issued against you the Defendant (*):

You are therefore hereby summoned to appear personally in this Court at [place where Court holden] on the _____ day of _____, 19____, at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, to be examined on oath by the Court touching the means you have or have had since the date of the said judgment [or order] to satisfy the sum payable in pursuance of the said judgment [or order]; and also to show cause why you should not be committed to prison for such default.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

To the Defendant (*).

Clerk of the Court.

*If the summons is issued against some or one only of several Defendants, name them or him.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of judgment [or order] and costs						
Deduct:—Amounts (if any) in respect of which an order of commitment was made and Defendant was imprisoned before date of order						
Add:—Costs of previous judgment summonses, hearings and commitments (if any) since date of judgment [or order] allowed by the Magistrate						
Deduct:— Paid into Court, Led. Fo. otherwise than under execution against the goods						
under execution against the goods (after deducting costs of execution)						
Amounts in respect of which an order of commitment has been made since date of judgment [or order], and in respect of which defendant has been or may be imprisoned						
Amounts which were not required to have been paid before the date of this summons [see note (a) below]						
Sum in payment of which Defendant has made default						
Costs of this summons ...						
Amount upon the payment of which no further proceedings will be had until default in payment of next instalment (if any) ...						

(a.) Where a fresh order has been made after Defendant has been committed and imprisoned, this amount will be the difference between the amount of the instalments in arrear at the date of the summons and the whole sum payable under the fresh order, exclusive of the amount in respect of which Defendant was imprisoned before the order.

119.—MEMORANDUM TO BE PRINTED AT FOOT OF OR ANNEXED TO JUDGMENT SUMMONS WHERE TRAVELLING EXPENSES ARE PAID OR TENDERED TO THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

In default of your attendance you will be liable to a fine or arrest under Section 63 and 64 of the Act, such fine enforceable in the manner prescribed by Section 157 of the Act.

120.—AFFIDAVIT WHERE JUDGMENT SUMMONS IS SOUGHT ON A JUDGMENT OR ORDER OF A COURT OTHER THAN A LOCAL COURT.

In the Local Court of Western Australia, held at _____

In the matter of a judgment [or order] of the Supreme Court [or as the case may be].
Between _____

A.B.
[Address,
Description].
C.D.
[Address,
Description].

Plaintiff.

and

Defendant.

I, A.B., the above-mentioned Plaintiff, make oath and say

1. That on _____ the day of _____, 19____, I obtained a judgment [or an order] in (here set forth the style of the Court in which the judgment or order was obtained) against C.D., the above-named Defendant, for the payment of the sum of _____

2. That there is still due under the said judgment [or order] the sum of _____

3. I apply for the issue of a judgment summons against the above-named Defendant in respect of the non-payment of the said sum of _____

Sworn at _____
etc.

121.—JUDGMENT SUMMONS ON A JUDGMENT OR ORDER OF A COURT OTHER THAN A LOCAL COURT.

In the Local Court of Western Australia, held at _____

No. of Judgment Summons. _____

(Continue Heading as in Form 2.)

WHEREAS the Plaintiff obtained a judgment [or an order] against the above-named Defendant in the Supreme Court [or as the case may be] on the _____ day of _____, 19____, for the sum of £ _____, and there is now due and payable under the said judgment [or order] the sum of £ _____

And whereas the Plaintiff has required this judgment summons to be issued against you the Defendant [if the summons is issued against some or one only of several defendants name them or him],

You are therefore hereby summoned to appear personally in this Court at [place where Court held] on the _____ day of _____, 19____, at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, to be examined touching the means you have or have had since the date of the said judgment [or order] to satisfy the sum payable in pursuance of the said judgment [or order]; and also to show cause why you should not be committed to prison for such default.

Dated the _____ day of _____, 19____.

To the Defendant (*).

Clerk of the Court.

*If the summons is issued against some or one only of several defendants, name them or him.

	£	s.	d.
Amount remaining due under judgment [or order]... ..			
Cost of summons			
Total amount	£		

122.—AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO ISSUE A JUDGMENT SUMMONS ON A JUDGMENT OR ORDER AGAINST A FIRM, OR A PERSON CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN A NAME OTHER THAN HIS OWN.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 3.)

I, _____ of _____ the above-named Plaintiff (or _____) make oath and say as follows:—

1. On the _____ day of _____, 19____, I (or the above-named Plaintiff) obtained judgment (or an order) in this action in this Court (or in the _____ Court of _____) held at _____, against the defendants _____ (or _____), for the sum of £ _____ (and costs), and there is now due and payable to me (or to the above-named Plaintiff) under the said judgment (or order) the sum of £ _____

2. I am informed and believe that of , was at the time of the judgment (or order) a partner in the said firm of or the sole member of the said firm of or carrying on business on his own behalf in the name of

3. I verily believe that the said is well able to pay the sum aforesaid now due and payable under the said judgment (or order)

I am duly authorised by the Plaintiff to make this affidavit on his behalf.

123.—AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO ISSUE A JUDGMENT SUMMONS FOR SERVICE BY THE BAILIFF OF A FOREIGN COURT ON A JUDGMENT OR ORDER AGAINST A FIRM, OR A PERSON CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN A NAME OTHER THAN HIS OWN.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 3.)

I, of , the above-named Plaintiff (or make oath and say, as follows:—

1. On the day of , 19 , I (or the Plaintiff) obtained a judgment (or order) in this action in this Court (or in the Court of , held at) against the above-named defendants for the sum of £ (and costs) and there is now due and payable under the said judgment (or order) the sum of £

2. I am informed and believe that of , was at the date of the judgment (or order) a partner in the said firm of (or the sole member of the said firm of , or carrying on business on his own behalf in the name of)

3. The said now lives at .

4. The said firm of (or the said) carry (or carries) on the business of

5. I verily believe that the said is well able to pay the sum aforesaid now due and payable under the said judgment (or order) and I am duly authorised by the Plaintiff to make this affidavit on his behalf.

124.—JUDGMENT SUMMONS ON A JUDGMENT OR ORDER OF A LOCAL COURT AGAINST A FIRM OR A PERSON CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN A NAME OTHER THAN HIS OWN.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

To G.H., of [state the name, address, and description of one of the persons alleged to be partners in the firm against whom the judgment or order was obtained, or of the person alleged to be the sole member thereof, or of the person alleged to be carrying on business on a name other than his own].

Whereas the Plaintiff obtained judgment [or an order] against the defendants by and in the name of the firm of C.D. & Co. [or as the case may be] above described in this Court [or in the local court of held at] on the day of for the sum of £ [and costs] and there is now due and payable under the said judgment [or order] from the said C.D. & Co. to the said the sum of £

And whereas the said A.B. has filed an affidavit in this Court, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, wherein it is deposed that you the said G.H. are one of the partners in the said firm of defendants C.D. & Co. [or that you the said G.H. are the sole member of the said firm of C.D. & Co., or that you carry on business on your own behalf in the name of J.K.]

You are therefore hereby summoned to appear personally in this Court at [place where court held] on the day of , 19 , at the hour of in the noon, to be examined on oath by the court touching the means you have or have had since the date of the judgment [or order] to satisfy the sum payable in pursuance of the said judgment [or order]; and also to show cause why you should not be committed to prison for default in payment of the said sum.

And take notice that if you deny that you are one of the partners in the said firm of defendants C.D. & Co. [or that you are the sole member of the said firm of C.D. & Co., or that you carry on business on your own behalf in the same name of J.K.] you must appear at this Court on the day and at the hour above mentioned, and that in default of your so appearing you will be deemed to admit that you are one of the partners in such firm [or that you are the sole member of the said firm of C.D. & Co., or that you carry on business on your own behalf in the name of J.K.] and your own liability to pay the amount due and payable under such judgment [or order].

Dated this day of , 19 .

To the Defendant (*).

Clerk of the Court.

*If the summons is issued against some or one only of several Defendants, name them or him.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of judgment [or order] and costs						

Deduct:—Amounts (if any) in respect of which an order of commitment was made and defendant was imprisoned before date of order

Add:—Costs of previous judgment summonses, hearings and commitments (if any) since date of judgment [or order], allowed by the Magistrate

Deduct:—
Paid into Court, Led.
Fo. otherwise than under execution against the goods

under execution against the goods (after deducting costs of execution)

Amounts in respect of which an order of commitment has been made since date of judgment [or order], and in respect of which defendant has been or may be imprisoned

Amounts which were not required to have been paid before the date of summons (see note (a) below)

Sum in payment of which defendant has made default

Costs of this summons

Amount upon the payment of which no further proceedings will be had until default in payment of next instalment (if any)

(a.) Where a fresh order has been made after defendant has been committed and imprisoned, this amount will be the difference between the amount of the instalments in arrear at the date of the summons and the whole sum payable under the fresh order, exclusive of the amount in respect of which defendant was imprisoned before the order.

[N.B.—This summons is available against one person only, and where an order for payment by instalments has been made, part only of which are due, must be modified in accordance with the facts].

125.—AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE OF JUDGMENT SUMMONS.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form No. 3.)

I, of , the above-named plaintiff [or as the case may be], make oath and say—

That I did, on the day of , 19 , at , duly serve the above-named Defendant , with a judgment summons, a true copy whereof is hereunto annexed, marked "A" [add, if so] with a copy of affidavit annexed, by delivering the same personally to the said defendant.

[Add if travelling expenses paid or tendered with judgment summons]. That I paid or tendered to the said , at the same time and place, the sum of , for the expenses.

[Indorse the copy judgment summons thus: This paper, marked "A," is the copy referred to in the annexed affidavit].

126.—AFFIDAVIT WHERE JUDGMENT SUMMONS IS SOUGHT ON A JUDGMENT OF ANOTHER LOCAL COURT.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 3.)

I, the above-named Plaintiff, make oath and say:—

1. That on the day of , 19 , I obtained a against the above-named Defendant for payment of the sum of

2. That there is still due on the said the sum of

127.—ORDER UPON A JUDGMENT SUMMONS ALTERING ORIGINAL ORDER OF JUDGMENT.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

WHEREAS the Plaintiff obtained a judgment [or order] against the Defendant in the Local Court of held at on the day of , 19 , for the payment of £ together with £ for costs, and in payment thereof [or of , part thereof] the Defendant has made default:

And whereas a summons was, at the instance of the Plaintiff, duly issued out of this Court, by which the Defendant was required to appear personally at this Court on the day of , 19 , to be examined on oath touching the means he had then or had had since the date of the [Judgment (or order)] to pay the said sum, which summons was proved to this Court to have been personally and duly served on the Defendant:

It is ordered that the Defendant do pay the amount still due on the said Judgment, and the costs of the said summons and its hearing, as stated at the foot of this Order, to the Clerk of this Court, by instalments of £ for every days: the first payment to be made on the day of , 19 .

Given under the seal of the Court, this day of , 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

	£	s.	d.
Amount on Judgment or Order remaining due			
Costs of Judgment Summons and its hearing			

128.—ORDER ON JUDGMENT SUMMONS ALTERING ORIGINAL ORDER OR JUDGMENT WHEN OBTAINED IN SUPREME COURT.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

WHEREAS the Plaintiff obtained a judgment [or an order] against the Defendant in the Supreme Court, on the day of , for the sum of £ , and there is now due and payable under the said judgment [or order] the sum of

[Proceed as in Form 127, omitting first paragraph.]

129.—ORDER OF COMMITMENT ON JUDGMENT SUMMONS.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

J.S. No.

To the Bailiff of the said Court and all Peace Officers, within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and to the Superintendent or Keeper of the [Prison used by the Court]. WHEREAS the Plaintiff obtained a judgment [or an order] against the Defendant in the Local Court of held at on the day of , 19 , for the payment of £ together with £ for costs, and in payment thereof [or of , part thereof] the Defendant has made default :

And whereas a summons was, at the instance of the Plaintiff, duly issued out of this Court, by which the Defendant was required to appear personally at this Court on the day of , 19 , to be examined on oath touching the means he had then or had had since the date of the judgment [or order], to pay the said sum, and to show cause why he should not be committed to prison for such default, which summons was proved to this Court to have been personally and duly served on the Defendant :

And whereas, at the hearing of the said summons, it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant now has [or has had since the date of the judgment (or order)] the means to pay the sum in respect of which he made default as aforesaid, and has refused [or neglected], [or then refused or neglected] to pay the same, and the Defendant has shown no cause why he should not be committed to prison. Now, therefore, it is ordered that the Defendant shall be committed to prison for days unless he shall sooner pay the sum stated below as that upon the payment of which he is to be discharged, or shall file such affidavit as is mentioned in Order XXVI., Rule 43 of the Local Court Rules.

These, are, therefore, to require you, the said Bailiff and others, to take the Defendant, and to deliver him to the Superintendent or Keeper of the [Prison used by the Court] and you the said Superintendent or Keeper to receive the Defendant, and him safely keep in the said prison for days from the arrest under this order, or until he shall be sooner discharged by due course of law.

Given under the seal of this [Insert date of order] day of , 19 . Clerk of the Court.

Amount of judgment or order, including costs	
Paid into Court (if under execution against the goods deduct costs of execution)	
Amount unpaid and due on judgment	
Deduct amount of instalments at per month, which were not required to have been paid before the date of this warrant	
Costs of judgment summons and fees for issuing this order	
Bailiff's fees	

Amount upon the payment of which the prisoner is to be discharged

This order remains in force one year from the date thereof.

130.—ORDER OF COMMITMENT ON JUDGMENT OR ORDER OF A COURT OTHER THAN A LOCAL COURT.

(Heading as in Form 21.)

To the Bailiff of the said Court and all Peace Officers within the jurisdiction of the said Court, to the Superintendent or Keeper of the [Prison used by the Court].

WHEREAS the Plaintiff obtained a Judgment [or an order] against the Defendant in the [Supreme Court, or as the case may be] on the day of for the sum of £ and there is now due and payable on the said Judgment the sum of £

And whereas a summons was, at the instance of the Plaintiff, duly issued out of this Court, by which the Defendant was required to appear personally at this Court on the day of 19 , to be examined on oath touching the means he had then or has had since the date of the [Judgment, or order] to pay the said sum which summons was proved to this Court to have been personally and duly served on the Defendant :

And whereas, at the hearing of the said summons, it has now been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant now has [or has had since the date of the judgment (or order)] the means to pay the sum in respect of which he made default as aforesaid, and refuses [or has refused or neglected] to pay the same ; and the Defendant has shown no cause why he should not be committed to prison :

Now, therefore, it is ordered, that the Defendant shall be committed to prison for days, unless he shall sooner pay the sum stated below as that upon the payment of which he is to be discharged, or shall file such affidavit as is mentioned in Order XXVI., Rule 43 of the Local Court Rules.

These are, therefore, to require you the said Bailiff, and others, to take the Defendant and to deliver him to the Superintendent or Keeper of the [Prison used by the Court], and you the said Superintendent or Keeper to receive the Defendant, and him safely keep in the said prison for days from the arrest under this order, or until he shall be sooner discharged by due course of law.

Given under the seal of this day of , 19 . Clerk of the Court.

Amount of Judgment or Order, remaining due	
Costs of Judgment summons and Fees for issuing this Order	
Bailiff's fees	

Amount upon the payment of which the Prisoner is to be discharged

This order remains in force one year from the date thereof.

131.—ORDER ON JUDGMENT SUMMONS ON A JUDGMENT OR ORDER AGAINST A FIRM, OR A PERSON CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN A NAME OTHER THAN HIS OWN, ALTERING THE ORIGINAL JUDGMENT OR ORDER.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

WHEREAS the Plaintiff obtained a judgment [or an order] against the Defendants by and in the name of above described in this Court [or in the Local Court of held at or in the Supreme Court or as the case may be] on the day of , 19 , for the sum of £ [and costs], and there is now due and payable under the said judgment [or order] from the said Defendants to the said Plaintiff the sum of £ :

And whereas the said Plaintiff having filed an affidavit in this Court, wherein it was alleged that [state the name, address, and description of one of the persons alleged to be partners in the firm against whom the judgment or order was obtained, or of the person alleged to be the sole member thereof, or of the person alleged to be carrying on business in a name other than his own] was liable as one of the partners in [or the sole member of] the said firm of [or as the person carrying on business on his own behalf in the name of] to pay the sum payable under the said judgment [or order]; a summons was, at the instance of the said Plaintiff, duly issued out of this Court, by which the said was required to appear personally at this Court on the day of , 19 , to be examined on oath touching the means he had then or had had since the date of the said judgment [or order] to pay the said sum of , and notice was thereby given to the said that if he denied that he was liable as one of the partners in [or the sole member of] the said firm of [or as the person carrying on business on his own behalf in the name of] to pay the sum payable under the said judgment [or order] he must appear at this Court on the day above mentioned, and that in default of his so appearing he would be deemed to admit his liability as aforesaid to pay the amount due and payable under the said judgment [or order] :

And whereas the said summons came on for hearing this day, and the said summons has been proved to this Court to have been personally and duly served on the said :

And whereas the said did not appear at the hearing of the said summons :

[or And whereas the said appeared at the hearing of the said summons, and admitted his liability as one of the partners in [or the sole member of] the said firm of or as the person carrying on business on his own behalf in the name of] to pay the sum payable under the said judgment [or order] :

[or And whereas the said appeared at the hearing of the said summons, and denied that he was liable as one of the partners in [or the sole member of] the said firm of [or as the person carrying on business on his own behalf in the name of] to pay the sum payable under the said judgment [or order], but proof has been made to the satisfaction of the Court that the said is liable as one of the partners in [or the sole member of] the said firm of [or as the person carrying on business on his own behalf in the name of] to pay the said sum :

It is ordered that the said do pay the amount still due on the said judgment [or order] and the costs of the said summons and its hearing, as stated at the foot of this order, to the Clerk of this Court, by instalments of £ for every days : the first payment to be made on the day of , 19 .

Given, etc.,

(Conclusion as in Form 129.)

132.—ORDER OF COMMITMENT ON A JUDGMENT SUMMONS ON A JUDGMENT OR ORDER AGAINST A FIRM, OR A PERSON CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN A NAME OTHER THAN HIS OWN.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

To the Bailiff of the said Court, and all Peace Officers within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and to the Superintendent of the [Prison used by the Court].

WHEREAS the Plaintiff obtained a judgment [or an order] against the Defendants by and in the name of above described in this Court [or in the Local Court held at or in the Supreme Court, or as the case may be] on the day of , 19 , for the sum of £ [and costs], and there is now due and payable under the said judgment [or order] from the said Defendants to the said Plaintiff the sum of £

And whereas the said Plaintiff having filed an affidavit in this Court, wherein it was alleged that [state the name, address, and description of one of the persons alleged to be partners in the firm against whom the judgment or order was obtained, or of the person alleged to be the sole member thereof, or of the person alleged to be carrying on business in a name other than his own] was liable as one of the partners in [or the sole member of] the said firm of [or as the person carrying on business on his own behalf in the name of] [to pay the sum payable under the said judgment [or order] a summons was, at the instance of the said Plaintiff, duly issued out of this Court, by which the said

was required to appear personally at this Court on the day of 19 , to be examined on oath touching the means he had then or had had since the date of the said judgment [or order] to pay the sum due and payable under the said judgment [or order], and also to show cause why he should not be committed to prison for default in payment of the said sum, and notice was thereby given to the said that if he denied that he was liable as one of the partners in [or the sole member of] the said firm of [or as the person carrying on business on his own behalf in the name of] [to pay the sum payable under the said judgment [or order] he must appear at this Court on the day above mentioned, and that in default of his so appearing he would be deemed to admit his liability as aforesaid to pay the amount due and payable under the said judgment [or order].

And whereas the said summons came on for hearing this day, and the said summons has been proved to this Court to have been personally and duly served on the said :

And whereas the said did not appear at the hearing of the said summons :

[or And whereas the said appeared at the hearing of the said summons, and admitted his liability as one of the partners in [or the sole member of] the said firm of [or as the person carrying on business on his own behalf in the name of] [to pay the sum payable under the said judgment [or order] :

[or And whereas the said appeared at the hearing of the said summons, and denied that he was liable as one of the partners in [or the sole member of] the said firm of [or as the person carrying on business on his own behalf in the name of] [to pay the sum payable under the said judgment [or order], but proof has been made to the satisfaction of the Court that the said is liable as one of the partners in [or the sole member of] the said firm of [or as the person carrying on business on his own behalf in the name of] [to pay the said sum] :

And whereas at the hearing of the said summons it has now been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the said now has [or has had since the date of the said judgment [or order]] the means to pay the sum due and payable under the said judgment [or order], and refuses [or neglects] [or has refused or neglected] to pay the same, and the said has shown no cause why he should not be committed to prison :

Now, therefore, it is ordered that for such default as aforesaid the said shall be committed to prison for days, unless he shall sooner pay the sum stated below as that upon payment of which he is to be discharged, or shall file such affidavit as is mentioned in Order XXVI., Rule 43 of the Local Court Rules.

These are therefore to require you the said Bailiff, and others, to take the said , and to deliver him to the of the [prison used by the Court], and you the said to receive the said and him safely keep in the said prison for days from the arrest under this order, or until he shall be sooner discharged by due course of law.

Given, etc. [conclusion as in Form 129].

133.—NOTICE OF AN ORDER UNDER A JUDGMENT SUMMONS.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

J.S. No.

TAKE notice that an order was this day made against you in this matter for the payment of £ : , the amount now due and payable under a Judgment of this Court (or of the Court of , at the rate of per , the first instalment to be paid on the day of , 19 .

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

All moneys under this Order must be paid into Court.

To the above-named

134.—NOTICE TO DEBTOR WHERE ORDER OF COMMITMENT MADE, BUT DIRECTED TO BE SUSPENDED.

(Heading as in Form No. 1.)

J.S. No.

TAKE NOTICE that an order of commitment for your imprisonment for days was this day made by the Magistrate of this Court.

The order will not be put in force if the sum stated below is paid into Court on or before the day of , 19 , [or by instalments of £ for every days, the first payment to be made on the day of , 19 .

In default of payment within the time above mentioned [or of any instalment], an order may issue for your imprisonment for the period above mentioned unless you shall sooner pay the whole amount remaining due under the said order and poundage on the order.

Dated the day of , 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

To the judgment debtor [naming him].

All moneys under this order must be paid into Court.

135.—AFFIDAVIT UNDER ORDER XXVI., RULE 43.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 3.)

I, C.D., of make oath and say :—

1. That under "The Local Courts Act, 1904," an order for my committal was made by the above Court [or the Local Court of held at , for making default in payment of £ , due from me in pursuance of an order [or Judgment] of the [here insert the Court in which Order or Judgment was given].

2. That on the day of , 19 , I was adjudicated a bankrupt [or That on the day of , 19 , a receiving order was made for the protection of my estate].

3. That the receiving order [or the order of adjudication] was published in the *Government Gazette* on the day of .

4. That the debt, in respect of which the above order [or Judgment] was given, was provable under the bankruptcy.

[or
2. That the special resolution mentioned in Section 8 of "The Bankruptcy Act Amendment Act, 1898," [or the extraordinary resolution mentioned in Section 7 of "The Bankruptcy Act, Amendment Act, 1898"], has been duly passed and was filed in the Supreme Court on the day of .

[or
2. That on the day of , 19 , an order for the administration of my estate was made by the [here insert the Court by which the Order was made] under the provisions of Section 111 of "The Bankruptcy Act, 1892," as shown by the certificate of the Clerk of that Court hereto annexed.]

3. That the debt in respect of which the above judgment [or order] was given [or made] was due at the date of the said resolution [or order for administration, and has been notified to the said Court as appears from the said certificate.]

Sworn at

136.—CERTIFICATE UNDER ORDER XXVI., RULE 45.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I HEREBY certify that an order for the administration of the estate of C.D. of [here insert address and description of debtor] was made by this Court under the provisions of Section 111 of "The Bankruptcy Act, 1892," on the day of , 19 , and that a debt of £ has been notified by the said C.D. to the Court as being due from him at the date of the said Order to [here insert the name address, and description of the creditor whose name the debtor wishes to be inserted].

Clerk of the Court.

137.—REQUEST BY CREDITOR FOR DISCHARGE OF PRISONER.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I, the undersigned A.B., the Plaintiff in this action, request that the Defendant C.D., if still in custody, may be discharged.

A.B.

To the Clerk of the Court.

138.—CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT BY PRISONER.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I HEREBY certify that the Defendant, who was committed to my [or your] custody by virtue of an order of commitment under the seal of this Court [or of the Local Court held at , bearing date the day of 19 , has paid and satisfied the sum of money for the non-payment whereof he was so committed, together with all costs due and payable by him in respect thereof ; [add, where the certificate is sent by the Clerk, and that the Defendant may, in respect of such Order, be forthwith discharged out of your custody].

Dated [or given under the seal of the Court] this day of , 19 .
Superintendent of the Prison
[or Clerk of the Local Court held at .]

To the of [or the Clerk of the Local Court held at .]

139.—CERTIFICATE BY CLERK FOR DISCHARGE OF JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I HEREBY certify that the Defendant, who was committed to your custody by virtue of an order of commitment under the seal of this Court [or the Local Court held at , bearing date the day of , 19 , has filed an Affidavit in this Court, stating that [here insert statement in Affidavit] ; and that the Defendant may, in respect of such Order, be forthwith discharged out of your custody.

Given under the seal of the Court this

day of , 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

To the of the [prison used by the Court.]

140.—NOTICE OF ARREST OF DEBTOR UNDER COMMITMENT ORDER.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 1.)

No. C.O.
 TAKE NOTICE that on the _____ day of _____, 19____, I arrested the execution debtor, and conveyed him to [state prison where debtor imprisoned].

Bailiff.

To the Clerk of the Court.

141.—INDORSEMENT OF AN ORDER OF COMMITMENT ISSUED IN A FOREIGN COURT.

To the Bailiff of the Local Court at _____
 TAKE NOTICE that in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-five of "The Local Courts Act, 1904," this order of commitment has been sent to me, and issued by me to you as the bailiff of this Court, and that the debtor, if apprehended, is to be conveyed to the prison named in the said warrant, and is to be there kept for the time mentioned in the order of commitment, unless sooner discharged by law.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.
 Clerk of the Local Court at _____

142.—AFFIDAVIT TO GROUND GARNISHEE ORDER.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form No. 3.)

I, _____ the
 of _____ the
 above-named Plaintiff [or the Solicitor or Agent for the above-named Plaintiff] make oath and say:—

1. That I, [or the above-named Plaintiff] on the _____ day of _____ last past recovered Judgment in the Local Court held at _____ against the above-named Defendant for the sum of £____, and costs.

2. That the said Judgment is still wholly unsatisfied [or is still unsatisfied to the extent of the sum of £____].

3. That _____ of _____ is indebted to the said Defendant in the sum of £____.

4. That the said _____ resides at _____

143.—SUMMONS TO GARNISHEE.

In the Local Court of Western Australia held at _____

	No. of Plaintiff.
A.B., [Address and description].	Plaintiff,
and	
C.D., [Address and description].	Defendant,
and	
M.N. [Address and description].	Garnishee.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff at a Court held at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 19____, recovered judgment [or obtained an order] against C.D., of [name, address, and description] for the sum of £____ for debt [or damages] and costs, [or for payment of the sum of £____ and £____ for costs] which judgment [or order] remains unsatisfied as to the sum of £____.

And whereas the Plaintiff has filed an affidavit stating that you are indebted to the said C.D. in the sum of £____.

You are hereby summoned to appear at a Court to be held at _____ on _____ day of _____, 19____, at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, to show cause why an order should not be made upon you for the payment to the Plaintiff of the

amount of the debts due and owing and accruing, from you to the said C.D., or so much thereof as will satisfy the debt due under the said judgment [or order] and the Plaintiff's costs of this proceeding:

And take notice, that from and after the service of this summons upon you all such debts are attached to answer the said judgment [or order].

And further take notice, that if you pay to the Clerk of this Court the amount of such debts, or so much thereof as will satisfy the debt due under the said judgment [or order] [and the fees and solicitor's costs indorsed on this summons] five clear days before the day upon which you are required to appear, you will incur no further costs.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Clerk of the Court.

To [the Garnishee].

	£	s.	d.
Amount remaining due under judgment [or order]
Costs of this summons
Solicitor's costs
Total amount ...	£		

This summons is issued at the instance of _____, the above-named Plaintiff [or solicitor for the above-named Plaintiff], whose address for service is _____

144.—NOTICE TO JUDGMENT DEBTOR OF PAYMENT INTO COURT BY GARNISHEE.

(Heading as in Form 143.)

TAKE NOTICE that the summons, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, was issued on the _____ day of _____, and that M.N., the Garnishee named in the said summons, has paid into Court the sum of £____.

And further take notice, that the said sum of £____ will be paid out to the Plaintiff A.B. unless you appear at this Court on the _____ day of _____ and show cause to the contrary.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

To the above-named Defendant C.D.

Clerk of the Court.

145.—JUDGMENT OR GARNISHEE SUMMONS.

(Heading as in Form 143.)

WHEREAS the Plaintiff at a Court holden at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 19____, recovered a judgment [or obtained an order] against C.D. of _____ for the sum of £____ for debt [or damages] and costs [or for the payment of the sum of £____ and £____ for costs], which judgment [or order] remains unsatisfied as to the sum of £____.

And whereas the Plaintiff having filed an affidavit stating that the above-named M.N. was indebted to the said C.D., in the sum of £____, the said M.N. was summoned to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the amount of the debts due and owing and accruing from him to the said C.D., or so much thereof as would satisfy the debt due under the said judgment [or order] and the Plaintiff's costs of this proceeding:

And whereas the said M.N. has failed to appear before the Court this day [or has appeared before the Court this day and has failed to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay such debts [or has shown sufficient cause why he should not be ordered to pay such debts] to the Plaintiff:

If the Plaintiff is allowed his costs of the garnishee proceedings out of the debts found due from the Garnishee to the Defendant, and the amount of such debts, after deducting any costs which the Garnishee is allowed to deduct from the amount due from him to the Defendant, is not sufficient to satisfy such costs and the amount due under the judgment or order obtained by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, proceed as follows:—

It is ordered that the Plaintiff do recover against the said M.N. the sum of £____, being the amount of the debts found due from the said M.N. to the said C.D.

[add, if so ordered, after deducting from such amount the sum of £____ which is hereby allowed to be deducted by the said M.N., from the amount of such debts for his costs of this proceeding], and that the sum of £____ so recovered be applied first in payment of the costs of the Plaintiff of this proceeding, amounting to the sum of £____, and secondly so far as the same will extend in satisfaction of the debt due under the said judgment [or order] obtained by the Plaintiff against the said C.D.

[or, If the Plaintiff is allowed his costs out of the debts, and the amount of such debts, after deducting any costs which the Garnishee is allowed to deduct from the amount due from him to the Defendant, is more than sufficient to satisfy such costs and the amount due under the judgment or order, proceed as follows:—

It is ordered that the Plaintiff do recover against the said M.N. the sum of £____, being so much of the amount of the debts found due from the said M.N. to the said C.D.

[add, if so ordered, after deducting from such amount the sum of £____ which is hereby allowed to be deducted by the said M.N., from the amount of such debts for his costs of this proceeding], as will be sufficient to satisfy the costs of the Plaintiff of this proceeding, amounting to the sum of £____ and the debt due under the said judgment [or order] obtained by the Plaintiff against the said C.D.

[or, if the Garnishee is ordered to pay costs personally, proceed as follows:—

It is ordered that the Plaintiff do recover against the said M.N. the sum of £____, being the amount of the debts found due from the said M.N. to the said C.D.

[or, if such debts exceed the debt due under the judgment or order, being so much of the amount of the debts found due from the said M.N. to the said C.D. as will be sufficient to satisfy the debt due under the said judgment [or order] obtained by the Plaintiff against the said C.D.]

And it is further ordered that the Plaintiff do recover against the said M.N. the sum of £____ for his costs of this proceeding, such last-mentioned sum to be paid by the said M.N. personally.

[or, if judgment is given for the Garnishee, proceed as follows:—

It is ordered that judgment be entered in this proceeding for the said M.N. and, if the plaintiff is ordered to pay costs, add, and that the Plaintiff do pay the sum of £____ for the costs of the said M.N. of this proceeding.]

And proceed as follows:—

And it is ordered that the said M.N. do pay the said sum of £____ [or the said sum of £____ and £____ amounting together to the sum of £____] [or that the Plaintiff do pay the said sum of £____] to the Clerk of this Court on the _____ day of _____, 19____, [or by instalments of £____ for every _____ days, the first instalment to be paid on the _____ day of _____, 19____.]

[If the Garnishee is allowed to deduct any costs from the debts due from him to the Defendant, add:—

And it is further ordered that the said M.N. be allowed the sum of £____ for his costs of this proceeding, and the said sum is hereby allowed to him in part discharge of the debts due from him to the said C.D.]

146.—EXECUTION AGAINST GARNISHEE.

(Heading as in Form 143.)

WHEREAS on the _____ day of _____, 19____, the above-named Plaintiff obtained a judgment in this Court against the above-named *M.N.*, whereby it was ordered that the plaintiff should recover against the said *M.N.* the sum of £____, being [recite the judgment entered according to Form 145], and it was thereupon ordered that the said *M.N.* should pay the sum of £____ to the Clerk on the _____ day of _____, 19____, [or by instalments of _____ for every _____ days]; and whereas default has been made in payment according to the said order: These are therefore [the same as in ordinary executions].

147.—NOTICE OF CLAIM TO GOODS TAKEN IN EXECUTION.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that *E.F.* has claimed the goods [or certain goods] [where only certain goods are claimed here enumerate them] taken in execution by me under the warrant of execution issued in this action. If you admit the title of the said *E.F.* to the said goods, and give notice thereof to me by return of post, you will not be liable for any costs incurred after the receipt by me of your notice.

Dated, etc.

Bailiff.

To the Plaintiff.

148.—NOTICE BY EXECUTION CREDITOR OF ADMISSION OF TITLE OF CLAIMANT.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that I admit the title of *E.F.* to the goods seized by you under the execution issued under the judgment in this action.

Execution Creditor.

To the Bailiff.

149.—INTERPLEADER SUMMONS TO EXECUTION CREDITOR.

In the Local Court of Western Australia, held at _____

	No. of Plaintiff
<i>A.B.</i>	Between Plaintiff,
<i>C.D.</i>	and Defendant,
<i>E.F.</i>	and Claimant.

WHEREAS [here insert the name, address, and description of claimant, so far as is then known] has made claim to certain goods [or the proceeds of sale (or value) of certain goods] taken in execution under process issuing out of this Court at your instance [or certain rent alleged to be due to him in respect of, and issuing out of, the premises upon which certain goods were taken in execution under process issuing out of this Court at your instance].

You are, therefore, hereby summoned to appear at a Court to be held at _____, on the _____ day of _____, at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, when the said claim will be adjudicated upon, and such order made thereon as to the Magistrate shall seem fit.

Given under the seal of the Court this day of _____, 19____.

[SEAL.]

Clerk of the Court.

To the Plaintiff.

NOTE.—The Claimant is called upon to give the particulars of his Claim, which you may inspect on application at the office of the Clerk of this Court, four days before the day of hearing.

150.—INTERPLEADER SUMMONS TO A CLAIMANT OF GOODS.

(Heading as in 149.)

You are hereby summoned to appear at a Court to be held at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 19____, at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, to support a claim made by you to certain goods taken in execution under process issued in this action at the instance of _____, and in default of your then establishing such claim the said goods will then be sold according to the exigency of the said process; and take notice that you are hereby required, five clear days before the said day, to deliver to the officer in charge of the said process, or leave at my office, particulars of the goods which are claimed by you, and of the grounds of your claim; and in such particulars you shall set forth fully your name, address, and description; and take notice that, in the event of your not giving such particulars as aforesaid, your claim will not be heard by the Court.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.
Clerk of the Court.

To _____ of _____

NOTE.—Where claim is for rent in respect of premises in which goods are seized, alter accordingly.

151.—INTERPLEADER SUMMONS TO CLAIMANT SETTING UP CLAIM TO RENT IN RESPECT OF THE PREMISES UPON WHICH EXECUTION WAS LEVIED.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 149.)

[Name, address, and description of Claimant.]

You are hereby summoned to appear at a Court to be held at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 19____, at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, to support a claim made by you to certain rent alleged by you to be due to you in respect of and issuing out of certain premises upon which certain goods were taken in execution under process issuing out of this Court at the instance of [the execution creditor]; and in default of your then establishing such claim the said goods will then be sold, and the proceeds thereof paid over according to the exigency of the said process [or if such goods shall have been then sold or the value thereof deposited in Court, then the proceeds of such sale or the amount deposited will be paid over according to the exigency of the said process]:

And take notice that you are hereby required five clear days at least before the said day, to deliver to the bailiff, or leave at my office, two copies of the particulars of the amount of the rent claimed by you, and of the period for which and the premises in respect of which you claim such rent, and of the grounds of your claim; and in such particulars you shall set forth fully your name, address, and description; and take notice, that in the event of your not giving such particulars as aforesaid your claim will not be heard by the Court.

To [the Claimant above named].

152.—PARTICULARS OF CLAIM UNDER INTERPLEADER SUMMONS.

(Heading as in Form 149.)

TAKE NOTICE that I, *E.F.*, of [insert address and description], claim certain goods to wit [or specified in the schedule hereunder written], taken in execution under process issuing out of this Court in this action, and mentioned in the interpleader summons, and that the grounds of my claim are that the said goods were assigned to me by an indenture dated the _____, and made between the said *C.D.*, the defendant,

of the one part, and me, the said *E.F.*, the claimant, on the other part.

Dated, etc.

(Signed) *E.F.*, Claimant.

To the execution creditor, and the
Bailiff of this Court.

153.—PARTICULARS OF CLAIM FOR RENT UNDER INTERPLEADER SUMMONS.

(Heading as in Form 149.)

TAKE NOTICE that *C.D.*, the Defendant, is my tenant of [describe the premises] situate at _____, and that the goods taken in execution under process issuing out of this Court in this action, and mentioned in the interpleader summons, were in and upon the said [house and premises], and that there was at the date of the said execution due to me from the said *C.D.* the sum of £____ for [one year's] rent of the said [house and premises], and that the same is still due and owing from the said *C.D.* to me, and that I claim payment of the said sum of £____ out of the proceeds of the said execution.

Dated this _____ day of _____
(Signed)

E.F. [name, address, and description]

To the execution creditor, and the
Bailiff of this Court.

154.—ORDER ON AN INTERPLEADER SUMMONS WHERE THE CLAIM IS NOT ESTABLISHED.

(Heading as in Form 149.)

It is this day adjudged touching the claim of *E.F.* to certain goods [or the proceeds of sale [or value] of certain goods taken in execution under process issuing out of this Court at the instance of [the execution creditor], [or to certain rent alleged to be due to him in respect of and issuing out of certain premises upon which certain goods were taken in execution under process issuing out of this Court at the instance of the said [execution creditor], that the said goods [or proceeds of sale [or value] are not the property of the said *E.F.* [or that there is no rent due to the said *E.F.*]

And it is ordered that the said *E.F.* do pay the sum of £____ for costs to the Clerk of this Court, for the use of the said [execution creditor], on or before the _____ day of _____, 19____.

[Here insert directions as to the payment of the hearing fee, and directions as to any claim for possession fees, or other charges or expenses; also directions as to how any moneys paid into Court.]

And it is ordered that the said *E.F.* do, on or before the _____ day of _____, pay the sum of £____, being the fee payable on the hearing of this proceeding estimated on the sum of £____, to the Clerk of this Court:

And it is ordered that out of the sum of £____ paid into Court in this proceeding by the bailiff, being the value of the said goods deposited by the said *E.F.* with the said bailiff [or being the proceeds of the sale by the said bailiff of the said goods] the sum of £____ be paid to the said bailiff for possession money and charges in respect of the said execution, and that the balance of the said sum of £____ be paid to the said [execution creditor] in satisfaction, so far as the same will extend, of the sum in respect of which the said execution issued:

[Or, where security given for value of goods:]

And it is ordered that the said *E.F.* do, on or before the _____ day of _____, pay to the Clerk of this Court the sum of £____, being the value of the said goods, and that the default of such payment the bailiff do proceed to enforce the security given by the said *E.F.* for such value:

And it is ordered that all moneys paid by the said *E.F.* in respect of the said sum of £____, or recovered by the enforcement of the said security, be applied first in payment to the

bailiff of the possession money and charges payable to him in respect of the said execution, and then in payment to the said [execution creditor], so far as the same will extend, of the sum in respect of which the said execution issued.]

To [the claimant],
and to the Bailiff.

155.—ORDER ON AN INTERPLEADER SUMMONS
WHERE THE CLAIM IS ESTABLISHED.

(Heading as in Form 149.)

It is this day adjudged, touching the claim of E.F. to certain goods [or the proceeds of sale [or value] of certain goods] taken in execution under process issuing out of the Court at the instance of the said [execution creditor], [or to certain rent alleged to be due to him in respect of and issuing out of certain premises on which certain goods were taken in execution under process issuing out of this Court at the instance of the said [execution creditor], that the said goods [or proceeds of sale [or value] or part thereof, to wit, specifying them or it] are the property of the said E.F. [or that rent to the amount of £ is due to the said E.F.]

And it is ordered that the said [execution creditor] do pay the sum of £ for costs to the Clerk of this Court, for the use of the said E.F., on or before the day of 19 .

[Here insert directions as to the payment for the hearing fee, and directions as to any claim for possession fees, or other charges or expenses; also directions as to how any moneys paid into Court, for example, thus—

And it is ordered, that the said [execution creditor] do, on or before the day of 19 , pay the sum of £ , being the fee payable on the hearing of this proceeding, estimated on the sum of £ , to the Clerk of this Court:

And it is ordered that the sum of £ paid into Court in this proceeding by the bailiff, being the value of the said goods deposited by the said E.F. with the said bailiff [or being the proceeds of the sale by the said bailiff of the said goods and chattels] be paid to the said E.F.:

[Or, where security given for value of goods:

And it is ordered that the security given by the said E.F. for the value of the said goods and chattels be delivered up to the said E.F. to be cancelled:]

[Or, where the costs of keeping possession of the goods have been deposited with the bailiff:

And it is ordered, that the sum of £ deposited by the said E.F. with the said bailiff for the costs of keeping possession of the said goods be forthwith repaid by the said bailiff to the said E.F.:]

And it is ordered that the said [execution creditor] do, on or before the day of 19 , pay to the Clerk for the use of the bailiff the sum of £ for possession money and charges in respect of the said execution.

To [the execution creditor] and to the Bailiff.

156.—WARRANT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE
GOODS OF CLAIMANT.

(Heading as in Form 149.)

WHEREAS at a Court held at on the day of 19 , the Plaintiff, by the judgment of the said Court, recovered against the Defendant the sum of £ for debts [or damages] and for costs:

And whereas, the defendant, by an order of the Court, was ordered to pay the same to the Clerk of the Court:

And whereas default having been made in payment according to the said order, an execution issued against the goods of the defendant,

under which certain goods were seized, in respect of which E.F. of, &c., made claim, and which claim was heard and decided upon at a Court held at on the day of 19 , and it was adjudged that the goods so seized under the said execution were not the property of the said E.F. [or that certain rent alleged by the said E.F. to be due to him in respect of and issuing out of certain premises on which the said goods were seized was not so due]:

And it was ordered that the said E.F. should pay the sum of £ for costs to the Clerk of the Court, for the use of the said [Plaintiff], on or before the day of 19 .

And whereas default has been made in payment according to the said last-mentioned order:

These are therefore to require and order you forthwith to make and levy by distress and sale of the goods of the said E.F., wheresoever they may be found within the jurisdiction of this Court (except so much as are protected by Section 126 of the Act), the sum stated at the foot of this warrant, being the amount due to the Plaintiff under the said order, together with the costs of this execution; and also to seize and take any money or bank notes, and any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties or securities for the money of the said E.F., which may there be found, or such part or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy this execution and the costs of making and executing the same, and to pay what you shall have so levied to the Clerk of the Court, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon the execution thereof.

Given under the seal of the Court this day of 19 .

By the Court,

Clerk of the Court.

To the Bailiff of the said Court.

	£	s.	d.
Costs adjudged			
Paid into Court			
Remaining due			
Fee for issuing this warrant ...			
Total amount to be levied ...			
With Bailiff's fees for executing warrant			

NOTICE.—The goods are not to be sold until after the end of five days next following the day on which they were seized, unless they be of a perishable nature, or at the request of the said E.F.

Application was made to the Clerk for this warrant at minutes past the hour of in the noon of the day of 19 .

157.—AFFIDAVIT BY DEFENDANT SUED BY AN ASSIGNEE WHO HAS HAD NOTICE THAT THE ASSIGNMENT IS DISPUTED BY THE ASSIGNOR, OR BY DEFENDANT IN ACTION FOR DEBT, CHOSE IN ACTION, OR CHATTEL, WHO HAS HAD NOTICE OF ANY OPPOSING OR CONFLICTING CLAIM.

(Heading as in Form 3.)

I, C.D., of , the above-named Defendant, make oath and say, as follows:—

1. The summons in this action was issued on the day of , and was served on me on the day of .

2. The action is brought to recover the sum of £ , which is alleged to have been due from me to of , but which sum is alleged to have been assigned by the said to the Plaintiff.

[or The action is brought to recover [state what].

3. The said sum of £ [or the sum of £ , part of the sum of £] is due from me [or the said is in my possession, but I claim no interest therein, except for charges and costs].

4. I have received notice from the said [assignor] [or from , who claims under the said assignor] that he disputes the assignment of the said sum of £ [or of £ , part of the said sum of £] to the Plaintiff.

or I have received notice from of that the right to the said subject matter of this action [or to , part of the said subject matter of this action] is claimed by him.

5. I admit the claim of the Plaintiff to £ part of the said sum of £ , which is not claimed by the said [or I admit the claim of the plaintiff to , part of the said subject matter of this action, which is not claimed by the said]

6. I do not in any manner collude with the said [opposing claimant], or with the above-named Plaintiff, but I am ready to bring into Court or to pay or dispose of the said in such manner as the Court may order or direct.

Sworn, etc.

158.—INTERPLEADER SUMMONS TO ASSIGNOR OR OTHER PERSON DISPUTING ASSIGNMENT, OR PERSON MAKING, OPPOSING OR CONFLICTING CLAIM TO DEBT, CHOSE IN ACTION, OR CHATTEL SUED FOR.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

WHEREAS the Defendant in this action (copy of the summons and particulars wherein is hereto annexed) has filed an affidavit (copy whereof is also hereto annexed) stating that he has received notice from you that you dispute the assignment of the subject matter in this action [or of £ , part of the subject matter of this action] [or that you claim the subject matter in this action, or , part of the subject matter of this action]:

You are therefore summoned to appear at a Court, to be held at on the day of ; at in the noon, when the dispute or claim to the subject matter in this action will be determined, and judgment will be given determining the rights and claims of the Plaintiff, the Defendant, and yourself.

Dated this day of 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

To E.F., of, etc. [here insert name, address, and description of the person to be summoned].

NOTE.—You are called upon, five clear days at least before the day of hearing, to leave at the office of the Clerk, either three copies of a notice that you relinquish your claim, or three copies of particulars stating the grounds on which you dispute the assignment or found your claim to the subject matter of the action; and the Clerk is required to forthwith send by post one of such copies to the Plaintiff, and one other of such copies to the Defendant.

159.—NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF WHERE INTERPLEADER SUMMONS ISSUED TO ASSIGNOR OR OTHER PERSON DISPUTING ASSIGNMENT, OR PERSON MAKING, OPPOSING, OR CONFLICTING CLAIM TO DEBT, CHOSE IN ACTION, OR CHATTEL SUED FOR.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

WHEREAS the Defendant in this action has filed an affidavit (copy whereof is hereto annexed) stating that he has received notice from of , that he disputes the assignment of the subject matter in this action [or of £ , part of the subject matter of this action] [or that he claims the subject matter in this action] [or , part of the subject-matter of this action]

Take notice that a summons has been issued to the said to appear at a Court, to be held at , on the day of , at in the noon, and that the hearing of this action has been adjourned to the same place, day, and hour, when the dispute or claim to the subject matter in this action will be determined, and judgment will be given determining the rights and claims of yourself, the defendant, and the said .

Dated this day of .

Clerk of the Court.

To the above-named Plaintiff.

NOTE.—*The Claimant is called upon, five clear days at least before the day of hearing, to leave at the office of the Clerk, either three copies of a notice that he relinquishes his claim, or three copies of particulars stating the grounds on which he disputes the assignment or founds his claim to the subject matter in the action; and the Clerk is required to forthwith send by post one of such copies to the Plaintiff or his solicitor, and one other of such copies to the Defendant or his solicitor.*

160.—NOTICE TO DEFENDANT OF ISSUE OF INTERPLEADER SUMMONS.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

WHEREAS you have filed an affidavit stating that you have received notice from of , that he disputes the assignment of the subject matter in this action [or of £ , part of the subject matter of this action] [or, that he claims the subject matter in this action, or , part of the subject matter of this action]:

Take notice that a summons has been issued to the said to appear at a Court, to be held at , on the day of , at in the noon, and that the hearing of this action has been adjourned to the same place, day, and hour, when the dispute or claim to the subject matter in this action will be determined, and judgment will be given determining the rights and claims of the Plaintiff, yourself, and the said .

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

To the above-named Defendant.

NOTE.—*The Claimant is called upon, five clear days at least before the day of hearing, to leave at the office of the Clerk, either three copies of a notice that he relinquishes his claim, or three copies of particulars stating the grounds on which he disputes the assignment or founds his claim to the subject matter in the action; and the Clerk is required to forthwith send by post one of such copies to the Plaintiff and one other of such copies to the Defendant.*

161.—PARTICULARS OF GROUNDS ON WHICH ASSIGNMENT IS DISPUTED OR SUBJECT MATTER CLAIMED.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that I dispute the assignment of the subject matter in this action to the Plaintiff [or of £ , part of the subject matter of this action], and that the grounds on which I dispute the same are

[state grounds].

[or Take notice that I claim to be entitled to the subject matter in this action [or to , part of the subject matter of this action], and that the grounds of which my claim are

[state grounds].

[or Take notice that I relinquish my claim to the subject matter of this action].

E.F.

To the Clerk of the Court.

and

To the Plaintiff, A.B.,
and the Defendant, C.D.

162.—ORDER WHERE ASSIGNMENT IS ADJUDGED INVALID, OR OPPOSING CLAIM IS SUSTAINED.

In the Local Court of , held at
No. of Plaintiff
Between

A.B., Plaintiff.

and

C.D., Defendant.

and

E.F.,
made party by summons, dated the
day of , 19 .

It is this day adjudged, touching the dispute as to the assignment of the subject matter of this action to the Plaintiff, that there is no such assignment as alleged [or touching the claim of the Plaintiff to the subject matter of this action, that he has no claim thereto], and that the above-named E.F. do recover against the Plaintiff the sum of £ for costs, and that the Defendant do recover against the Plaintiff the sum of £ for costs:

And it is further adjudged that the said E.F. do recover against the Defendant the sum of £ for debt, and the sum of £ for costs, amounting together to the sum of £ :

And it is ordered that the Plaintiff do pay the said sums of £ and £ to the Clerk of this Court on the day of

And it is further ordered that the Defendant do pay the said sum of £ to the Clerk of this Court on the day of [or by instalments of £ for every days, the first instalment to be paid on the day of , 19 .]

[If the subject matter of the action is a Chose in Action, or Chattel, the order is to be framed accordingly].

163.—ORDER WHERE ASSIGNMENT IS VALID OR OPPOSING CLAIM FAILS.

(Heading as in Form 182.)

It is this day adjudged, touching the dispute as to the assignment of the subject matter of this action to the Plaintiff, that the said assignment is good [or touching the claim of the Plaintiff to the subject matter of this action, that such claim is valid] and that the Plaintiff do recover against E.F. the sum of £ for costs; and that the Defendant do recover from the said E.F. the sum of £ for costs.

It is further adjudged that the Plaintiff do recover against the Defendant the sum of £ for debt, and £ for costs, amounting together to the sum of £ .

It is ordered that E.F. do pay the sum of £ and the sum of £ to the Clerk of the Court, on the day of .

And it is further ordered that the Defendant do pay the sum of £ to the Clerk on the day of [or by instalments of £ for every days, the first instalment to be paid on the day of 190].

[If the subject matter of the action is a Chose in Action or Chattel, the order is to be framed accordingly.]

164.—ORDER WHERE ASSIGNMENT IS INVALID, OR OPPOSING CLAIM IS SUSTAINED, AND DEFENDANT FILES A COUNTER-CLAIM AGAINST PLAINTIFF.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

It is this day adjudged, touching the dispute as to the assignment of the subject matter of this action to the Plaintiff, that there is no such assignment as alleged [or touching the claim of the Plaintiff to the subject matter of this action, that he has no claim thereto], and that the counter claim of £ against the Plaintiff by the Defendant is sustained [or is not sustained.]

It is adjudged that E.F. do recover against the Defendant the sum of £ for debt, together with the sum of £ for costs, amounting together to the sum of £ .

It is further adjudged that the Defendant do recover against the Plaintiff the sum of £ in respect of his counter-claim and the sum of £ for costs, amounting together to the sum of £ [or that judgment be entered for the Plaintiff upon the counter-claim with costs].

It is ordered that the Defendant do pay the sum of £ , together with the sum of £ , to the Clerk on, etc.

It is further ordered that the Plaintiff do pay the sum of £ , and the sum of £ to the Clerk on, etc. [or that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the further sum of £ for costs of counter-claim].

[If the subject matter of the action is a Chose in Action or Chattel, the order is to be framed accordingly.]

165.—CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

I HEREBY certify that the Plaintiff [or Defendant] has paid into my hands the sum of £ [here state the proceeding which has rendered the deposit necessary].

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

166.—NOTICE OF PROPOSED SURETIES .

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that the sureties whom I propose as my security in the above action [here state the proceeding which has rendered the sureties necessary] are [here state the full names and additions of the sureties, whether householders or freeholders, and their residences for the last six months].

Dated this day of , 19 .

To the .

167.—AFFIDAVIT OF SUFFICIENCY BY SURETY.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 3.)

I, , of , one of the sureties for the Defendant, make oath and say:

1. That I am a householder [or freeholder, as the case may be], residing at

2. That I am worth property to the amount of £ (the amount required by the practice of the Court] over and above what will pay my

just debts [if security in any other action or for any other purpose, add, and every other sum for which I am now security].

3. That I am not bail or security in any other action or proceeding of for any other person [if security in any other action or actions, add, except for C.D., at the suit of E.F., in the Court of in the sum of £ , for G.H., at the suit of I.K., in the Court of £ , specifying the several actions, with the Courts in which they are brought and the sums in which he has become bound].

4. That this my property, to the amount of the said sum of £ (if security in any other action, etc., add over and above all other sums for which I am now security as aforesaid), consists of [here specify the nature and value of the property in respect of which the deponent proposes to become bondsman, as follows, stock in trade in my business of , carried on by me at , of the value of £ , good book debts owing to me to the amount of £ , furniture in my house at of the value of £ , a freehold [or leasehold] farm of the value of £ , situate at , occupied by [or a dwelling-house of the value of £ , situate at , occupied by] [or other property, particularising each description of property, with the value thereof].

5. That I have for the last six months resided at [describing the place of such residence, or if he has had more than one residence during that period, state in the same manner as above directed].

168.—NOTICE BY CLERK OF DAY AND HOUR UPON WHICH BOND TO BE EXECUTED.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that I have appointed the day of , 19 , at o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, for the and his sureties to execute the bond proposed to be given in the above action.

[To be added to notice to obligee:—And further take notice that if you have any valid objection to make to the sureties, or either of them, such objection must then be made.]

Dated this day of , 190 .
To the Plaintiff [or Defendant].

Clerk of the Court.

169.—BOND TO SECURE COSTS OF APPEAL.

Know all men by these presents that I of (address), in the State of Western Australia (description), am held and firmly bound to C.D. [address and description] his executors and administrators, in the sum of pounds to be paid to the said C.D., his executors or administrators: For which payment to be well and truly made I bind myself, my executors and administrators, by these presents.

Sealed with my seal and dated this day of , 19 .

CONDITION.

Whereas on the day of , 19 , in an action between A.B., plaintiff, and C.D., defendant, in the Local Court held at , it was adjudged [or ordered] that

And whereas the said A.B. has given notice of appeal against such judgment [or orders pursuant to Section 107 of "The Local Court, Act, 1904": And whereas according to the provisions of the said Act the said A.B. is], required to give security (to be approved by the Clerk of the Local Court) for the Costs of the said appeal. And whereas the said A.B. has agreed to give such security by the above written bond of the said M.N., and the security hereby intended to be given has been approved of by the Clerk of the said Court, as appears by his allowance in the margin hereof: Now

the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said A.B. shall, in the event of the said appeal being dismissed with costs, well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said C.D. his costs of the said appeal as allowed on taxation, then the above written obligation is to be void; or else to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered }
by the above bounden in }
the presence of }
I approve of this bond.
Clerk of the Court.

170.—NOTICE OF APPEAL.

In the Local Court at
Between
A. B., Plaintiff
(Appellant or Respondent),
and
C. D., Defendant
(Respondent or Appellant).

Take notice that the Plaintiff (or Defendant) intends to appeal against the judgment herein and requires you within days from the service hereof (or from the service of the last Notice of Appeal herein) to deliver at the address given below or post to him at that address a notice setting forth an address within the City of Perth at which service of all notices and documents in the appeal will be accepted on your behalf.

Dated the day of , 19 .
To the Defendant (or Plaintiff).
Respondent.
(To be signed by or on behalf of the party appellant.) Appellant.

Address in the City of Perth at which service of all notices and documents in the appeal will be accepted on the appellant's behalf.

171.—NOTICE OF ADDRESS FOR SERVICE.

(Title as in Form 170.)

Take notice that the respondent's address for service in the City of Perth is and that service of all notices and documents in the appeal herein will be accepted there on his behalf.

Dated, etc.
(To be signed by or on behalf of the party respondent.) Respondent.

To the Appellant.

172.—SUMMONS FOR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF LAND.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

You are hereby summoned to appear at a Local Court, to be held at , on the day of , 19 , at the hour of in the forenoon, to answer the Plaintiff wherefore you neglect or refuse to deliver up to him possession of a certain messuage with appurtenances, or part of a house, etc., or as the case may be, situate at

And take notice that the Plaintiff claims of you for rent (or mesne profits, or for rent and mesne profits) the sum of £ for a period from the day of , 19 , to the day of , 19 .

And further take notice, if you do not appear at the said Court and show cause why you do not deliver up possession as aforesaid, the Magistrate of the said Court may order that possession of the said premises be given by you to the Plaintiff on or before such day as the Magistrate shall name, and that if such order be made and be not obeyed, a warrant may issue to give possession to the Plaintiff.

Dated the day of , 19 .
(SEAL)
To the Defendant.
Clerk of the Court.

Claim for £
Cost of this Summons £
Solicitor's Costs £

TAKE NOTICE.—If the Plaintiff in this action be not your immediate landlord you must, upon your being served with this summons, or if this summons shall come to your knowledge, forthwith give notice thereof to your immediate landlord, and if you do not give such notice you will be liable, under Section 102 of the Act, to forfeit to your immediate landlord three years' rack-rent of the premises held by you of him in respect of which the summons shall have issued.

173.—SUMMONS FOR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF LAND FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

You are hereby summoned to appear at a Court to be held at , on the day of , 19 , at the hour of in the forenoon, to answer the Plaintiff why possession of a certain situate at should not be given up to the Plaintiff by reason of the rent payable in respect thereof by you being in arrear, and the Plaintiff having right by law to re-enter for the non-payment thereof.

If you shall pay to the Clerk the rent in arrear and the costs of this action as stated, at the foot of the Summons, five clear days before the day you are required to appear to this summons, this action will cease.

And take notice that if you do not pay such rent in arrear, and costs, or appear at the said Court and show cause why possession of the said should not be recovered against you, you may be ordered by the Court to give possession of such premises to the Plaintiff, and that if such order be not obeyed a warrant may issue to give possession to the Plaintiff.

Dated this day of , 19 .
To the above-named Defendant.

Clerk of the Court.

Rent in arrear £
Costs of this Summons £
Solicitor's Costs £

TAKE NOTICE.—If the Plaintiff in this action be not your immediate landlord you must, upon your being served with this Summons, or if this Summons shall come to your knowledge, forthwith give notice thereof to your immediate landlord, and if you do not give such notice you will be liable, under Section 102 of the Act, to forfeit to your immediate landlord three years' rack-rent of the premises held by you of him in respect of which the Summons shall have issued.

174.—ORDER FOR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF LAND AGAINST PERSONS HOLDING OVER.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

UPON the trial of this action at a Court held this day, it is ordered that the Defendant do give to the Plaintiff possession of a certain (messuage with appurtenances, or part of a certain house with appurtenances, or as the case may be) situate at on the day of ; and it is adjudged that the Plaintiff do recover against the Defendant the sum of £ for rent [or mesne profits] and £ costs [or, and costs to be taxed].

And it is ordered that the Defendant do pay the same to the Clerk of the Court on or before the day of , 19 .

Given under the seal of the Court this day of , 19 .

By the Court,

Clerk of the Court.

To the Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that if you do not give such possession a warrant may issue requiring the Bailiff of the Court to give possession of the said to the Plaintiff, and to levy the sum above mentioned together with further costs.

175.—ORDER FOR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF LAND FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

UPON the trial of this action at a Court held this day, it is ordered that the Defendant do give to the Plaintiff possession of a certain situate at , on or before the day of , 19 , unless the rent in arrear for the said premises, amounting to £ , and the costs of this action, be paid into Court before such day of , 19 .

And it is adjudged that the Plaintiff do recover against the Defendant the sum of £ for costs of this action [or his costs of this action to be taxed].

And it is ordered that the Defendant do pay the same to the Clerk of this Court on or before the day of , 19 .

To the Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE.—That if you do not pay the said rent and costs, or give such possession, a warrant may issue requiring the Bailiff of the Court to give possession of the said to the Plaintiff and to levy the sum of £ above-mentioned, together with further costs.

176.—WARRANT FOR GIVING POSSESSION OF LAND.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

WHEREAS at a Court held at , on the day of , 19 , it was ordered by the Court that the Defendant should give the Plaintiff possession of a certain [as in order] situate at [and that the Plaintiff should recover against the Defendant the sum of £ for rent (or mesne profits, or rent and mesne profits) and costs].

And whereas the Defendant has not obeyed the said Order : These are therefore to authorise and require you to forthwith give possession of the said hereinbefore mentioned premises to the Plaintiff : And these are therefore further to require and order you forthwith to make and levy by distress and sale of the goods and land of the Defendant, wheresoever they may be found (excepting so much as are protected by Section 126 of the Act), the said sum and the costs of this warrant and execution, and to pay the amount so levied to the Clerk of this Court, and make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon the execution thereof.

Given under the seal of the Court this day of , 19 .

[SEAL].

By the Court,

Clerk of the Court.

To the Bailiff of the said Court.

Rent (or mesne profits, or rent and mesne profits) ...	£	s.	d.
Costs ...	...	...	...
Fee for issuing this warrant ...	...	...	...

Total amount to be levied £
With Bailiff's fees for executing this warrant ...

NOTICE.—The goods are not to be sold until after the end of five days next following the pay on which they are seized.

Application was made to the Clerk for this warrant minutes past the hour of in the noon of the day of , 19 .

177.—SUMMONS FOR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF LAND UNDER SECTION 103.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

You are hereby summoned to appear at the Local Court to be held at , on the day of , 19 , at the hour of in the forenoon, to answer the Plaintiff wherefore you refuse to deliver up to him possession of certain land, situate at of which he alleges you are in unlawful occupation.

And take notice that the Plaintiff claims of you for damages the sum of £ for such occupation.

And further take notice, if you do not appear at the said Court and show cause why you do not deliver up possession as aforesaid, the Magistrate of the said Court may order that possession of the said land be given by you to the Plaintiff on or before such day as the Magistrate shall name, and that if such order be made and be not obeyed, a warrant may issue to give possession to the Plaintiff, as well as for the recovery of such damages and costs as the Court may award.

Dated the day of , 19 .

(SEAL)

To the Defendant.

Clerk of the Court.

Claim for damages ...	£
Cost of this Summons ...	...
Solicitor's costs ...	...

178.—ORDER FOR RECOVERY OF LAND UNDER SECTION 103.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

UPON the trial of this action at a Court held this day, it is ordered that the Defendant do give to the Plaintiff possession of certain land situate at on the day of and it is adjudged that the Plaintiff do recover against the Defendant the sum of £ for damages and £ for costs [or costs to be taxed].

And it is ordered that the Defendant do pay to the Clerk of the Court the said damages and costs on or before the day of , 19 .

Given under the seal of the Court this day of , 19 .

By the Court,

Clerk of the Court.

To the Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that if you do not give such possession a warrant may issue requiring the Bailiff of the Court to give possession of the said to the Plaintiff, and to levy the sum above-mentioned together with further costs

179.—WARRANT UNDER SECTION 103 OF THE ACT FOR GIVING POSSESSION OF LAND.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

WHEREAS at a Court held at on the day of , 19 , it was ordered by the Court that the Defendant should give the Plaintiff possession of certain land, situate at and that the Plaintiff should recover against the Defendant the sum of £ for damages and £ for costs.

And whereas the Defendant has not obeyed the said order : These are therefore to authorise and require you to forthwith give possession of the said hereinbefore mentioned land to the Plaintiff : And these are therefore further to require and order you forthwith to make and levy by distress and sale of the goods and land of the Defendant, wheresoever they may be found within the jurisdiction of the Court (excepting so much as are protected by Section 126 of the Act), the said sums and the costs of this warrant and execution, and to pay the amount so levied to the Clerk of this Court, and make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon the execution thereof.

Given under the seal of the Court this day of , 19 .

[SEAL].

Magistrate.

To the Bailiff of the said Court.

Damages ...	£	s.	d.
Costs ...	...	...	...
Fee for issuing this warrant ...	...	...	...

Total amount to be levied with Bailiff's fees for executing this warrant ... £

NOTICE.—The goods are not to be sold until after the end of five days next following the day on which they were seized.

Application was made for this warrant at minutes past the hour of in the noon of the day of , 19 .

180.—NOTICE IN ACTION FOR RECOVERY OF LAND THAT A PERSON NOT ORIGINALLY MADE A DEFENDANT WILL APPEAR AND DEFEND.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that M.N. has filed the affidavit, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, and that by leave of the Clerk he will appear at the trial as a defendant.

To the Plaintiffs.

181.—NOTICE IN ACTION FOR RECOVERY OF LAND THAT A DEFENDANT WILL LIMIT HIS DEFENCE TO PART OF THE PROPERTY.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that the above-named defendant K.L. will at the trial of this action limit his defence to a part only of the property mentioned in the statement annexed to the summons ; that is to say [here describe the part to which the defence is limited with reasonable certainty].

To the Clerk of the Court and to the Plaintiffs.

182.—WARRANT OF DELIVERY.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

To the Bailiff of the Local Court at
WHEREAS lately in the Local Court at by a judgment of the said Court it was adjudged that , of should deliver to , of , certain goods, that is to say (here enumerate the goods):—

These are therefore to require and order you that you do (subject to any order of the Magistrate made under the Act) seize the said goods and forthwith deliver them into the possession of the said , and if the said goods or any of them cannot be found, that you distrain all the goods of the defendant and them hold till the defendant shall deliver such unfound goods to you: Provided that you shall (subject as aforesaid), at the request of the plaintiff, cause to be made by distress and sale of the goods and land of the defendant the assessed value of the said goods or any of them specified by the plaintiff in lieu of seizing or causing delivery of the same as aforesaid: And these are further to require you that you do by distress and sale of the defendant's goods and land cause to be made the sum of £ , which said sum was adjudged to be paid by the said to the said for damages for detention (or trespass) of (or against) the said goods: And that you also cause to be made by distress and sale of the defendant's goods and land the costs awarded by the said judgment and the costs of the assessment of the value of the said goods or any of them, as well as the expenses of executing this warrant, and all expenses of and incidental to the issue of the same, and that you make return of what you shall have done under this warrant as soon as practicable after the issue thereof.

The costs awarded by the said judgment are £

The costs of the said assessment are £ [or will hereafter be certified to you by me if and when the said assessment is made].

The expenses of and incidental to the issue of this warrant are £

The assessed value of the goods (or of certain of them) is as follows [or will be certified by me to you if and when made]:—

Given under the seal of the Court this day of , 19 .

By the Court,

Clerk of the Court.

NOTE.—This warrant does not authorise the seizure or sale of property protected by Section 126 of the Act.

183.—NOTICE TO DISTRAINER OF GOODS INTENDED TO BE REPLEVIED.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that A.B. of, etc., whose goods [or cattle] you have distrained, intends to replevy the same, and has proposed as his sureties for the due prosecution of an action of replevin against you in the [here mention the Court in which the action is to be brought], E.F. of, &c., and G.H. of, &c., and that if you have any valid objection to make to the proposed sureties, or either of them, you must attend at [here insert place of office of Clerk], on the day of 19 , at the hour of when the bond will be submitted to me for approval.

Clerk of the Court.

To
of

184.—BOND IN REPLEVIN WHERE ACTION TO BE COMMENCED IN SUPREME COURT.

KNOW all men by these presents, that we, A.B. of, &c., C.D. of &c., and E.F. of, &c., are held and firmly bound unto G.H. (the distrainer) of, &c., in £ to be paid to the said G.H. or his certain attorney, executors, administrators or assigns, for which payment to be made we bind ourselves and each and every of us, in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this day of , One thousand hundred and

Whereas the above-named C.D. and E.F., at the request of the said A.B., have agreed to enter into the above-written obligation, and his security has been approved of by , the Clerk of the Local Court of , held at , as appears by his allowance in the margin hereof;

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden A.B. do and shall within one week from the date of the said obligation commence an action of replevin against the above-named G.H. in the Supreme Court for taking and unjustly detaining of certain goods of the said , to wit, [here insert the description of the goods], and prosecute such action with effect and without delay, and unless judgment be obtained thereon by default, do and shall prove before the said Court of that he the said had good ground for believing that the title to the hereditament in respect of which the distress was made was in question [or, as the case may be], and do and shall also make return of the said goods if return thereof shall be awarded, then this obligation shall be void and of no effect, otherwise shall be and remain in full force.

A.B. (L.S.)

C.D. (L.S.)

E.F. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above bounden in the presence of

NOTE.—If a deposit of money be made, the memorandum thereof should follow the terms of the conditions of the bond.

185.—BOND IN REPLEVIN WHERE ACTION TO BE COMMENCED IN LOCAL COURT.

KNOW all men by these presents, that we A.B. of, &c., C.D. of &c., and E.F. of &c., are held and firmly bound unto G.H. (the distrainer) of, &c., in the sum of £ , to be paid to the said G.H., or his certain attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns; for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves and each and every of us, in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly, and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this day of one thousand nine hundred and

Whereas the above-named C.D. and E.F., at the request of the said A.B., have agreed to enter into the above-written obligation, and this security has been approved of by , the Clerk of the Local Court of , helden at , as appears by his allowance in the margin hereof:

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden A.B. do and shall within one month from the date of the said obligation commence an action of replevin against the above-named G.H. in the Local Court of , held at , for taking and unjustly detaining certain goods of the said , to wit, [here insert the description of the goods], and prosecute such action with effect and without delay, and do and shall also make return of the said goods if return thereof shall be adjudged, then this obligation shall be void and of no effect, otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force.

A.B. (L.S.)

C.D. (L.S.)

E.F. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above bounden in the presence of

NOTE.—If a deposit of money be made, the memorandum thereof shall follow the terms of the conditions of the bond.

186.—WARRANT TO BAILIFF TO REPLEVY.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

WHEREAS hath given security as well to commence his action of replevin against for the taking and unjustly detaining of certain goods [or cattle] of the said that is say: and prosecute such action with effect and without delay, as also to return the said goods if return thereof shall be adjudged. Now, as Clerk of the said Local Court, and in virtue of the provisions of "The Local Court Act, 1904," I hereby authorise and direct you without delay to replevy and deliver the said goods to the said and forthwith return to me this warrant and what you shall have done under the same.

Dated the day of , 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

To the Bailiff of the Court.

In obedience to this warrant, I have replevied and caused to be delivered to the within-named the within-mentioned goods.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Bailiff.

187.—JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT IN REPLEVIN FOR RENT.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

UPON hearing this action at a Court held the day, it is adjudged that the plaintiff do return the Defendant the goods [stating the particulars thereof], and pay to the Clerk of the Court forthwith [or on the day of the sum of £ for costs of suit] or, It is adjudged that the amount due for rent in arrears from the Plaintiff to the Defendant is £ and that the goods were of the value of £ and that the Plaintiff do forthwith [or on the day of] pay to the Clerk of the Court, at his office, the said sum of £ and also the sum of £ , for costs of suit.

188.—JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT IN REPLEVIN OF CATTLE DAMAGE FEASANT.

(Heading and conclusion as in Form 2.)

UPON hearing this action at a Court held the day, it is adjudged that the Plaintiff do return to the Defendant the cattle [here specify the cattle], or do pay to the Clerk of this Court, forthwith [or on the day of , 19 the sum of £ , which is now adjudged to be the amount of damage sustained by the Defendant.

It is also adjudged that the Plaintiff do pay to the Clerk of the Court, on the day and year aforesaid, the sum of £ , for costs.

189.—INTERLOCUTORY ORDER IN THE NATURE OF AN INJUNCTION.

(Heading as in Form 2.)

THE Plaintiff undertaking [by his counsel or solicitor] to abide by any order this Court may make as to damages, in case this Court shall hereafter be of opinion that the Defendant shall have sustained any, by reason of this order, which the Plaintiff ought to pay: Now, therefore, C.L. the Defendant in this cause, his servants, agent and workmen, are hereby strictly enjoined and restrained from until the day after the day upon which the cause shall be heard, or until further order [or until the day of , upon which day the Court will consider whether this order shall be further continued].

And it is further adjudged that the said *E.F.*
do forfeit and pay the sum of £
for the offence [or for each offence] so committed

by him in [here state particulars of each offence in respect of which a fine is imposed] the sums to be paid by the said E.F., amounting together to the sum of £ .

And it is ordered that the said E.F. do pay the said sum of £ . to the Clerk of this Court on the . day of [or by instalments of £ . for every . days, the first instalment to be paid on the . day of .].

201.—ORDER UNDER SECTION 156 OF THE ACT, FOR IMPRISONMENT OR FINE FOR INSULT OR MISBEHAVIOUR.

In the Local Court of Western Australia held at

WHEREAS on the . day of ., A.B. wilfully insulted the Magistrate during his sitting in Court [or in going to [or returning from] the Court] [or C.D., ., the Clerk or E.F., ., the Bailiff, or G.H., ., a Bailiff [or officer] of the Court, or J.K., ., a witness, during his attendance at the Court,] or in going to [or returning from] the Court [as the case may be], or wilfully interrupted the proceedings of the Court or misbehaved in Court]:

It is hereby ordered that the said A.B. do stand committed for . days to His Majesty's Prison at [here insert prison used by the Court] for such offence.

Or, It is hereby ordered that the said A.B. do forfeit and pay the sum of £ . for such offence.

And it is ordered that the said A.B. do pay the said sum of £ . to the Clerk of this Court forthwith:

And that in default of payment the said A.B. be imprisoned in His Majesty's prison at ., and there kept for the space of . days, unless the said fine be sooner paid.

Given under the seal of the Court this . day of ., 19 . Magistrate.

202.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT UNDER SECTION 156 OF THE ACT, FOR INSULT OR MISBEHAVIOUR.

In the Local Court of Western Australia held at

To the Bailiff of the said Court, and all peace officers within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and

To the Superintendent of the [prison used by the Court].

WHEREAS on the . day of ., A.B. wilfully insulted the Magistrate during his sitting in Court [or as the case may be, reciting the insult or misbehaviour as stated in the Order, Form 201], and the Magistrate thereupon ordered that the said A.B. should stand committed for . days to His Majesty's Prison at . for such offence: [or should forfeit and pay the sum of £ . for such offence and in default of payment should be imprisoned in His Majesty's prison at . for . days unless the said fine should be sooner paid. AND WHEREAS the said A.B. has made default in payment of the said fine.]

These are, therefore, to require you, the said Bailiff and others to take the said A.B. and to deliver him to the Superintendent of the above-named prison, together with this warrant, and you, the said Superintendent, to receive the said A.B., and him safely keep in the said prison for . days from the arrest under this warrant [unless the said fine shall be sooner paid] or until he shall be sooner discharged by due course of law.

Given under the seal of the Court this . day of ., 19 . Magistrate.

203.—NOTICE OF JUDGMENT OR ORDER TO PARTY DIRECTED TO BE SERVED WITH NOTICE THEREOF.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE that on the . day of judgment [or order] of which a copy is hereunto annexed was made in this action [or matter], and that from the time of the service of this notice on you you will be bound by the proceedings in this action [or matter] in the same manner as if you had been originally made a party to it, and that you may attend the proceedings under the said judgment [or order], and that you may apply to the Court to discharge, vary, or add to the said judgment [or order].

Dated this . day of ., 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

To

204.—SUMMONS TO PARTIES TO ATTEND UPON TAKING ACCOUNTS.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

LET all parties concerned attend at my office at . on the . day of ., 19 ., at . o'clock in the . noon, to proceed with the accounts and inquiries directed by the judgment [or order] herein, dated the . day of ., 19 .

Dated the . day of ., 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

205.—CLERK'S CERTIFICATE.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

IN obedience to the order of this Court made in the above action, I hereby certify that the result of the accounts which have been taken in pursuance of the . made in this . dated the . day of ., 19 ., is as follows:—

The Plaintiffs and Defendants have attended by themselves or by their respective solicitors. Notice of order.

Notice of the said order of the . day of ., 19 ., has been served upon .

Service of notice of the said order upon the said . was dispensed with.

References to Account.

The particulars of the above receipts and payments appear in the account marked A verified by the affidavit of the said Defendant . filed the . day of ., and the account marked B verified by the affidavit of . filed the . day of ., and which accounts are to be filed with this certificate. Variations from Accounts.

Except that in addition to the sums appearing in such account to have been received, the said Defendants [or Plaintiff] are [or is] charged with the following sums; (that is to say) £ ., and except that of the items of disbursement in the said account I have disallowed those numbered ., and I have deducted from the item numbered . the sum of £ . and from the item numbered ., the sum of £ ., and in addition to the disbursements appearing in such account the said Defendants [or Plaintiff] have [or has] paid and been allowed the sum of £ .

Special Allowances in Accounts.

The payments allowed to the said Defendants [or Plaintiff] in the said account include the sum of £ ., paid into Court to the credit of this action, on the . day of ., 19 . Reference to Transcript of Account.

The before-mentioned account marked A has been altered, and the account marked A B, and which is also to be filed with this certificate, is a transcript of the said account marked A as altered and passed.

Dated this . day of ., 19 .

Clerk of the Court.

206.—NOTICE THAT CLERK'S CERTIFICATE MAY BE INSPECTED.

(Heading as in Form 1.)

TAKE NOTICE, that the certificate of the result of the inquiries made and accounts taken by me under the judgment [or order] of this Court made on the . day of ., in this action [or matter] lies in my office, and can be inspected by you up to and inclusive of the . day of ., [here insert the day before that on which the action or matter is to be further heard]

Clerk of the Court.

To

207.—WARRANT TO CLERK OF FOREIGN COURT

No. of Plaint.....

No. of Warrant.....

(Heading as in Form 1.)

WHEREAS the warrant of execution [or commitment] hereto annexed has been issued out of this Court against the goods and land of the above-named C.D. [or against the above-named C.D.]: AND WHEREAS property of the said C.D. [or the said C.D.] is believed to be at ., to which place yours is the nearest Court.

These are therefore to require you to cause the said warrant to be executed by the bailiff of your Court.

Dated this . day of ., 19 .

Clerk of the Local Court held at

To the Clerk of the Local Court. held at

208.—BAILIFF'S RETURN TO WARRANT.

RETURN to Warrant No.....for.....under Plaint No.....from the Bailiff of the Local Court, held at....., to the Clerk of the Local Court held at.....

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross amount levied or received						
PAYMENTS IN DEDUCTION.						
Man in possession . days						
Mileage . miles ...						
For fees of sale, etc., on £						
For rent to Landlord ...						
Extra possession under claim . days (actual costs)						
Costs of interpleader ordered by Court to be deducted out of the proceeds						
Net amount paid to the credit of the Execution Creditor						

I hereby certify that the above charges are correct.

Dated this . day of ., 19 .

Clerk of the Local Court.

PART II.
TABLE OF COURT FEES.

	Not exceeding £5.	Over £5 and not exceeding £10.	Over £10 and not exceeding £50.	Over £50
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 Entry of plaint or entry of filing of any other originating proceeding and summons thereon...	1 0	4 0	5 0	10 0
2 Hearing fee or assessment of damages, or value of goods (when not made at trial) including entry of judgment	2 0	8 0	10 0	20 0
3 Hearing fee (set off or counter claim) including entry of judgment [To be paid by defendant on the amount (if any) exceeding the amount of plaintiff's claim.]	2 0	8 0	10 0	20 0
4 Entry of judgment in default of appearance of plaintiff where notice of defence not given or when confession not filed	1 0	4 0	5 0	10 0
5 On summons to witness	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0
6 Filing affidavits, notices, and other documents required to be filed (except notices of defence to summonses, confessions of claim, precipes, affidavits of service, notices of discontinuance, or special defence)	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0
7 Application for new trial	1 0	2 0	2 6	5 0
8 Hearing fee, new trial	1 0	4 0	5 0	10 0
9 Warrant of any kind	1 0	2 6	2 6	5 0
10 Judgment summons	1 0	2 0	2 6	5 0
11 Summons not otherwise specified	1 0	2 0	2 6	5 0
12 Plaint and summons for recovery of possession of land	2 6	5 0	5 0	10 0
13 Hearing fee, including entry of judgment, in action for recovery of possession of land ...	5 0	10 0	10 0	20 0
14 Search (within one year)	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
15 „ (after one year)	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
16 Certificate of judgment (issuing)	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
17 „ (registering)	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
18 Taking bond of any kind	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
19 Appointment to tax costs ... ..	...	...	2 0	2 0
20 Service of summons authorised by post inclusive of cost of postage	3 0	3 0	3 6	4 0
21. <i>Interpleader</i> .—A hearing fee shall be prepaid by claimant, according to Item 2, calculated on the amount of the money in Court or in the hands of bailiff, or the amount of money claimed, or the assessed value of the goods claimed, or if the value has not been assessed, the value put upon them by the claimant; and the magistrate at the hearing shall direct by whom such fee shall ultimately be borne.				
22. <i>Garnishee Proceedings</i> .—Poundage shall be payable, according to Item 1, on the amount of debt sought to be attached.				
23. The following fees shall be payable in respect of appeals against valuations or rates of Municipal Corporations, Road Boards, or Local Authorities :—				
		s. d.		
Filing notice ... ..	...	2 0		
Hearing fee ... ..	...	2 0		
Summons to witness ... ..	...	1 0		
Filing affidavits, etc. ... ..	...	1 0		
Stating case for Supreme Court ... ..	...	5 0		
24. Fees payable in proceedings under subdivisions (b) and (c) of Division 6 of the Road Districts Act, 1919—				
		s. d.		
1. On filing an application or petition for possession or sale, including appointment of day for inquiries and signing notice thereof: each parcel of land ... ..	...	1 0		
2. For issuing and signing any other notice ... ..	...	1 0		
3. On filing affidavit ... ..	...	1 0		
4. On order including certificate of distribution of proceeds of sale, and signing notice of intention to issue certificate (this to cover hearing and inquiries): each parcel of land ... ..	...	2 0		
5. Warrant of possession: each parcel of land ... ..	...	5 0		
6. Advertising in <i>Government Gazette</i> : each parcel of land ... ..	...	2 0		
Fees payable in proceedings under subdivision (III.) of Division 6 of Part XXIII. of the Muni- cipal Corporations Act, 1906—				
		s. d.		
1. On filing certificate of rates unpaid: each parcel of land ... ..	...	1 0		
2. Advertising in <i>Government Gazette</i> : each parcel of land ... ..	...	2 0		
3. On issuing and signing notice and service thereof by registered post: each parcel of land ... ..	...	4 0		
4. On issuing and signing any other notice ... ..	...	1 0		
5. On filing any affidavit ... ..	...	1 0		
6. On warrant of execution: each parcel of land ... ..	...	5 0		
25. Examination of witness <i>de bene esse</i> before clerk—For the first hour, or part thereof, 6s. 8d., and for every subsequent hour, or part thereof, 3s. 4d.				

26. Copies of documents, 3d. per folio.

27. Taxing costs, 3d. in the £1 on amount of filed bill, any less sum than £1 to be disregarded.

NOTE.—Items 1 to 8, inclusive, and Item 11, are payable on amount or value of the claim. Items 9, 10, are payable on the sum in respect of which the warrant or judgment summons is issued. Items 12–13 are payable on the annual value, or where the tenancy is for a less term than a year, or is by the week, month, or other period less than a year, then on the value for such term or period. Item No. 2 is payable before the action is called on, and (except at the instance of the defendant or for the purpose of striking out) the action shall not be mentioned in Court or adjourned until such fee has been paid.

No fee is payable on entry of judgment on confession.

No hearing fee is payable on a judgment summons.

A warrant of delivery of specific goods shall be charged for according to the assessed value of the goods, or if the value has not been assessed, according to the value put upon them by the plaintiff; provided that there shall be added to this value the amount of any moneys (other than costs) to be levied under the warrant.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

	Under £10.	£10 and under £20.	Over £20.
Service of summons or other process or document (<i>not otherwise specified</i>)	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 2 0
Affidavit or indorsement of service	1 0	1 0	1 0
Attending court on each summons ...	1 0	1 0	1 0
Executing any warrant ...	5 0	7 0	10 6

Mileage for service or executing any process, 1s. per mile beyond the first mile, one way only; a fraction of a mile to be regarded as a mile.

If a railway is available there may be allowed, in lieu of the mileage, railway fare; and for expenses, a sum not exceeding 5s. per half-day and 10s. per day, as the clerk may allow.

For keeping possession under a warrant of execution, a sum as may be allowed by the clerk, not exceeding, per day, 10s. or on goldfields, or North of 20° of South Latitude, not exceeding, per day, 15s.

When any bailiff remains in possession under more than one warrant, one possession fee only shall be chargeable and apportioned between the several warrants.

Poundage under warrants of execution—

If goods or lands sold £5 per cent. on amount realised, to include auctioneer's charges.

If not sold £2 10s. per cent. on amounts levied.

Cartage, removal, storage of goods, costs of feeding horses or cattle seized, and incidental expenses of sale: a reasonable amount, as the clerk may allow.

Postage fees relating to the service of process, etc., and the execution of warrants in foreign courts, and the return thereof to be allowed.

In proceedings under Division 6 of Part VI. of the Road District Act, 1919, or Division 6 of Part XXIII. of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906, Bailiff's fees shall be allowed as follows:—

1. On Sales: 5 per cent. on amount realised, to include Auctioneer's charges. s. d.
2. Executing any warrant ... 5 0
3. Service of any notice or affixing notice on any piece of land ... 1 0
4. Mileage as above.

PART III.

LOWER SCALE OF COSTS.

Costs to be allowed where the amount recovered or claimed, as the case may be, does not exceed £10.

	Under £2.	£2 and under £5.	£5 and not exceeding £10.
	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
For instructions to sue, letter before action, claim, and summons ...	3 0	5 0	0 8 0
For instructions to defend and notice of defence, including objection to jurisdiction ...	2 6	4 0	0 6 8
For affidavit, justifying choice of Court ...	2 6	4 0	0 6 8
Getting up case for trial ...	3 0	5 0	0 10 0
Attending trial ...	5 0	10 0	0 13 4
Counsel's fee ...	...	...	1 3 6
Attending entering up judgment by default, or on an award, or setting down for trial or assessment of damages or value ...	1 6	3 4	0 3 4
Attending on application for new trial ...	3 0	7 0	0 10 0

NOTE.—The charges set out herein shall cover all services performed to which they are respectively applicable and all incidental work and attendances, and no costs shall in the absence of express agreement be payable to any practitioner in actions or matters to which this scale applies which are not provided for in the scale or by a Rule of Court.

In cases referred to arbitration the allowance for attending Court when action or matter is referred shall be one half the fee for attending trial, and the fee for attending the hearing before the arbitrators shall be the same as attending trial.

Counsel's fee and a fee for attending trial shall not both be allowed in the same action or matter.

No Counsel's fee shall be allowed for attending before an arbitrator.

When a trial or hearing is on any day adjourned by the Court or arbitrator for want of time, one-half of the fee for attending the trial or hearing may be allowed in respect of the day's attendance if the magistrate or arbitrator so directs.
The amount allowed for instructions to sue, etc., shall be entered by the clerk on the summons on the issue thereof.

HIGHER SCALE OF COSTS.

Costs to be allowed where the amount recovered or claimed, as the case may be, exceeds Ten Pounds.

Higher Scale.	Where the Sum recovered or the Subject Matter exceeds :		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	10 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0
	and does not exceed :		
	20 0 0	50 0 0	Exceeds :
	A.	B.	C.
<i>Plaint, Particulars, Summonses, and Notices.</i>			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Preparing particulars of claim or counter-claim, where the claim is a liquidated demand including necessary copies ; provided that such particulars and copies are signed pursuant to Order V., Rule 25	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 10 0
2. The like in all other claims	0 6 0	0 12 0	1 1 0
3. Drawing petition, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Not exceeding, except by order of the Magistrate ...	0 10 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
4. Preparing further particulars, when same required by defendant under Order V., Rule 23, or by plaintiff under Order XI., Rule 16, including copy to file	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
Or, per folio	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 1 0
5. Summons to witness, including attending for leave to serve and sealing ... ..	...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Or, per folio beyond four ... ..	...	...	0 0 8
6. Summons in chambers, including sealing copy to file, and one copy for service ... ..	...	0 3 0	0 3 0
<i>Notices.</i>			
7. Preparing notice to produce or admit, or to admit facts, and one copy	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
8. If special, or necessarily long, such allowance as the clerk shall think proper, not exceeding per folio ... ..	...	0 0 8	0 0 8
9. For preparing notice of motion to the court, including copies to file and serve	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
10. If necessarily exceeding five folios, at per folio, including copies to file and serve ... ..	...	0 1 0	0 1 0
11. For preparing notice of any application to magistrate or clerk when required, not being <i>ex parte</i> , including copies to file and serve ... ..	...	0 3 0	0 5 0
12. For preparing any other necessary or proper notice, or demand not otherwise provided for, including copies to file and serve ... ..	...	0 1 6	0 1 6
13. Or if special, and necessarily exceeding three folios, there may be allowed in the clerk's discretion for each folio beyond three, including copy to file ... ..	...	0 1 0	0 1 0
<i>Service.</i>			
NOTE.—Where any two or more summonses, orders, notices, or demands, have or could have been served together, one fee only for service is to be allowed.			
14. Service of a summons (not being a judgment summons), order, notice, or document required, by statute or rule or by order to be served personally, including copy	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
15. If served at a distance of more than two miles from the nearest place of business of the solicitor serving the same, for each mile beyond such two miles therefrom, but not to exceed ten miles	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
16. When substituted service ordered, in addition, to include all costs of attendances, making appointment to serve, drawing, engrossing, attending to swear, and to file all affidavits, and the fees paid for oath, and obtaining order not exceeding ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 5 0
17. Service of any summons, order, notice, or demand if not authorised to be served by post ... ..	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
18. If authorised to be served by post ... ..	...	0 1 6	0 1 6
<i>Instructions.</i>			
19. To sue or defend, or to prefer or oppose claim in interpleader proceedings, or for a petition, or for a garnishee summons ...	0 3 4	0 6 8	0 13 4
20. For counterclaim	0 3 4	0 6 8	0 13 4
21. For interrogatories	0 3 4	0 6 8	0 6 8
22. For special affidavits	0 3 4	0 6 8	0 6 8
NOTE.—The charge for special affidavits is not to be allowed, if in the opinion of the clerk the facts upon which the affidavits are founded had already become known to the solicitor or his clerks in course of the business.			
23. For confession of debt or claim by defendant, and attesting signature thereto ... ..	...	0 6 8	0 6 8
24. For application to add parties ... ..	...	0 3 4	0 6 8
25. For brief on interlocutory motion or application where counsel allowed ... ..	...	0 6 8	0 6 8

HIGHER SCALE—continued.

Higher Scale.	Where the Sum recovered or the Subject Matter exceeds :		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	10 0 0	20 0 0	
	and does not exceed :	Exceeds :	
	20 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	A.	B.	C.
<i>Instructions—continued.</i>			
26. For brief on trial of action or matter where counsel employed, such fee as the clerk may think fit, having regard to all the circumstances of the case	£ s. d. ... }	£ s. d. 0 10 6 to 1 11 6	£ s. d. 1 1 0 to 3 3 0
27. Examining and taking minutes of evidence where no counsel employed, for each witness afterwards allowed on taxation...	0 2 0	0 3 4	0 6 8
28. If exceeding six folios, for each additional folio	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0
29. In actions under section thirty-nine, or remitted from the Supreme Court, where no counsel employed, if the magistrate so orders, in addition to items 26 or 27, for preparation of minutes of facts or argument ... ..	...	1 1 0	2 2 0
<i>Drawing.</i>			
NOTE.—The matter of all documents should be necessary and relevant, and expressed without prolixity, and the costs of all unnecessary, irrelevant, and prolix matter must be disallowed.			
30. Notice and particulars of special defence or admission of facts, including necessary copies	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 8
31. Draft of order under Order XIII., rule 8, including copy to file ... ..	...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Or per folio ... ..	...	0 0 8	0 0 8
32. Brief on trial of action or matter where counsel employed, including necessary and proper observations, per folio	0 1 0 not exceeding 0 10 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
33. Brief on any motion, application, or upon further consideration when counsel allowed by magistrate ... ..	...	0 6 8	0 6 8 to 0 13 4
34. Affidavit of documents, or any other special affidavit, including engrossing	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
Or per folio	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0
35. Affidavit of debt, Order XXVII., including engrossing, attending deponent to be sworn, oath, and filing	0 4 0	0 6 8	0 6 8
36. Affidavit justifying choice of Court	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 6 8
Or per folio	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0
37. Affidavit, when required, of service of a summons, notice, or document, including engrossing, attending to be sworn, oath, and filing	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 4 0
38. Affidavit, when required, of service of summons to witness or of any notice under Order XIX., rule 8, of any admission of facts or documents, including engrossing, attending to be sworn, oath, and to file	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 4
39. Accounts, statements, and other documents for use in chambers when required, or in court when required by magistrate, including fair copy to leave, per folio ... ..	...	0 0 8	0 0 8
40. Bill of costs of taxation, including copy for clerk, per folio	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 8
41. Interrogatories or answers thereto including copy to file	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 6 8
Or per folio	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0
<i>Copies.</i>			
NOTE.—No copies are to be allowed for unless the clerk is satisfied that they were necessary, and that copies previously prepared were not available.			
42. Of necessary documents to accompany brief, or for use in court when counsel not employed, per folio ... ..	...	0 0 4	0 0 4
43. Where no provision is made herein that the fee for preparing, drawing, or serving any document is to include copies thereof, for each copy the clerk may consider necessary, per folio ... ..	...	0 0 4	0 0 4
<i>Perusals.</i>			
44. Of particulars of claim or counterclaim, further particulars delivered under Order V., rule 23, or special defence by the solicitor of the party to whom the same are delivered ... ..	...	0 3 4	0 6 8
Or per folio ... ..	...	0 0 4	0 0 4
45. Of any petition ... ..	...	0 3 4	0 6 8
Or per folio ... ..	...	0 0 4	0 0 4
46. Of notice to produce or admit or to admit facts by the solicitor of the party served ... ..	...	0 2 6	0 5 0
47. Of notice of defendant's claim against any person not a party to the action, under Order XII ... ..	...	0 3 4	0 6 8
48. Of any claim, defence or counterclaim, when served on a person not originally a party to the action, by the solicitor of the party served therewith ... ..	...	0 3 4	0 6 8
Or per folio ... ..	...	0 0 4	0 0 4
49. Of other special affidavits by the solicitor of the party against whom the same can be read, per folio ... ..	...	0 0 4	0 0 4
50. Draft of special order or judgment when prepared by clerk ... ..	...	0 3 4	0 6 8
Or per folio ... ..	...	0 0 4	0 0 4
51. Of interrogatories by the solicitor of the party by whom the same are to be answered	0 4 6	0 6 8	0 6 8
Or per folio ... ..	...	...	0 0 4
52. Of affidavit in answer to interrogatories by the solicitor of the party interrogating, per folio	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4

HIGHER SCALE—continued.

Higher Scale.		Where the Sum recovered or the Subject Matter exceeds :					
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
		10 0 0		20 0 0		20 0 0	
		and does not exceed :		50 0 0		Exceeds :	
		20 0 0		50 0 0		50 0 0	
		A.		B.		C.	
<i>Attendances.</i>							
NOTE.—More than one attendance at the office of the clerk in an action or matter shall not be allowed, unless the clerk on taxation is satisfied that each separate attendance was necessary.							
53.	To enter plaint, or file petition, including filling up <i>precipe</i> , obtaining any necessary leave from the clerk, or giving any proper undertaking prior to such entry or filing ...	0	3	4	0	6	8
54.	To deliver or file any counterclaim, special defence, further particulars, answers to interrogatories, admission of facts, affidavit of documents, or particulars of claim in interpleader proceedings ...				0	3	4
55.	To lodge order, etc., when action or matter remitted or transferred to Local Court, including preparing all necessary documents ...				0	13	4
56.	To inspect, or produce for inspection, documents pursuant to a notice to admit, or pursuant to any order or a notice under any rule ...	0	3	4	0	6	8
	Or per hour ...				0	6	8
NOTE.—This item is not to be allowed, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the clerk that there were good and sufficient reasons for giving the notice and making the inspection.							
57.	Where solicitor inspecting does not reside or carry on business within two miles of place of inspection, in addition sum paid for locomotion not exceeding ...				1	0	0
58.	To obtain or give any necessary or proper consent or admission ...				0	3	4
59.	On examination of a witness before the clerk or an examiner, or under Order XXVI., Rule 73, under Order XIX., per hour ...				0	6	8
60.	On deponents being sworn, or by a solicitor or his clerk to be sworn to any special affidavit ...	0	2	0	0	3	4
61.	To enter up judgment by default or to set down action for assessment of damages or value ...	0	3	4	0	3	4
62.	Where in consequence of anything done by the opposite party during the progress of an action or matter, it becomes necessary to advise or receive instructions from a client, for each attendance the clerk may deem absolutely necessary- ...				0	6	8
63.	To make or oppose any interlocutory application or motion before the magistrate in court, or in chambers, without counsel ...	0	5	0	0	6	8
		to			to		
		0	10	0	0	13	4
					1	1	0
					0	6	8
64.	The like with counsel ...	0	3	4	0	6	8
65.	On any interlocutory application to the clerk ...	0	2	0	0	3	4
66.	On counsel with brief ...	0	3	4	0	3	4
67.	To appoint conference and attending thereon ...				0	6	8
68.	At court, conducting cause without counsel ...	0	15	0	2	2	0
					3	3	0
					5	5	0
NOTE.—The minimum must not be exceeded if the action is undefended, or there is no real contest.							
69.	At court on trial with counsel ...	0	10	0	0	15	0
					to		
					1	1	0
NOTE.—The minimum must not be exceeded if the case is undefended, or there is no real contest, nor if the solicitor does not attend in person.							
70.	Where trial is commenced but not concluded, on the days on which it is first heard, for each day or part of a day on which it is afterwards heard, with or without counsel, unless otherwise ordered by the magistrate ...	0	10	0	0	15	0
					to		
					1	1	0
71.	Where the trial is adjourned for want of time, or upon payment of the costs of the day, in lieu of items 68 and 69 there may be allowed with or without counsel, unless otherwise ordered by the judge ...	0	10	0	0	15	0
					to		
					1	1	0
NOTE.—The minimum must not be exceeded, under items 70 and 71, if the solicitor does not attend in person.							
72.	At court where the amount claimed is paid into court or the action is withdrawn or discontinued less than three clear days before return-day ...	0	5	0	0	10	0
73.	Where in ordinary course of post or delivery, notice of payment, withdrawal, or discontinuance does not reach the opposite party or his solicitor in time to prevent attendance of the latter at court, such sum as the clerk shall think reasonable, not exceeding the minimum fee in items 68 and 69, as the case may be.						
74.	To hear a deferred judgment ...				0	6	8

HIGHER SCALE—continued.

Higher Scale.	Where the Sum recovered or the Subject Matter exceeds :								
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
	10 0 0			20 0 0			Exceeds :		
	and does not exceed :			50 0 0			50 0 0		
	A.			B.			C.		
<i>Attendances—continued.</i>									
75. Before an arbitrator, for each sitting	0	15	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
76. The like with counsel	0	10	0	0	15	0	2	2	0
77. Where sitting exceeds three hours, for every additional hour ...	0	5	0	0	6	8	0	10	0
78. On taxation of the costs of the action or matter after trial or hearing	0	3	4	0	9	8	0	6	8
79. Any other attendance upon the magistrate or clerk, or at clerk's office, or upon the opposite party, or upon the bailiff in interpleader proceedings not otherwise provided for which the clerk may deem to have been absolutely necessary, and not for a purpose which could have been effected at any previous or subsequent attendance allowed ... ..	...	...	...	0	3	4	0	6	8
80. On taxation of any other costs allowed by order of magistrate, where such taxation necessarily takes place at some time other than at the time the order giving the costs sought to be taxed was made, to include drawing bill, copies, notice, and service ... ..	...	...	...	0	4	0	0	6	0
<i>Fees to Counsel.</i>									
NOTE.—Fees to counsel are not to be allowed unless the payment of them is vouched by the signature of counsel.									
81. With brief, sum paid not to exceed	2	4	6	3	5	6	5	10	0
NOTE.—The maximum is not to be allowed as of course, but in assessing the fee to be allowed, the length of the brief, the documents (if any) to be perused and considered, the number of witnesses, and the difficulties of fact or law involved must be considered.									
82. On conference, if the fee was marked on the brief when delivered, and in the opinion of clerk necessary ... ..	...	...	...	1	6	0	1	6	0
83. Where the trial is commenced but not concluded on the day on which it is first heard, or is adjourned for want of time, for each day or part of a day on which it is afterwards heard, a refresher may be allowed, unless the magistrate otherwise orders	1	3	6	1	3	6	2	4	6
84. Where trial is adjourned upon payment of the costs of the day, there may be allowed as part of such costs	1	3	6	2	4	6	3	5	6
85. With brief on further consideration or argument	1	3	6	1	3	6	2	4	6
86. With brief on any interlocutory motion or application if magistrate certifies for counsel ... ..	...	...	...	1	3	6	2	4	6
87. With brief before an arbitrator, or on an inquiry, or on an examination of witnesses, if magistrate certifies for counsel, not exceeding ... ..	...	...	...	2	4	6	3	5	6
NOTE.—This fee is not to be allowed if the reference or inquiry was directed at the trial, and counsel was then instructed. A refresher may be allowed instead, pursuant to item 83.									
<i>Plans, Models, etc.</i>									
88. Plans, charts, or models for use of magistrate at trial, if allowed by order of magistrate, not exceeding in the whole...	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
<i>Letters, etc.</i>									
89. Letter before action	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	6
90. Letters in lieu of attendance which could be properly allowed under item 62 or 79 ... ..	...	...	...	0	3	6	0	3	6
91. Circular letters ... ..	...	...	...	0	1	0	0	1	0
92. Cost for searches for certificates of births, marriages, and deaths, and payments therefor, and other disbursements in relation to procuring office copies or other documentary evidence not otherwise provided for, which the clerk may, upon taxation, think necessary and proper, such sum as the clerk shall deem reasonable.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93. Oaths, sums paid, unless otherwise provided for.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94. In addition to the above, an allowance may be made for the necessary expenses of postages, carriage, and transmission of documents, not exceeding ... ..	...	...	...	0	5	0	0	10	0

HIGHER SCALE—continued.

Higher Scale.	Where the Sum recovered or the Subject Matter exceeds :		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	10 0 0	20 0 0	
	and does not exceed :	Exceeds :	
	20 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	A.	B.	C.
<i>Execution against Land.</i>			
There shall be allowed to the solicitor for the party issuing execution against land under Sections 122 to 125 of the Act the undermentioned amounts, which shall be added to the amount of the judgment or order and levied by the bailiff under the warrant of execution.			
95. For searching at the Deeds Registry, Land Titles' Office, or the Department of Lands and Surveys or Mines, including fees paid for searches—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a.) Where judgment or order obtained in Perth ...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
(b.) Where judgment or order obtained elsewhere ...	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
96. For preparing copy warrant of execution and complying with Section 125 of the Act, including fees paid thereon ...	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
NOTE.—The allowances under items 95 and 96 shall only be payable in cases where, on search being made, land belonging to the judgment debtor is found registered in his name.			

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Professional men, schoolmasters, bank managers and inspectors, merchants, auctioneers, commission agents, mine managers, accountants (certificated), and squatters, <i>per diem</i> , from ...	0 16 0	to 1 1 0
Clerks, artisans, farmers, shopkeepers, hotelkeepers, accountants (uncertificated), miners, tradesmen, pawnbrokers, and contractors, <i>per diem</i> , from ...	0 11 0	to 0 15 0
Journeymen, servants, labourers, store assistants, and the like, <i>per diem</i> , from ...	0 7 0	to 0 10 0
Female witnesses to be allowed, according to their position, at rates ...	0 5 0	to 0 14 0
Mileage beyond two miles from witness' residence to Court House ...	{ The amount actually paid if witness is able to travel by railway or other public conveyance, otherwise 1s. per mile, beyond two miles from the Court House calculated one way only.	

Expert and Scientific Witnesses.

	If costs taxed on Scales B or C.
An additional fee for qualifying to give evidence	£ s. d. 1 1 0

REFERENCE TABLE.

Relation between Old and New Forms under Local Court Rules.

Old	...	New	...	New	...	Old
1-4	...	1-4	...	1-4	...	1-4
9-12	...	10-13	...	5	...	E1
16-18	...	16-18	...	6	...	22A
24-25	...	23-24	...	7	...	22B
27-39	...	25-37	...	8	...	15
40-51	...	39-50	...	9	...	21
52-58	...	52-58	...	10-13	...	9-12
59-60	...	60-61	...	14	...	5
62-77	...	62-77	...	15	...	...
83-89	...	80-86	...	16-18	...	16-18
90-98	...	90-98	...	19	...	8
100-156	...	100-156	...	20	...	13
168-180	...	157-169	...	21	...	6
181-190	...	172-181	...	22	...	Form 1
192-197	...	183-188	...	23-24	...	24-25
203-204	...	189-190	...	25-37	...	27-39
207-218	...	191-202	...	38	...	15A
220-223	...	203-206	...	39-50	...	40-51
225-226	...	207-208	...	51	...	14
1E	...	5	...	52-58	...	52-58
5	...	14	...	59	...	200
6	...	21	...	60-61	...	59-60
8	...	19	...	62-77	...	62-77
13	...	20	...	78	...	81
14	...	51	...	79	...	...
15	...	8	...	80-86	...	83-89
15A	...	38	...	87-89	...	...
21	...	9	...	90-98	...	90-98
22A	...	6	...	99	...	198
22B	...	7	...	100	...	100
81	...	78	...	101-156	...	101-156
198	...	99	...	157-169	...	168-180
199	...	182	...	183-188	...	192-197
200	...	59	...	170	...	227
227	...	170	...	171	...	228
228	...	171	...	...	...	...
Form 1	...	22	...	172-181	...	181-190
...	...	...	...	182	...	199
...	...	...	...	189-190	...	203-204
...	...	...	...	191-202	...	207-218
...	...	...	...	203-206	...	220-223
...	...	...	...	207-208	...	225-226