

Western Australia.

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SUPREME COURT ACT, 1935-1957.

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ANALYSIS.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Sec.

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Division.
3. Repeal and savings.
4. Interpretation.
5. Construction with other Acts, etc.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

6. The Supreme Court of Western Australia.
7. Constitution of Court.
8. Qualification of Judges.
9. Tenure of Judges and oaths of office.
10. Vacancy of office of Chief Justice.
11. Qualified person may be appointed temporarily in place of a Judge.
12. Powers of Judges to act in cases of rates and taxes.
13. [*Repealed.*]
14. [*Repealed.*]
15. Seal of Supreme Court.

PART III.—JURISDICTION AND LAW.

(1) *Jurisdiction.*

16. General jurisdiction.
17. Admiralty jurisdiction.
18. Probate jurisdiction.
19. [*Repealed.*]
20. Jurisdiction with respect to appeals from Inferior Courts.
21. (1) Jurisdiction to be exercised in manner provided by this Act and Rules of Court.  
(2) Existing jurisdiction under Commonwealth Acts.  
(3) Future jurisdiction under any statute.
22. Saving of former procedure.
23. Supreme Court authorised to perform certain acts required to be performed by the Courts in England.

(2) *Law and Equity.*

24. Law and equity to be concurrently administered.  
(1) Equities of plaintiff.  
(2) Equitable defences.  
(3) Counterclaims and third parties.  
(4) Equities appearing incidentally.  
(5) Defence or stay instead of injunction or prohibition.  
(6) Legal, customary, and statutory rights to be recognised.  
(7) Determination of matter completely and finally.

(3) *Miscellaneous Rules of Law.*

25. Rules of law upon certain points.  
(1) Administration of assets of insolvent estates.  
(2) Statutes of limitation inapplicable to express trusts.

# Supreme Court.

## ANALYSIS—continued.

Sec.

- (3) Equitable waste.
- (4) Merger.
- (5) Suits for possession of land by mortgagors.
- (6) No action to be open to objection merely because declaratory judgment sought.
- (7) Assignment of debts and choses in action.
- (8) Stipulations not of the essence of contracts.
- (9) Mandamus, injunction, and appointment of receiver.
- (10) Power to award damages in addition to or in substitution for injunction or specific performance.
- (11) Custody of infants.
- (12) Conflict between law and equity.
26. Rules as to division of loss on collision of ships.
27. Damages for loss of life or personal injury as the result of collision between vessels.
28. Right of contribution in case of collision between vessels.
29. Limitation of actions in cases of collisions between vessels.
30. Provisions to be read subject to s. 17 and to the *Navigation Act, 1912-1956*.
31. Any interest may be contracted to be paid, but if no contract not more than 6 per cent. may be allowed.
32. Interest may be allowed on trial in certain cases.
33. Damages in the nature of interest in certain actions.
34. Rules of law to apply to inferior courts.
35. Execution of instruments by order of Court.
36. *Quo warranto*.
37. Costs.

## PART IV.—SITTINGS AND DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS.

### (1) *Sittings and Vacations.*

38. Time and place of sittings of the Court.
39. Civil sittings in Perth.
40. Criminal sittings in Perth.
41. Causes and matters to be brought before a single judge.
42. Trial with or without a jury.
43. Reservation by Judge of cases and questions for determination by Full Court.
44. Vacations.
45. Sittings in vacation.

### (2) *Circuit Districts.*

46. Circuit districts, and sittings of the Supreme Court therein.
47. Summoning of jurors.
48. Interpretation.

### (3) *Jurisdiction of a Commissioner.*

49. Jurisdiction of a commissioner.

### (4) *Inquiries and Trials by Referees.*

50. Reference for report.
51. Reference for trial.
52. Powers and remunerations of referees.
53. Court to have powers as to references by consent.
54. Statement of case pending arbitration.
55. Power of Court to impose terms as to costs, etc.

### (5) *Assessors.*

56. Trial with assessors.

# Supreme Court.

## ANALYSIS—continued.

Sec.

### (6) *The Full Court.*

- 57 Quorum of Full Court.
- 58. Appeals and applications to, and causes and matters to be disposed of by the Full Court.
- 59. Applications for new trial, or to set aside verdict, etc.
- 60. Restriction on appeals.
- 61. Power of single Judge.
- 62. Decision in case of difference of opinion.

### PART V.—ARREST IN PENDING ACTIONS.

- 63. Power under certain circumstances to arrest a person about to remove out of jurisdiction of the Court.
- 64. Security.
- 65. Control of the Court.
- 66. Costs.
- 67. Discharge of defendant.
- 68. Date of arrest.

### [PART VI.—(MATRIMONIAL CAUSES AND MATTERS), Sections 69 to 116—Repealed.]

### PART VII.—ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS.

#### (1) *For Recovery or Payment of Money.*

- 117. Enforcement of judgments for recovery or payment of money.

#### (2) *Writ of fieri facias.*

- 118. Writ of *feri facias*.
- 119. Lands, etc., subject to process of Court.
- 120. Seizure of land unnecessary before sale under execution.
- 121. Conveyance or transfer to be executed by the sheriff.
- 122. Sheriff may seize money, notes, etc.
- 123. Parties indebted not to pay debt except to sheriff.
- 124. Sales of goods under execution to be public.
- 125. Effect of writ of *fi. fa.* in binding goods of debtor.  
Writs in aid.

#### (3) *Attachment of Debts.*

- 126. (1) Attachment of debts.
  - (2) Examination of judgment debtor.
  - (3) Order for attachment of debts.
  - (4) Service and effect of order on garnishee.
  - (5) Execution against garnishee.
  - (6) Trial of liability of garnishee.
  - (7) Lien or claim of third person on debt.
  - (8) Trial of claim of third person and order thereon or on non-appearance.
  - (9) Payment by or execution on garnishee a valid discharge.
  - (10) Attachment book.
  - (11) Costs of proceedings.
  - (12) Debts owing from firm.

#### (4) *Charging Stocks and Shares.*

- 127. Stocks and shares may be charged.
- 128. Order to charge.
- 129. Power of charging stock defined.

# Supreme Court.

## ANALYSIS—continued.

Sec.

### (5) Recovery of Land and other Property.

- 130. Writ of possession.
- 131. Writ of delivery.

### (6) Sequestration.

- 132. Writ of sequestration.

### (7) Attachment.

- 133. Effect of writ of attachment.
- 134. Application for leave to issue writ.
- 135. Enforcement of judgment to do or abstain from any act.

### (8) Miscellaneous.

- 136. Orders enforceable like judgments.
- 137. Enforcing judgment against a corporation.
- 138. Joint property.
- 139. Enforcing judgment against a partner individually.
- 140. Court may order act to be done at expense of party refusing.
- 141. (1) Execution to issue within six years.  
(2) Leave to issue in certain cases.
- 142. Interest on judgment.
- 143. Poundage fees, etc.
- 144. Saving of pre-existing mode of process.
- 145. Application of 8 Anne, c. 14, the Bankruptcy Act (Com.), and Companies Act.

## PART VIII.—RECIPROCITY IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS.

- 146. Interpretation.
- 147. Application of this Part.
- 148. Enforcement in Western Australia of judgments obtained in superior courts in other British Dominions.
- 149. Issue of certificates of judgments obtained in Western Australia.
- 150. Power to make rules with regard to evidence.
- 151. Powers of single Judge.
- 152. Evidence of Orders in Council, etc.
- 153. Construction of section 146 so far as relating to certain awards.

## PART IX.—OFFICERS AND OFFICES.

- 154. The Attorney General.  
The Minister for Justice.
- 155. Registrar, Master, and Keeper of Records, and other officers.
- 156. The Sheriff.
- 157. Sheriff's officers.
- 158. Sheriff may appoint deputies.
- 159. Protection of sheriff selling goods under execution without notice of claim by third party.
- 160. Disposal of chattels on executing a writ of possession.
- 161. Limitation of actions against sheriff.
- 162. Sheriff may sell property without an auctioneer's license.
- 163. Fees and poundage.
- 164. If sheriff incompetent to act, the Court may award process to some other person.
- 165. Saving.
- 166. The Central Office.

# *Supreme Court.*

## ANALYSIS—*continued.*

### PART X.—RULES OF COURT, ETC.

Sec.

- 167. Rules of Court.
- 168. Manner of making rules.
- 169. Fees and percentages to be taken in Supreme Court.
- 170. Rules to be published and laid before Parliament.
- 171. Act not to affect rules of evidence or juries.
- 172. Questions of foreign law to be decided by Judge.
- 173. Consent order for judgment to be filed.
- 174. Power of officers, etc., to administer oaths.
- 175. Commissioners to take affidavits, etc.
- 176. Affidavits may be taken by a justice of the peace in absence of a commissioner.
- 177. Affidavits taken out of Western Australia.

### FIRST SCHEDULE.

Enactments repealed.

### SECOND SCHEDULE.

Judicial oath.



Approved for reprint 30th September, 1958.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

# SUPREME COURT.

26° Geo. V., No. XXXVI.

## No. 36 of 1935.<sup>1</sup>

(Affected by Acts No. 44 of 1939 and No. 50 of 1957.)

[As amended by Acts:

No. 8 of 1937 assented to 8/12/37;  
No. 10 of 1945 assented to 13/12/45;  
No. 35 of 1945 reserved 30/1/46;<sup>2</sup>  
No. 50 of 1946 assented to 24/1/47;  
No. 9 of 1947 assented to 10/10/47;  
No. 73 of 1948 reserved 21/1/49;<sup>3</sup>  
No. 17 of 1949 assented to 24/9/49;<sup>4</sup>  
No. 35 of 1950 assented to 16/12/50;  
No. 21 of 1954 assented to 7/10/54;  
No. 63 of 1957 assented to 6/12/57.]

## AN ACT to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Supreme Court.

[Reserved 7th January, 1936;  
Royal Assent Proclaimed 3rd April, 1936.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

### PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Supreme Court Act, 1935-1957*, and shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation.<sup>1</sup>

Short title  
and com-  
mencement.  
Amended by  
No. 63 of  
1957, s. 1.

<sup>1</sup> Came into operation 1st May, 1936. See *Gazette*, 9th April, 1936.

<sup>2</sup> Came into operation 17th May, 1946. See *Gazette*, 17th May, 1946.

<sup>3</sup> Came into operation 1st January, 1950. See *Gazette*, 19th October, 1949.

<sup>4</sup> Came into operation 24th September, 1949. See Act No. 35 of 1950, s. 4.  
16166/10/58

Division.

## 2. This Act is divided into Parts as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY, ss. 1-5.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION OF THE SUPREME COURT, ss. 6-15.

PART III.—JURISDICTION AND LAW.

(1) *Jurisdiction*, ss. 16-23.(2) *Law and Equity*, s. 24.(3) *Miscellaneous Rules of Law*, ss. 25-37.

PART IV.—SITTINGS AND DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS.

(1) *Sittings and Vacations*, ss. 38-45.(2) *Circuit Districts*, ss. 46-48.(3) *Jurisdiction of a Commissioner*, s. 49.(4) *Inquiries and Trials by Referees*, ss. 50-55.(5) *Assessors*, s. 56.(6) *The Full Court*, ss. 57-62.

PART V.—ARREST IN PENDING ACTIONS, ss. 63-68.

PART VI.—(M A T R I M O N I A L CAUSES AND MATTERS.)

[*Part VI. Repealed by No. 73 of 1948, s. 3.*]

PART VII.—ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS.

(1) *Recovery or Payment of Money*, s. 117.(2) *Writ of Fieri Facias*, ss. 118-125.(3) *Attachment of Debts*, s. 126.(4) *Charging Stocks and Shares*, ss. 127-129.(5) *Recovery of Land and other Property*, ss. 130-131.(6) *Sequestration*, s. 132.(7) *Attachment*, ss. 133-135.(8) *Miscellaneous*, ss. 136-145.

PART VIII.—RECIPROCITY IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS, ss. 146-153.

PART IX.—OFFICERS AND OFFICES, ss. 154-166.

PART X.—RULES OF COURTS, ETC., ss. 167-177.

FIRST SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

SECOND SCHEDULE.—JUDICIAL OATH.



3. The Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent therein stated:

Repeal and savings.  
Cf. S.C. of J. (Consolidation) Act, 1925, s. 226 (Imp.).  
S.C. Act, 1923, s. 2 (Victoria).

Provided that, subject as in this Act otherwise expressly provided, and to the provisions of section sixteen of the Interpretation Act, 1918<sup>1</sup>:—

- (a) Nothing in this repeal shall affect any Proclamation published, Order in Council, rule, order or regulation made, commission issued, direction given, or thing done, under any enactment repealed by this Act; and every such Proclamation, Order in Council, rule, order, regulation, commission or direction shall continue in force, and shall have effect as if published, made, issued, or given under this Act:
- (b) Any person holding office, or serving, or deemed to be serving under any Act or enactment repealed by this Act, shall continue in office or service as if he had been appointed under this Act, and nothing in this repeal shall affect the terms and conditions on and subject to which any person held office immediately before the commencement of this Act:
- (c) Save as therein otherwise expressly provided, nothing in this Act—
  - (i) shall affect the operation of any enactment which is in force at the commencement of this Act, and is not expressly repealed by this Act:
  - (ii) shall be construed to take away, lessen, or impair any jurisdiction, power, or authority (judicial or ministerial) which is now vested in or capable of being exercised by the Supreme Court, or any one or more of the Judges thereof:
  - (iii) shall affect the operation of any Rules of Court in force at the commencement of this Act, or,

<sup>1</sup> Now Interpretation Act, 1918-1957.

subject to the Rules of Court, any practice or procedure of the Court, or any practice or usage of or connected with any of the offices of the Court, or the officers thereof, in force at the commencement of this Act:

- (d) All actions, matters and proceedings commenced under any Act or enactment repealed by this Act, and pending or in progress at the commencement of this Act may be continued, completed and enforced under this Act.

Interpre-  
tation.  
Amended by  
No. 21 of  
1954, s. 2  
cf. 44 Vict.,  
No. 10, s. 33.  
S. C. of J.  
(Consolida-  
tion) Act,  
1925, s. 225  
(Imp.).

4. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Action” means a civil proceeding commenced by writ or in such other manner as may be prescribed by Rules of Court, but does not include any criminal proceeding by the Crown:

“Cause” includes any action, suit or other original proceeding between a plaintiff and defendant, and any criminal proceeding by the Crown:

“Court” means the Supreme Court of Western Australia:

“Defendant” includes any person served with any writ of summons or other process, or served with notice of, or entitled to attend any proceedings:

“Full Court” means all the Judges of the Supreme Court, or two or more of them, sitting together as a Court:

“Inferior Court” includes a local court or any other inferior court:

“Issue of fact” includes the assessment of damages in any cause:

“Judgment” includes decree:

“Jurisdiction” includes all powers and authorities incident to the exercise of jurisdiction:

“Master” means the Master of the Supreme Court appointed under the provisions of this Act and includes a duly appointed acting or Deputy Master: [No. 21 of 1954, s. 2.]

“Matrimonial cause” means any action for dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, judicial separation, jactitation of marriage, or restitution of conjugal rights:

“Matter” includes every proceeding in the Court, not in a cause:

“Oath” includes solemn affirmation and statutory declaration:

“Officer of Court” includes a referee:

“Order” includes rule:

“Owner,” when used with reference to a vessel, includes any person other than the owner responsible for the fault of the vessel, as though the term “owner” included such person; and in any case where by virtue of any charter or demise, or for any other reason, the owner is not responsible for the navigation and management of the vessel, the expression “owner” shall be read as though for references to the owner there were substituted references to the charterer or other person for the time being so responsible; and when used with reference to any cargo or property on board a vessel, means any person entitled to maintain an action against a wrongdoer in respect of any direct and immediate injury to such cargo or property; and it includes a part owner: 1 and 2  
Geo. V., c. 57,  
s. 9 (4).  
Tas. 23,  
Geo. V., No.  
58, s. 3.

“Party” includes every person served with notice of or attending any proceeding, although not named on the record:

“Person” includes a corporation sole, and any body corporate, and any public body:

“Petitioner” includes a petitioner under Part VI,<sup>1</sup> and every person making any application to the Court, either by petition, motion, or summons, otherwise than as against any defendant:

“Plaintiff” includes every person asking any relief (otherwise than by way of counter-claim as a defendant) against any other person by any form of proceeding, whether the proceeding is by action, suit, petition, motion, summons or otherwise:

“Pleading” includes any petition or summons, and also includes the statements in writing of the claim or demand of the plaintiff, and of the defence of any defendant thereto, and of a counter-claim (if any) of a defendant, and of the reply of the plaintiff to any counter-claim of a defendant, and any subsequent pleading.

“Prescribed” means prescribed by Rules of Court:

[No. 21 of  
1954, s. 2.]

“Registrar” means the Registrar of the Supreme Court appointed under the provisions of this Act and includes a duly appointed acting or Deputy Registrar:

“Rules of Court” includes forms:

“Statute” means any Imperial Act in force in this State and any Commonwealth Act and any Act of the Parliament of Western Australia, and includes this Act:

“Suit” includes action.

Construction  
with other  
Acts, etc.  
S. C. of J.  
(Consolidation) Act,  
1925, s. 226,  
(1), (c),  
(Imp.).  
S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 4  
(Victoria).

5. Where any Act or document refers to any enactment repealed by this Act, or any corresponding previous enactment, or to any mode of procedure or form of pleading under any such enactment, the Act or document shall be construed and shall operate as if it referred to this Act, or to the corresponding provisions of this Act and of the Rules of Court.

<sup>1</sup> Part VI. repealed by No. 73 of 1948, s. 3.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

6. There shall continue to be in and for Western Australia and its dependencies a Supreme Court of Judicature, styled as heretofore the Supreme Court of Western Australia:

The Supreme Court of Western Australia.  
24 Vic., No. 15, s. 4; 44 Vic., No. 10, s. 3.

Provided and it is hereby declared that the Supreme Court of Western Australia heretofore and now held and henceforth to be held is and shall be deemed and taken to be the same Court.

7. (1) The Supreme Court shall be a superior court of record, and shall consist of one Judge to be appointed by the Governor by commission under the great seal in His Majesty's name, and to be styled the Chief Justice of Western Australia, and of such other Judges, not exceeding four in number, as the Governor may, in like manner from time to time appoint.

Constitution of Court.  
Amended by No. 17 of 1949, s. 2.  
44 Vict., No. 10, ss. 4, 5.

(2) The Chief Justice and other Judges in office at the commencement of this Act shall be the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court as if their appointments had been made under this Act.

(3) The Judges, other than the Chief Justice, shall have seniority according to the dates of their commissions.

8. The qualification of a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be as follows:—

Qualification of Judges.  
See 24 Vict., No. 15, s. 11.  
Cf. S. C. Act, 1928, s. 7 (Victoria).

He must either be—

- (a) a practitioner as defined by the Legal Practitioners Act, 1893,<sup>1</sup> of not less than eight years' standing and practice; or
- (b) a practising barrister of the English bar, or of the High Court of Australia, of not less than eight years' standing.

<sup>1</sup> Now Legal Practitioners Act, 1893-1957.

Tenure of  
Judges and  
oaths of  
office.

*Cf.* 24 Vict.,  
No. 15, ss.  
11, 12.

S. C. of J.  
(Consolida-  
tion) Act  
1925, s. 12.  
(Imp.)

Schedule 2.

9. (1) All the Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices during good behaviour, subject to a power of removal by His Majesty upon the address of both Houses of Parliament.<sup>2</sup>

(2) Every person appointed to be a Judge of the Supreme Court shall, when he enters on the execution of his office, take, in the presence of the Governor, the oath of allegiance, and the judicial oath as prescribed in the Second Schedule to this Act.

Vacancy of  
office of  
Chief Justice.

*Cf.* 24 Vict.,  
No. 15, s. 11.

Judiciary  
Act, 1903,  
s. 7 (Com.).

10. (1) During any vacancy in the office of Chief Justice, or when and so often as the Chief Justice is absent on leave or in consequence of sickness, or for any reason is temporarily unable to perform the duties of his office, all the duties and powers of the Chief Justice shall during such vacancy, absence, or inability devolve upon the senior Judge.

(2) In case of the absence or inability of the Judge upon whom such powers and duties devolve, they shall during such absence or inability devolve upon the Judge who is next in seniority.

Qualified  
person may  
be appointed  
temporarily  
in place of  
a Judge.

S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 11  
(Victoria).

11. (1) When and so often as any Judge of the Supreme Court is absent on leave, or in consequence of sickness or for any other reason is temporarily unable to perform the duties of his office, the Governor may appoint a fit and proper person qualified to be appointed a Judge to be an acting Judge for the period during which such Judge is temporarily absent or unable to perform the duties of his office, and for no longer.

(2) Such acting Judge shall, during such period, have the same powers and jurisdiction as a Judge of the Court.

<sup>2</sup> See (a) Judges Retirement Act, 1937 (No. 8 of 1937).

(b) Judges Salaries and Pensions Act, 1950 (No. 35 of 1950).

(3) Every such acting Judge shall, during the period for which he was so appointed, be liable to be removed from office in such manner and upon such grounds as Judges of the Supreme Court are liable to be removed from office.

12. (1) A Judge shall not be incapable of acting in his judicial office in any proceeding by reason of his being as one of several ratepayers or as one of any other class of persons, liable, in common with others, to contribute to or to be benefited by any rate or tax which may be increased, diminished, or in any way affected by that proceeding.

Powers of Judges to act in cases of rates and taxes  
S. C. of J. (Consolidation) Act, 1925, s. 17. (Imp.)  
S. C. Act, 1928, s. 46 (Victoria).

(2) In this section the expression "rate or tax" means any rate, tax, duty, or assessment whether public, general or local, and also any fund formed from the proceeds of any such rate, tax, duty or assessment, or applicable to the same or like purposes to which any such rate, tax, duty or assessment might be applied.

13. [*Repealed by No. 35 of 1950, s. 4.*]

14. [*Repealed by No. 35 of 1950, s. 4.*]<sup>1</sup>

15. (1) The Supreme Court shall have and use, as occasion may require, a Seal bearing a device and impression of the Royal Arms, with an exergue or

Seal of Supreme Court.  
24 Vic., No. 15, s. 13.  
Amended by No. 63 of 1957, s. 2.

<sup>1</sup> By section 3 of Act No. 8 of 1937 it is enacted as follows:—

3. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Constitution Act, 1839, or in the Supreme Court Act, 1935, every Judge appointed after the commencement of this Act who shall attain the age of seventy years shall retire from office on the day on which he attains such age, and thereupon the office of such Judge shall by virtue of this Act become vacant, save for the purpose of completing the trial of any action as next hereinafter provided, and such office may, notwithstanding the pendency of any such trial, be filled by the appointment of any qualified person:

Provided that any Judge who ceases to hold office under this section on attaining the age of seventy years may nevertheless complete the trial of any action which he had entered upon and had not completed before attaining that age:

Provided further, that this section shall not apply to any Judge who holds office as a puisne Judge at the date of the commencement of this Act and who is hereafter appointed to the office of Chief Justice.

Retirement of Judges.  
See Queensland (1921), 12 Geo. V., No. 14, s. 3.  
See N.S.W., No. 9 of 1918, s. 3.  
Act not to apply to present Judges.

label surrounding the same, with the inscription, "The Seal of the Supreme Court of Western Australia", and such other seals as are recommended by the Chief Justice and approved by the Attorney General.

[No. 63 of  
1957, s. 2.]

(2) The Judges of the Supreme Court may make Rules of Court providing for the custody and use of any seal referred to in subsection (1) of this section and the purposes for or occasions on which a seal so referred to may be used.

### PART III.—JURISDICTION AND LAW.

#### (1) *Jurisdiction.*

General  
jurisdiction.  
Amended  
by No. 73 of  
1948, s. 3.

24 Vict.,  
No. 15, s. 4.  
*Cf.* S. C. of J.  
(Consolida-  
tion) Act,  
1925, s. 18.  
(Imp.)  
*Cf.* S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 15  
(Victoria).

16. (1) Subject as otherwise provided in this Act, and to any other enactment in force in this State, the Supreme Court—

(a) is invested with and shall exercise such and the like jurisdiction, powers, and authority within Western Australia and its dependencies as the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, or either of them, and the Judges thereof, had and exercised in England at the commencement of the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1861; and

24 Vict., No.  
15, s. 4.

(b) shall be at all times a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery in and for Western Australia and its dependencies; and

*Ibid.*, s. 4.  
*Cf.* S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 15  
(Victoria).

(c) is authorised, empowered, and required to take cognisance of and hold all pleas and all manner of causes, suits, actions, pleas of the Crown, prosecutions, and informations, whether civil, criminal, or mixed, with the same and as full power within Western Australia and its dependencies to hear, judge, determine, and execute therein, as the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common



Pleas, and Exchequer, and as justices of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, had in England at the commencement of the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1861, and as shall be necessary for carrying into effect the several jurisdictions, powers, and authorities committed to the Court, and shall adjudge and determine in all and every the same matters according to the laws and statutes of the realm of England in force in Western Australia, the laws and statutes of Western Australia, and the Acts of the Commonwealth of Australia; and

- (d) shall be a court of equity, with power and authority within Western Australia and its dependencies—

24 Vict.,  
No. 15, s. 5.  
*Cf.* S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 16  
(Victoria).

- (i) to administer justice, and to do, exercise, and perform all acts, matters, and things necessary for the due execution of such equitable jurisdiction as, at the commencement of the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1861, the Lord Chancellor of England could or lawfully might have done within the realm of England in the exercise of the jurisdiction to him belonging; and

- (ii) to appoint guardians and committees of the persons and estates of infants, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind according to the order and course observed in England, and for that purpose to inquire into, hear, and determine by inspection of the person the subject of inquiry, or by examination on oath or otherwise of the party in whose custody or charge such person is, or of any other person or persons, or by such other ways and means by which the truth may be best discovered, and to act in all such cases as fully and amply to all intents

24 Vict.,  
No. 15, s. 10.  
*Cf.* S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 16  
(Victoria).

and purposes as the said Lord Chancellor or the grantee from the Crown of the persons and estates of infants, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind might lawfully have done at such date; and

(e) [*Repealed by No. 73 of 1948, s. 3.*]

*Cf. S. C. of J.  
(Consolidation) Act,  
1925, s. 18  
(2), (b), and  
(c) (Imp.).*

(2) There shall be vested in the Supreme Court and the Judges thereof all original and appellate jurisdiction which, under and by virtue of any statute which came into force in Western Australia after the commencement of the Supreme Court Act, 1880, and is not repealed, was immediately before the commencement of this Act vested in or capable of being exercised by the Court or a Judge thereof, and such other jurisdiction as by and under this Act or any subsequent statute is conferred on or vested in the Court and the Judges thereof.

*Cf. S. C. of J.  
(Consolidation) Act,  
1928, s. 18  
(3) (Imp.).*

(3) The jurisdiction vested in the Court and the Judges thereof shall include all ministerial powers, duties, and authorities incident to any and every part of such jurisdiction.

*Admiralty  
jurisdiction.  
53 and 54  
Vic., c. 27,  
s. 3.*

17. (1) The Supreme Court is hereby declared to be a Colonial Court of Admiralty within the meaning and for the purposes of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890.

*repealed  
39/1971  
Ibid., s. 7.  
Tas., No. 58  
of 1932, s. 4,  
s. 9 (5).*

(2) This Act and the Rules of Court shall apply to and govern the procedure and practice of the Court in Admiralty causes and matters; but nothing in this Act or the Rules of Court shall be construed to confer on the Court or any Judge thereof any jurisdiction in Admiralty which is not conferred upon the Court or a Judge thereof by or pursuant to the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, or some later Imperial Act; and the Rules of Court shall not (except as provided by the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, or some later Imperial Act) be constructed as extending to matters relating to the slave trade.

18. The Supreme Court shall have voluntary and contentious probate jurisdiction and authority in relation to the granting or revoking of probate of wills and letters of administration of all real and personal estate whatsoever within Western Australia and its dependencies of any deceased person; and all such powers and authorities in respect of such jurisdiction as were given to the Court by the Administration Act, 1903-1934,<sup>1</sup> and any other Act in force in Western Australia immediately before the commencement of this Act, with authority to hear and determine all questions relating to testamentary causes and matters.

Probate jurisdiction.  
24 Vict.,  
No. 15, s. 6.  
No. 13 of  
1903, s. 4.  
*Cf.* S. C. of J.  
(Consolidation) Act,  
1925, s. 20  
(Imp.).  
S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 17  
(Victoria).

19. [*Repealed by No. 73 of 1948, s. 3.*]

20. Subject to the provisions of the Local Courts Act, 1904,<sup>2</sup> the Justices Act, 1902-1926,<sup>3</sup> the Courts of Session Act, 1921, and the Mining Act, 1904,<sup>4</sup> the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine—

Jurisdiction with respect to appeals from Inferior Courts.  
*Cf.* S. C. of J.  
(Consolidation) Act,  
1925, s. 24  
(Imp.).

- (a) any appeal from any court which might immediately before the commencement of this Act have been made to the Court or a Judge; and
- (b) any application, or any appeal, whether by way of case stated or otherwise, which by virtue of any enactment the Court or a Judge has power to hear and determine.

21. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, all jurisdiction, whether original or appellate, which immediately before the commencement of this Act was vested in or capable of being exercised by the Court, or by any one or more of the Judges thereof sitting in court or chambers, or elsewhere when acting as Judges, or a Judge, by, under, or by virtue

Jurisdiction to be exercised in manner provided by this Act and Rules of Court.  
*Cf.* 44 Vict.,  
No. 10,  
ss. 6, 29.  
S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 22  
(Victoria).  
Tas., No. 58  
of 1932, s. 6.

<sup>1</sup> Now Administration Act, 1903-1956.

<sup>2</sup> Now Local Courts Act, 1904-1957.

<sup>3</sup> Now Justices Act, 1902-1957.

<sup>4</sup> Now Mining Act, 1904-1957.

of any Imperial Act or any Act of the Parliament of Western Australia, shall (notwithstanding that the same was conferred by an Imperial Act or an Act of the Parliament of Western Australia repealed by this Act) be exercised, so far as regards procedure and practice, in the manner provided by this Act and the Rules of Court; but where no provision, or no appropriate provision, as to the exercise of any such jurisdiction is contained in this Act or in the Rules of Court, such jurisdiction shall be exercised as nearly as may be in the same manner as the same might have been exercised if this Act had not passed, or in such manner as the Court or a Judge may in each case direct.

Existing  
jurisdiction  
under  
Common-  
wealth Acts.

(2) Except as is otherwise provided by this Act, and subject to the provisions of any Commonwealth Act, all the jurisdiction whether original or appellate, which immediately before the commencement of this Act was vested in or capable of being exercised by the Court, or any one or more of the Judges thereof sitting in court or chambers, or elsewhere when acting as Judges, or a Judge by, under, or by virtue of any Commonwealth Act, shall be exercised so far as regards procedure and practice in the manner provided by the Rules of Court; but where no provision as to the exercise of such jurisdiction is contained in this Act or the Rules of Court, such jurisdiction shall be exercised as nearly as may be in the same manner as the same might have been exercised if this Act had not passed.

Future  
jurisdiction  
under any  
statute.

(3) Any jurisdiction, whether original or appellate, which is conferred on or vested in the Court, or any one or more of the Judges thereof sitting in court or chambers, or elsewhere when acting as Judges, or a Judge by, under, or by virtue of any statute passed after the commencement of this Act, shall (except as otherwise provided by any such statute) be exercised (so far as regards procedure and practice) in the manner provided by this Act and the Rules of Court; or if no provision, or no appropriate provision, as to the exercise of any such jurisdiction is contained in this Act or in the Rules

of Court, then such jurisdiction shall be exercised in such form, mode, and manner as the Court or a Judge may from time to time direct.

(4) Where any statute passed after the commencement of this Act, or any order, rule, regulation, or other instrument made under or by virtue of any such statute confers any jurisdiction, whether original or appellate, on the Court or on the Court or a Judge thereof, such jurisdiction shall (except as otherwise provided by any such statute) be exercised so far as regards procedure and practice in the manner directed by subsection (3) of this section.

22. (1) Save as is otherwise provided by this Act or by the Rules of Court, all forms and methods of procedure which, under by virtue of any law, custom, general order, or rules whatsoever, were formerly in force in the Supreme Court, and which are not inconsistent with this Act or with the Rules of Court, may continue to be used and practised in the Supreme Court in the like cases and for the like purposes, as those in and for which they would have been applicable if this Act had not been passed.

Saving of former procedure.  
44 Vict., No. 10, ss. 27, 29.  
S. C. of J. (Consolidation) Act, 1925, s. 103 (Imp.).

(2) Subject to the Rules of Court and the General Rules prescribed under the Criminal Code, the practice and procedure in all criminal causes and matters whatsoever in the Supreme Court shall be the same as the practice and procedure in force at the commencement of this Act in relation to similar causes and matters.

23. Where any Act of Parliament in force in England on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and applicable to Western Australia, or any Act of Parliament adopted and directed to be applied in Western Australia, authorises and directs any proceeding, act, matter, or thing to be had, done, performed, or executed by or before His Majesty's Courts at Westminster, or

Supreme Court authorised to perform certain acts required to be performed by the Courts in England.  
24 Vict., No. 15, s. 4.  
Cf. S. C. A., 1928, s. 22 (Victoria).

the respective Judges thereof, or by or before the Lord Chancellor or any Equity Judge, in the administration of justice, every such proceeding, act, matter, and thing, subject to any express enactment to the contrary and to any Rules of Court for the time being in force, shall be, and the same is hereby authorised and directed to be had, done, executed, and performed by the Supreme Court and the Judges thereof in like manner as if the same had been in and by such Act of Parliament expressly authorised and directed to be had, done, executed, and performed by the said Supreme Court or the Judges thereof.

*(2) Law and Equity.*

Law and equity to be concurrently administered. 44 Vict., No. 10, s. 7. S. C. of J. (Consolidation) Act, 1925, ss. 36-44 (Imp.).

Equities of plaintiff.

24. (1) Subject to the express provisions of any other Act, in every civil cause or matter commenced in the Supreme Court, law and equity shall be administered by the Court according to the rules following:—

(1) If any plaintiff or petitioner claims to be entitled to any equitable estate or right, or to relief upon any equitable ground against any deed, instrument, or contract, or against any right, title, or claim whatsoever asserted by any defendant or respondent in such cause or matter, or to any relief founded upon a legal right, which before the commencement of the Supreme Court Act, 1880, could only have been given by a court of equity, the Court, and every Judge thereof, shall give to such plaintiff or petitioner such and the same relief as ought to have been given by the Court in its equitable jurisdiction in a suit or proceeding for the same or the like purpose properly instituted before the commencement of the said Act.

Equitable defences.

(2) If any defendant claims to be entitled to any equitable estate or right or to relief upon any equitable ground against any deed, instrument, or contract, or against any

right, title or claim asserted by any plaintiff or petitioner in such cause or matter, or alleges any ground of equitable defence to any claim of the plaintiff or petitioner in such cause or matter, the Court, and every Judge thereof, shall give to every equitable estate, right, or ground of relief so claimed, and to every equitable defence so alleged, such and the same effect, by way of defence against the claim of such plaintiff or petitioner, as the Court in its equitable jurisdiction ought to have given if the same or the like matters had been relied on by way of defence in any suit or proceeding instituted by the Court for the same or the like purpose before the commencement of the Supreme Court Act, 1880.

- (3) The Court, and every Judge thereof, shall have power to grant to any defendant in respect of any equitable estate or right, or other matter of equity, and also in respect of any legal estate, right, or title claimed or asserted by him—
- Counter-claims third parties.
- (a) all such relief against any plaintiff or petitioner as such defendant shall have properly claimed, by his pleading, and as the Court, or any Judge thereof, might have granted in any suit instituted for that purpose by the same defendant against the same plaintiff or petitioner; and
  - (b) all such relief relating to or connected with the original subject of the cause or matter, and in like manner claimed against any other person, whether already a party to the same cause or matter or not, who shall have been duly served with notice in writing of such claim pursuant to any rule of court or any order of the Court, as might properly have been granted against such person if he had been made a

defendant to a cause duly instituted by the same defendant for the like purpose.

Every person served with any such notice as aforesaid shall thenceforth be deemed a party to such cause or matter, with the same rights in respect of his defence against such claim, as if he had been duly sued in the ordinary way by such defendant.

Equities  
appearing  
incidentally.

- (4) The Court, and every Judge thereof, shall recognise and take notice of all equitable estates, titles, and rights, and all equitable duties and liabilities appearing incidentally in the course of any cause or matter, in the same manner in which the Court in its equitable jurisdiction would have recognised and taken notice of the same in any suit or proceeding duly instituted therein before the commencement of the Supreme Court Act, 1880.

Defence or  
stay instead  
of injunction  
or  
prohibition.

SHERINGHAM - SHERINGHAM 1871 1872 79.

- (5) No cause or proceeding at any time pending in the Supreme Court shall be restrained by prohibition or injunction; but every matter of equity on which an injunction against the prosecution of any such cause or proceeding might have been obtained, if the Supreme Court Act, 1880, had not been passed, either unconditionally or on any terms or conditions, may be relied on by way of defence thereto:

Provided that

- (a) nothing in this Act shall disable the Court, if it thinks fit, from directing a stay of proceedings in any cause or matter pending before it; and
- (b) any person, whether a party or not to any such cause or matter, who would have been entitled, if the Supreme Court Act, 1880, had not been passed, to apply to any court

6th Dec 1871 1872 29th  
86 22 69.



to restrain the prosecution thereof, or who may be entitled to enforce, by attachment or otherwise, any judgment, decree, rule, or order, contrary to which all or any part of the proceedings in such cause or matter may have been taken, may apply to the Court, by motion in a summary way, for a stay of proceedings in such cause or matter, either generally or so far as may be necessary for the purposes of justice; and the Court shall thereupon make such order as shall be just.

- (6) Subject to the foregoing provisions for giving effect to equitable rights and other matters of equity, and to the other express provisions of this Act, the Court, and every judge thereof, shall recognise and give effect to all legal claims and demands, and all estates, titles, rights, duties, obligations, and liabilities existing by the common law or by any custom, or created by any statute, in the same manner as the same would have been recognised and given effect to if the Supreme Court Act, 1880, had not been passed in any branch of its jurisdiction, or by the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.
- (7) The Court, in the exercise of the jurisdiction vested in it by this Act, in every cause or matter pending before it, shall have power to grant, and shall grant, either absolutely or on such reasonable terms and conditions as shall seem just, all such remedies whatsoever as any of the parties thereto may appear to be entitled to in respect of any and every legal or equitable claim properly brought forward by them in such cause or matter; so that, as far as possible, all matters so in controversy between the parties may be completely and finally

Legal, customary, and statutory rights to be recognised.

Determination of matter completely and finally.

determined, and all multiplicity of legal proceedings concerning any of such matters avoided.

(3) *Miscellaneous Rules of Law.*

Rules of law  
upon certain  
points.  
44 Vict., No.  
10, s. 8.

25. The law to be administered as to the matters in this section mentioned shall, unless the contrary is expressly provided by some other enactment, be as follows:—

Administra-  
tion of assets  
of insolvent  
estates.

- (1) In the administration by the Court of the assets of any person who has died since the commencement of the Supreme Court Act, 1880, or who hereafter dies, and whose estate has proved or proves to be insufficient for the payment in full of his debts and liabilities, and in the winding up of any company under the Companies Act, 1893,<sup>1</sup> whose assets may prove insufficient for the payment of its debts and liabilities and the costs of winding up, the same rules shall prevail and be observed as to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors, and as to debts and liabilities provable, and as to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities respectively, as may be in force for the time being under the law of bankruptcy with respect to the estates of persons adjudged bankrupt; and all persons who in any such case would be entitled to prove for and receive dividends out of the estate of any such deceased person, or out of the assets of any such company, may come in under the decree or order for the administration of such estate, or under the winding up of such company, and make such claims against the same as they may respectively be entitled to by virtue of this Act.

Statutes of  
limitation  
inapplicable  
to express  
trusts.

- (2) Except as provided by the Trustees Act, 1900,<sup>2</sup> no claim of a *cestui que trust* against his trustee for any property held on an

<sup>1</sup> See now Companies Act, 1943-1954.

<sup>2</sup> Now Trustees Act, 1900-1957.

express trust, or in respect of any breach of such trust, shall be held to be barred by any statute of limitations.

- (3) An estate for life without impeachment of waste shall not confer or be deemed to have conferred upon the tenant for life any legal right to commit waste of the description known as equitable waste, unless an intention to confer such right shall expressly appear by the instrument creating such estate. Equitable waste.
  
- (4) There shall not be any merger by operation of law only of any estate, the beneficial interest in which would not be deemed to be merged or extinguished in equity. Merger.
  
- (5) A mortgagor entitled for the time being to the possession or receipt of the rents and profits of any land as to which no notice of his intention to take possession or to enter into the receipt of the rents and profits thereof shall have been given by the mortgagee, may sue for such possession, or for the recovery of such rents or profits, or to prevent or recover damages in respect of any trespass or other wrong relative thereto, in his own name only, unless the cause of action arises upon a lease or other contract made by him jointly with any other person: Provided that, in the case of mortgages under the Transfer of Land Act, 1893,<sup>1</sup> this subsection is subject to section one hundred and seventeen of that Act. Suits for possession of land by mortgagors.
  
- (6) No action shall be open to objection on the ground that a merely declaratory judgment is sought thereby, and it shall be lawful for the Court to make binding declarations of right without granting consequential relief. No action to be open to objection merely because declaratory judgment sought.

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<sup>1</sup> Now Transfer of Land Act, 1893-1954.

15 and 16  
 Vict., c. 26,  
 s. 50.  
 S. C. Act,  
 1928, s. 62  
 (Victoria).

Assignment  
of debts and  
choses in  
action.

- (7) Any absolute assignment, by writing under the hand of the assignor (not purporting to be by way of charge only), of any debt or other legal chose in action, of which express notice in writing shall have been given to the debtor, trustee, or other person from whom the assignor would have been entitled to receive or claim such debt or chose in action, shall be, and be deemed to have been effectual in law (subject to all equities which would have been entitled to priority over the right of the assignee if the Supreme Court Act, 1880, and this Act had not been passed), to pass and transfer the legal right to such debt or chose in action from the date of such notice, and all legal and other remedies for the same, and the power to give a good discharge for the same, without the concurrence of the assignor:

Provided always, that if the debtor, trustee, or other person liable in respect of such debt or chose in action shall have had notice that such assignment is disputed by the assignor or any one claiming under him, or of any other opposing or conflicting claims to such debt or chose in action, he shall be entitled, if he think fit, to call upon the several persons making claim thereto to interplead concerning the same, or he may, if he think fit, pay the same into the Supreme Court under and in conformity with the provisions of any Act for the time being in force for the relief of trustees.

Stipulations  
not of the  
essence of  
contracts.

- (8) Stipulations in contracts, as to time or otherwise, which would not before the passing of the Supreme Court Act, 1880, have been deemed to be or to have become of the essence of such contracts in a court of equity, shall receive in the Court the same construction and effect as they would have received in equity before such date.

- (9) A mandamus or an injunction may be granted, or a receiver appointed, by an interlocutory order of the Court or a Judge in all cases in which it shall appear to the Court or a Judge to be just or convenient that such order should be made; and any such order may be made either unconditionally or upon such terms and conditions as the Court or Judge shall think just; and if an injunction is asked, either before or at, or after the hearing of any cause or matter, to prevent any threatened or apprehended waste or trespass, such injunction may be granted, if the Court or a Judge shall think fit, whether the person against whom such injunction is sought is, or is not, in possession under any claim of title or otherwise, or (if out of possession) does or does not claim a right to do the act sought to be restrained under any colour of title; and whether the estates claimed by both or by either of the parties are legal or equitable.
- (10) In all cases in which the Court entertains an application for an injunction against a breach of any covenant contract or agreement, or against the commission or continuance of any wrongful act, or for the specific performance of any covenant contract or agreement, the Court may, if it thinks fit, award damages to the party injured, either in addition to or in substitution for such injunction or specific performance, and such damages may be assessed in such manner as the Court directs:
- Provided that nothing in this subsection shall limit or affect the jurisdiction or powers which the Court has apart from this subsection.
- (11) Subject to the express provisions of any other Act, in questions relating to the custody and education of infants, the rules of equity shall prevail.

Mandamus,  
injunction,  
and  
appointment  
of receiver.

Power to  
award  
damages in  
addition  
to or in  
substitution  
for  
injunction  
or specific  
performance.  
21 and 22  
Vict., c. 27,  
s. 2.  
S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 62 (4)  
(Victoria).

Custody of  
infants.

subject to the provisions of this Act, the same rights and powers as the persons entitled to sue for damages in the first instance.

Limitation  
of actions  
in cases of  
collisions  
between  
vessels.  
1 and 2  
Geo. V., c. 57.  
Tas. No. 58  
of 1932, s. 11,  
(11, V. (a)).

29. No action or other proceeding shall be maintainable to enforce any claim against the owner of a vessel in respect of any damage or loss to another vessel, her cargo or freight, or any property on board her, or damages for loss of life or personal injuries suffered by any person on board her, caused by the fault of the former vessel, whether such vessel is wholly or partly in fault, unless proceedings are commenced within two years from the date when the damage or loss or injury was caused; and an action shall not be maintainable to enforce any contribution in respect of an overpaid proportion of any damage for loss of life or personal injuries unless proceedings therein are commenced within one year from the date of payment:

Provided that the Court or a Judge may, in accordance with the Rules of the Court, extend any such period to such extent and on such conditions as it or he thinks fit, and shall, if satisfied that there has not during such period been any reasonable opportunity of enforcing the claim, extend such period to an extent sufficient to give such reasonable opportunity.

Provisions  
to be read  
subject to  
s. 17 and  
to the  
*Navigation  
Act* (Com-  
monwealth),  
1912-1956.  
Tas. No. 58  
of 1932, s. 11,  
(11 VI.).

30. The provisions of the last preceding four sections shall be read and construed subject to the provisions of section seventeen of this Act, and subject to the Navigation Act, 1912-1926.<sup>1</sup>

Any interest  
may be  
contracted to  
be paid,  
but if no  
contract not  
more than  
6 per cent.  
may be  
allowed.

31. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Money Lenders Act, 1912,<sup>2</sup> there shall be no limit to the amount of interest which any person may lawfully contract to pay.

(2) In all cases where interest for the loan of money, or upon any other contract, may be lawfully recovered or allowed in any action, suit, or other

See 30 Vict.,  
No. 1, ss. 1  
and 2.  
64 Vict.,  
No. 27, s. 1.  
S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 77  
(Victoria).

<sup>1</sup> Now Navigation Act, 1912-1956 (Commonwealth).

<sup>2</sup> Now Money Lenders Act, 1912-1948.

proceeding in the Supreme Court, or any other court of law or equity, but where the rate of such interest has not been previously agreed upon by or between the parties, it shall not be lawful for the party entitled to interest to recover or be allowed in any such action, suit, or other proceeding above the rate of six pounds for interest or forbearance of one hundred pounds for a year, and so after that rate for a greater or lesser sum or for a longer or shorter time.

32. Upon all debts or sums certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, in any action the Court at the hearing, or the jury on the trial of any issue, or on an assessment of damages, may, if the Court or jury think fit, allow interest to the creditor at a rate not exceeding eight pounds per centum per annum from the time when such debts or sums certain were payable, if such debts or sums are payable by virtue of some written instrument at a certain time, or if payable otherwise, then from the time when demand of payment was made in writing, giving notice to the debtor that interest would be claimed from the date of such demand or any later date: Provided that interest shall be payable in all cases in which it is now payable by law.

Interest may be allowed on trial in certain cases.  
3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 42, s. 28.  
(Adopted by 6 Will. IV., No. 4.)  
Of. S. C. Act, 1928, s. 78 (Victoria).

33. The Court at the hearing, or the jury on any trial or assessment of damages, may, in all actions of trover or trespass concerning goods, give damages in the nature of interest, if the Court or jury think fit, over and above the value of the goods at the time of the conversion or seizure, and over and above the money recoverable in all actions on any policies of insurance.

Damages in the nature of interest in certain actions.  
3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 42, s. 29.  
(Adopted by 6 Will. IV., No. 4.)  
S. C. Act, 1928, s. 79 (Victoria).

34. The several rules of law enacted and declared by this Act shall be in force and take effect in all courts whatsoever in Western Australia so far as the matters to which such rules relate shall be respectively cognisable by such courts.

Rules of law to apply to inferior courts.  
44 Vict., No. 10, s. 32.

Execution of  
instruments  
by order of  
Court.

55 Vict., No.  
11, s. 3.

S. C. of J.  
(Consolida-  
tion) Act,  
1925, s. 47  
(Imp.).

35. Where any person neglects or refuses to comply with a judgment or order directing him to execute any conveyance, contract or other document, or to indorse any negotiable instrument, the Court may, on such terms and conditions, if any, as may be just, order that the conveyance, contract, or other document shall be executed, or that the negotiable instrument shall be indorsed, by such person as the Court may nominate for that purpose, and a conveyance, contract, document, or instrument so executed or indorsed shall operate and be for all purposes available as if it had been executed or indorsed by the person originally directed to execute or indorse it.

*Quo  
warranto.*

55 Vict.,  
No. 11, s. 4.

S. C. of J.  
(Consolida-  
tion) Act,  
1925, s. 48  
(Imp.).

36. Proceedings in *quo warranto* shall be deemed civil proceedings, whether for the purposes of appeal or otherwise.

Costs.

S. C. of J.  
(Consolida-  
tion) Act,  
1925, s. 50  
(Imp.).

37. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the Rules of Court and to the express provisions of the Local Courts Act, 1904,<sup>1</sup> or any other Act, the costs of and incidental to all proceedings in the Supreme Court, including the administration of estates and trusts, shall be in the discretion of the Court or Judge, and the Court or Judge shall have full power to determine by whom or out of what estate, fund, or property, and to what extent such costs are to be paid.

(2) Nothing in this section shall alter the practice in any criminal cause or matter, or in proceedings on the Crown side of the Court.

#### PART IV.—SITTINGS AND DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS.

##### (1) *Sittings and Vacations.*

Time and  
place of  
sittings of  
the Court.  
44 Vict.,  
No. 10, s. 9.

38. Subject to the Rules of Court, the Supreme Court and Judges thereof shall have power to sit and act at any time, and at any place, for the

<sup>1</sup>Now Local Courts Act, 1904-1957.



transaction of any part of the business of the Court or a Judge, or for the discharge of any duty which by any statute or otherwise is required to be discharged.

39. Subject to the Rules of Court, civil sittings for the trial of causes and issues of fact in Perth shall, so far as reasonably practicable and subject to vacations, be held from time to time throughout the year by such Judge or Judges as the business to be disposed of may render necessary.

Civil sittings  
in Perth.  
Cf. 44 Vict.,  
No. 10, s. 13.

40. The Supreme Court criminal sittings in Perth shall be held monthly, except in the month of January.

Criminal  
sittings in  
Perth.  
63 Vict.,  
No. 7, s. 2,  
No. 6 of 1934.

41. (1) All causes and matters within the jurisdiction of the Court which are not required by this Act or the Rules of Court, or by any statute in force in this State, to be heard and determined by the Full Court shall be heard, determined, and disposed of by a single Judge in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Rules of Court.

Causes and  
matters to  
be brought  
before a  
single judge.  
Cf. 44 Vict.,  
No. 10, s. 14.  
15 and 16  
Geo. V., c.  
49, s. 61  
(Imp.).  
Tas. No. 58  
of 1932, s. 16.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Rules of Court, the trial of—

(a) all actions and causes; and

(b) all issues and questions of fact (whether in a cause or a matter) tried with a jury—

which are not ordered to be tried at bar shall be held before a single Judge sitting in court as a Court.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section fifty-eight and subsection (2) of this section, and the Rules of Court, all the jurisdiction of the Court which is subject to this Act may be exercised by a single Judge, whether sitting in court or in chambers.

(4) A single Judge, whether sitting in court or in chambers, shall have and may exercise, with respect to any cause or matter properly brought

before him, all the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities of the Court, as the circumstances may require to be exercised.

Trial with  
or without  
a jury.  
23 and 24  
Geo. V., c.  
36, s. 6  
(Imp.).

42. Subject as hereinafter provided, if, on the application of any party to an action made not later than such time before the trial as may be limited by the Rules of Court, the Court or a Judge is satisfied that—

- (a) a charge of fraud against that party; or
- (b) a claim in respect of libel, slander, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage,

is in issue, the action shall, subject to the provisions of the Jury Act, 1898,<sup>1</sup> be tried by a jury, unless the Court or Judge is of opinion that the trial thereof requires any prolonged examination of documents or accounts or any scientific or local examination which cannot conveniently be made with a jury; but, save as aforesaid, any action may, subject to Rules of Court, in the discretion of the Court or a Judge, be ordered to be tried with or without a jury:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall be without prejudice to the power of the Court or a Judge to order, in accordance with the Rules of Court, that different questions of fact arising in any action be tried by different modes of trial, and where such order is made the provisions of this section requiring trial with a jury in certain cases shall have effect only as respects questions relating to such charge or claim as aforesaid.

Reservation  
by Judge of  
cases and  
questions for  
determina-  
tion by  
Full Court.  
44 Vict.,  
No. 10, s. 16.  
Tas. No. 58  
of 1932, s. 17.

43. (1) Any Judge, whether sitting in court or in chambers, may at any time before final judgment, and whether before or after argument, reserve any case, or any point or question in a case, for the consideration of the Full Court, or may at any such time as aforesaid direct any case, point, or question to be argued before the Full Court, or may give

<sup>1</sup> See now Juries Act, 1957.

judgment in any cause or matter subject to the judgment of the Full Court on any point or question arising in such cause or matter, and may reserve such point or question for such judgment, and the Full Court shall thereupon hear and determine such case, point, or question.

(2) Any Judge, whether sitting in court or in chambers, may, when granting a rule *nisi* or order to show cause, make the same returnable before the Full Court.

44. (1) The Governor may, from time to time, upon any report or recommendation of the Judges of the Supreme Court, make, revoke, or modify Orders in Council regulating the vacations to be observed by the Court.

Vacations.  
*Cf.* 44 Vict.,  
No. 10, s. 10.

(2) Any Order in Council made pursuant to this section shall, so long as it continues in force, have effect as if enacted by this Act, and Rules of Court may be made accordingly for carrying the Order in Council into effect.

45. Provision shall be made by the Rules of Court for the hearing in Perth during vacation by the Court or a Judge of all such applications as may require to be immediately and promptly heard.

Sittings in  
vacation.  
44 Vict.,  
No. 10, s. 11.

(2) *Circuit Districts.*

46. (1) The Governor may, by proclamation, declare that such portions of Western Australia as he thinks fit shall form circuit districts, and shall assign a name to each of such districts, and define the boundaries of the same respectively; and may, in like manner, increase or decrease the number of such districts, and may alter the name and boundaries of any such district.

Circuit  
districts,  
and sittings  
of the  
Supreme  
Court  
therein.  
*Cf.* 61 Vict.,  
No. 28, s. 2.  
Amended  
by No. 21 of  
1954, s. 3.

(2) Sittings of the Supreme Court in a circuit district shall be held in each year on the days and at the place appointed for that year by a Rule of

[No. 21 of  
1954, s. 3.]

Court and on such other days during any year as the Chief Justice or, in his absence, the senior judge may appoint.

(3) Any proclamation under this section may be revoked by a subsequent proclamation and shall cease to have effect from the publication thereof in the *Gazette*, or from a later date to be therein stated.

Summoning  
of jurors.  
Cf. 44 Vict.,  
No. 10,  
ss. 5, 6, 7.

47. (1) The stipendiary or resident magistrate to whom is assigned the magisterial district within which a sitting of the Supreme Court as a circuit court is to be held shall be the summoning officer on behalf of the sheriff to empanel, and by precept under his hand directed to the bailiff of the local court, to cause jurors to be summoned under the Jury Act, 1898,<sup>1</sup> for the trial of any cause with a jury in a circuit court.

(2) The provisions of the Jury Act, 1898,<sup>1</sup> shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the compilation of jurors' books for circuit districts.

Interpre-  
tation.  
Cf. 44 Vict.,  
No. 10, s. 14.

48. The expression "circuit court" shall mean any sitting of the Supreme Court in a circuit district.

### (3) *Jurisdiction of a Commissioner.*

Jurisdiction  
of com-  
missioner.  
44 Vict.,  
No. 10, s. 12.

49. (1) The Governor, by commission either general or special, may assign to any practitioner of the Supreme Court of at least seven years' standing, or to a stipendiary or resident magistrate, the duty of trying and determining within any place or district specially fixed for that purpose by such commission, any causes or matters, or any questions or issues of fact or of law or partly of fact and partly of law in any cause or matter, depending in the Supreme Court, or the exercise of any civil or criminal jurisdiction capable of being exercised by a Judge.

<sup>1</sup> See now Juries Act, 1957.

(2) Any commission so granted shall be of the same validity as if it were enacted in the body of this Act.

(3) Any commissioner appointed in pursuance of this section shall, when engaged in the exercise of any jurisdiction so assigned to him, perform such and the like duties, and have such and the like powers, as by this Act are imposed or conferred upon a Judge in the exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court.

(4) Subject to any restrictions or conditions imposed by Rules of Court, any party to any cause or matter involving the trial of a question or issue of fact, or partly of fact and partly of law, may, with the leave of a Judge, require the question or issue to be tried or determined by a commissioner as aforesaid, and such questions or issues shall be tried and determined accordingly.

(5) A cause or matter not involving any question or issue of fact may be tried and determined in like manner with the consent of all the parties thereto.

(6) The civil and criminal jurisdiction capable of being exercised by a Judge which under this section the Governor may by commission either general or special assign to the persons mentioned in subsection one, may include each and every jurisdiction, civil or criminal and original or appellate, which by any custom, law, or prerogative, or any statute heretofore enacted, or hereafter to be enacted, or otherwise howsoever, a Judge of the Supreme Court, can now or hereafter shall be empowered to exercise; and every general or special commission by the Governor granted and issued under this section, which by its terms purports to assign any such jurisdiction as abovementioned, shall in that respect be good, valid, and effective:

No. 10 of  
1903, s. 2.

Provided that no appellate jurisdiction shall be assigned unless the commission is granted to a Judge or a practitioner of the Court of at least seven years' standing.

(4) *Inquiries and Trials by Referees.*

Reference  
for report.  
44 Vict.,  
No. 10, s. 20.  
S. C. of J.  
(Consolida-  
tion) Act,  
1925, s. 88  
(Imp.).

50. (1) Subject to the Rules of Court, and to any right to have particular cases tried by jury, the Court or a Judge may refer to the Master or to a referee for inquiry or report any question arising in any cause or matter, other than a criminal proceeding by the Crown.

(2) The report of the Master or referee may be adopted wholly or partially by the Court or a Judge, and, if so adopted, may be enforced as a judgment or order to the same effect.

Reference  
for trial.  
44 Vict.,  
No. 10, s. 21.  
S. C. of J.  
(Consolida-  
tion) Act,  
1925, s. 89  
(Imp.).

51. In any cause or matter, other than a criminal proceeding by the Crown,—

- (a) if all the parties interested who are not under disability consent; or
- (b) if the cause or matter requires any prolonged examination of documents, or any scientific or local investigation, which cannot, in the opinion of the Court or a Judge, conveniently be made before a jury or conducted by the Court; or
- (c) if the question in dispute consists wholly or in part of matters of account;

the Court or a Judge may at any time order the whole cause or matter, or any question or issue of fact arising therein, to be tried before the Master or a special referee or arbitrator agreed on by the parties.

Powers and  
remunera-  
tion of  
referees.  
44 Vict., No.  
10, s. 22.  
S. C. of J.  
(Consolida-  
tion) Act,  
1925, s. 90  
(Imp.).

52. (1) In all cases of reference to the Master or to a special referee or arbitrator, the Master or special referee or arbitrator shall, subject to Rules of Court, have such authority, and conduct the reference in such manner, as the Court or a Judge may direct, and the special referee or arbitrator shall be deemed an officer of the Court.

(2) The report or award of the Master or special referee or arbitrator on any reference shall, unless set aside by the Court or a Judge, be equivalent to the verdict of a jury.

(3) The remuneration to be paid to a special referee or arbitrator to whom any matter is referred under an order of the Court or a Judge shall be determined by the Court or a Judge.

53. The Court or a Judge shall, in relation to references, have all such powers as are conferred by the Arbitration Act, 1895, on the Court or a Judge in relation to references by consent out of Court.

Court to have powers as to reference by consent. S. C. of J. (Consolidation) Act, 1925, s. 91 (Imp.).

54. The Master or a special referee or arbitrator may, at any stage of the proceedings under a reference, and shall, if so directed by the Court or a Judge, state in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court any question of law arising in the course of the reference.

Statement of case pending arbitration. S. C. of J. (Consolidation) Act, 1925, s. 95 (Imp.).

55. An order made under the provisions of this Part of this Act relating to inquiries and trials by referees may be made on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court or a Judge thinks fit.

Power of Court to impose terms as to costs, etc. S. C. of J. (Consolidation) Act, 1925, s. 95 (Imp.).

#### (5) Assessors.

56. (1) In any cause or matter before the Supreme Court, other than a criminal proceeding by the Crown, the Court may, if it thinks it expedient so to do, call in the aid of one or more assessors specially qualified, to try and hear the cause or matter wholly or partially with their assistance.

Trial with assessors. 44 Vict., No. 10, s. 20. S. C. of J. (Consolidation) Act, 1925, s. 98 (Imp.).

(2) The remuneration, if any, to be paid to an assessor shall be determined by the Court.

(6) *The Full Court.*

Quorum of  
Full Court.  
44 Vict., No.  
10, s. 15.

57. Except as hereinafter provided a Full Court may be constituted by any two or more Judges of the Supreme Court sitting together:

G. Code,  
s. 687.

Provided that the Full Court when sitting as the Court of Criminal Appeal shall be constituted by an uneven number of Judges.

Appeals and  
applications  
to, and  
causes and  
matters to  
be disposed  
of by the  
Full Court.  
Amended  
by No. 63 of  
1957, s. 3.

58. (1) Subject as otherwise provided in this Act and to the Rules of Court, the Full Court shall have and shall be deemed since the coming into operation of this Act always to have had jurisdiction to hear and determine—

Cf. 44 Vict.,  
No. 10,  
ss. 15, 16.  
S. C. Act,  
1928  
(Victoria),  
s. 34.  
Tas. No. 58  
of 1932, s. 15.

- (a) applications for a new trial or re-hearing of any cause or matter, or to set aside or vary any verdict, finding or judgment found given or made in any cause or matter tried or heard by a Judge or before a Judge and jury;
- (b) appeals from a Judge whether sitting in court or in chambers;
- (c) Rules *nisi* and orders to show cause returnable before the Full Court;
- (d) cases, points, and questions referred to or reserved by a Judge for the consideration or judgment of the Full Court, or directed by a Judge to be argued before the Full Court;
- (e) trials at bar;
- (f) appeals under Part X. of the Lunacy Act, 1903-1920;<sup>1</sup>
- (g) appeals to the Court of Criminal Appeal under and subject to Chapter LXIX of the Criminal Code;
- (h) appeals by way of Order of Review under the Justices Act, 1902-1926,<sup>2</sup> if made returnable before the Supreme Court sitting as

Ss. 198 and  
204.

<sup>1</sup> Now Lunacy Act, 1903-1954.

<sup>2</sup> Now Justices Act, 1902-1957.



the Full Court; and an appeal from the refusal of a Judge to grant an order to review:

- (i) appeals from Local Courts:
- (j) appeals from a single Judge on a question of law pursuant to subsection (3) of section two hundred and sixty-five of the Mining Act, 1904.<sup>3</sup>
- (k) cases of *habeas corpus*, in which a Judge directs that the order *nisi* for the writ or the writ be made returnable before the Full Court:
- (l) special cases where all parties agree that the same be heard before the Full Court:
- (m) all causes and matters and proceedings which—
  - (a) by any Act of this State, or the Rules of Court; or
  - (b) by or under any Imperial Act, or Act of the Commonwealth of Australia

*Cf. No. 51 of 1904, s. 107.*

are required to be heard and determined by the Full Court.

(2) Any appeal, application, cause, matter or proceedings referred to in subsection (1) of this section shall lie or may be made to, or may be brought before, the Full Court which, subject as aforesaid, shall hear and determine the same, and questions incidental thereto.

[No. 63 of 1937, s. 3.]

59. (1) In any cause or matter in which a verdict has been found by a jury, or by a Judge without a jury, or by referees, or by a Judge sitting with assessors, the Full Court may order a new trial or reference, or vary or set aside such verdict, or reduce the damages awarded.

Applications for new trial, or to set aside verdict, etc.  
44 Vict., No. 10, s. 16.

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<sup>3</sup> Now Mining Act, 1904-1957.

Tas. No. 58  
of 1932, s. 39.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, any application for a new trial may be made on any ground on which a new trial could be ordered in an action at law immediately before the commencement of this Act.

*Ibid.*

(3) A new trial may be ordered as to part only of any matter in controversy or as to some or one only of the parties, or as to any question or issue without disturbing any finding or decision as to any other part of the controversy or any other party, or on any question or issue, and final judgment may be given as to any such other part or party or on any such other question or issue.

*Ibid.*

(4) On the hearing of any such application the Full Court shall have and may exercise all such powers as are exercisable by it upon the hearing of an appeal and may, if it is satisfied that it has before it all the materials necessary for finally determining the question in dispute or any of them, or for awarding any remedy or relief sought, give judgment accordingly, and for that purpose shall have and may exercise all the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Court, whether as to amendment or otherwise, and may draw any inference of fact not inconsistent with the findings of the jury, if any, or may, if it is of the opinion that it has not sufficient materials before it to enable it to give judgment, direct the application to stand over for further consideration, and may direct such issues or questions to be tried or determined, and such accounts and inquiries to be taken and made, as it thinks fit, or may direct judgment to be entered in accordance with the finding or determination of any issue or question directed to be tried or determined, or may give judgment, in any of the modes authorised by this Act or the Rules of Court.

*Ibid.*

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (4), the Full Court on the hearing of any application for a new trial in any case in which a verdict has been found by a jury, if it is satisfied—

- (a) that it has before it all the facts, and that no further material evidence could be produced at another trial; and

- (b) that the verdict was one which a jury, viewing the whole of the evidence reasonably, could not properly find—

may enter judgment for the party for whom the verdict should have been given at the trial, and for that purpose may exercise any of its powers under subsection (4).

(6) Except as may be otherwise provided by the *Ibid.* Rules of Court every application—

(i) for a new trial; or

(ii) to set aside a verdict, finding, or judgment in any cause or matter where there has been a trial by a Judge sitting without a jury, shall be made by way of appeal to a Full Court in accordance with the Rule of Court relating to appeals from a Judge to a Full Court.

60. (1) No appeal shall lie to the Full Court—

- (a) from an order of a Judge allowing an extension of time for appealing from a judgment or order;
- (b) from an order of a Judge giving unconditional leave to defend an action;
- (c) from a decision of a Judge where it is provided by any Act that such decision is to be final;
- (d) from an order absolute for the dissolution or nullity of marriage in favour of any party who having had time and opportunity to appeal to the Full Court from the decree *nisi* on which such order is founded has not appealed therefrom;
- (e) without the leave of the Judge making the order, from the order of a Judge made with the consent of the parties, or as to costs only which by law are left to the discretion of the Judge;

Restriction on appeals.  
*Cf.* S. C. of J. (Consolidation) Act, 1925, s. 31 (Imp.).  
S. C. A. 1928, s. 40 (Victoria).

*Cf.* No. 4 of 1912, s. 6.

44 Vict., No. 10, s. 17.

(f) without the leave of the Judge or of the Full Court, from any interlocutory order or interlocutory judgment made or given by a Judge, except in the following cases, namely—

- (i) where the liberty of the subject or the custody of infants is concerned;
- (ii) where an injunction or the appointment of a receiver is granted or refused;
- (iii) in the case of a decision determining the claim of any creditor, or the liability of any contributory under the Companies Act, 1893,<sup>1</sup> or the liability of any director or other officer under the said Act, in respect of misfeasance or otherwise;
- (iv) the granting or refusal of a decree *nisi* in matrimonial cause;
- (v) in the case of an order on a special case stated under the Arbitration Act, 1895; and
- (vi) in such other cases to be prescribed as are in the opinion of the authority having power to make Rules of Court in the nature of final decisions.

(2) An order refusing unconditional leave to defend an action shall not be deemed to be an interlocutory order within the meaning of this section.

S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 40  
(Victoria).

(3) An application for leave to appeal may be made *ex parte*, unless the Judge or the Full Court otherwise directs.

Power of  
single Judge.  
S. C. of J.  
(Consolidation)  
Act,  
1928, s. 69  
(Imp.).

61. (1) In any cause or matter pending before the Full Court, any direction incidental thereto not involving the decision of the appeal may be given by a single Judge, and a single Judge may at any time

<sup>1</sup> See now Companies Act, 1943.

during vacation make any interim order to prevent prejudice to the claims of any parties pending an appeal, if he thinks fit.

(2) Every order made by a Judge in pursuance of this section may be discharged or varied by the Full Court.

62. (1) When the Judges sitting as a Full Court are divided in opinion as to the decision to be given on any question, the question shall be decided according to the decision of the majority, if there is a majority.

Decision in case of difference of opinion. 53 Vic., No. 15, s. 2. S. C. Act, 1928, s. 36 (3). (Victoria).

(2) Subject as hereinafter provided, if an appeal is heard before a Full Court constituted by two Judges and they differ in opinion, either party to the appeal may within one month after the delivery of the judgments of the said two Judges serve upon the Registrar and also upon the other party to the appeal notice in writing that he requires the appeal to be reheard before a Full Court consisting of not less than three Judges, and thereafter the appeal shall be reheard accordingly: Provided that (i) if neither party to the appeal gives notice as aforesaid within the said period of one month, then the appeal shall not be reheard and the judgment or order against which the appeal was taken shall remain unaltered; and (ii) where the appeal has been taken against the judgment or order of a court, other than the Supreme Court, and the two Judges hearing the appeal differ in opinion as aforesaid, they may, of their own motion, direct that the appeal shall be reheard before a Full Court consisting of not less than three Judges, and thereafter the appeal shall be reheard accordingly.

Judiciary Act, 1903, s. 23 (Com.).

(3) If an appeal is heard before the Full Court consisting of more than three Judges and the Court is equally divided in opinion, the opinion of the Chief Justice, or if he is absent the opinion of the senior Judge present, shall prevail.

## PART V.—ARREST IN PENDING ACTIONS.

Power under certain circumstances to arrest a person about to remove out of jurisdiction of the Court. 24 Vict., No. 15, s. 23. 34 Vict., No. 21, s. 4. 32 and 33 Vict., c. 62, s. 6 (Imp.). S. C. Act, 1928, ss. 140, 141 (Victoria).

63. (1) All actions in the Supreme Court shall be commenced by writ of summons, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by Rules of Court, and not by arrest of the person.

(2) Where the plaintiff in any action in the Supreme Court proves at any time before final judgment by the affidavit of himself or some other person, to the satisfaction of a Judge—

- (a) that such plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant to the amount of fifty pounds or upwards, or has sustained damage to that amount, and
- (b) that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to remove out of the jurisdiction of the Court unless he is apprehended, and
- (c) that the absence of the defendant will materially prejudice the plaintiff in the prosecution of his action,

the Judge may order such defendant to be arrested and imprisoned until further order of the Court or a Judge, unless and until he has sooner given security not exceeding the amount claimed in the action that he will not remove out of the jurisdiction of the Court without the leave of the Court or a Judge:

Provided that the plaintiff claiming such order of arrest shall prosecute his action with reasonable diligence, otherwise a Judge may discharge the defendant from custody:

Provided also that where the action is for a penalty or sum in the nature of a penalty other than a penalty in the nature of any contract, it shall not be necessary to prove that the absence of the defendant will materially prejudice the plaintiff in the prosecution of the action; and the security given shall be to the effect that any sum recovered against the defendant in the action shall be paid.

(3) The order to arrest (which shall be in the prescribed form, with such variations as the circumstances may require), may be made on affidavit and *ex parte*, but the defendant may at any time apply to the Court or a Judge to rescind or vary the order, or to be discharged from custody, or for such other relief as may be just.

(4) An order to arrest shall, before delivery to the sheriff, be indorsed with the address for service of the plaintiff, and of his solicitor (if any), as required by Rules of Court in relation to writs of summons.

64. (1) The security to be given by a defendant may be a deposit in Court of the amount mentioned in the order not exceeding the amount claimed in the action, or a bond to the plaintiff by the defendant and two sufficient sureties (or with the leave of a Judge, one surety), or with the plaintiff's consent any other form of security.

Security.  
S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 149  
(Victoria).

(2) The plaintiff may, after receiving particulars of the names and addresses of the proposed sureties, give notice that he objects thereto, stating in the notice the particulars of his objections.

(3) In such case the sufficiency of the security shall be determined by the Master, who shall have power to award costs to either party, and such order may be enforced as if it were an order of a Judge.

(4) It shall be the duty of the plaintiff to obtain an appointment for the purpose of determining the sufficiency of the security, and unless he does so within four days after giving notice of objection, the security shall be deemed sufficient.

65. The money deposited and the security and all proceedings thereon shall be subject to the order and control of the Court or a Judge.

Control of  
the Court.  
*Ibid.*, s. 150.

Costs.  
*Ibid.*, s. 151.

66. Unless otherwise ordered, the costs of and incidental to an order for arrest shall be costs in the cause, and in all proceedings under this Part of this Act the Court or Judge may make such orders as to costs as it or he thinks fit.

Discharge of  
defendant.  
*Ibid.*, s. 152.

67. (1) Upon payment into Court of the amount mentioned in the order, a receipt shall be given; and upon receiving the bond or other security, a certificate to that effect shall be given, signed by the plaintiff's solicitor if he has one, or by the plaintiff, if he sues in person.

(2) The delivery of such receipt or certificate to the sheriff or officer executing the order shall, on payment of the sheriff's fees and allowances, entitle the defendant to be discharged out of custody.

Date of  
arrest.  
*Ibid.*, s. 153.

68. The sheriff or other officer named in the order shall, within two days after the arrest, indorse on the order the true date of such arrest.

Part VI.  
repealed by  
No. 73 of  
1948, s. 3.

[PART VI.—MATRIMONIAL CAUSES AND MATTERS—  
Sections 69 to 116—Repealed.]

PART VII.—ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS  
AND ORDERS.

(1) *For Recovery or Payment of Money.*

Enforcement  
of judg-  
ments for  
recovery or  
payment of  
money.  
Amended by  
No. 50 of  
1946, s. 4.  
*Cf.* 24 Vict.,  
No. 15, s. 24.

117. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, and to the Rules of Court, a judgment for the recovery by or payment to any person of money may be enforced

- (a) by a writ of *fiery facias* or other like process;
- (b) by attachment of debts due or accruing to the judgment debtor;
- (c) by an order charging stocks and shares;
- (d) by equitable execution by means of a receiver or charging order supplemented, if deemed necessary, by an injunction

6 Vict., No.  
15, s. 3.



restraining the judgment debtor or any other person from dealing with any property, or any interest therein;

- (e) by commitment under and subject to the Debtors Act, 1871; 34 Vict., No. 21, s. 3.

and where the judgment or order is for payment to any person of money and the time for payment is limited by the judgment or order or by a subsequent order, such judgment or order after being duly served may also, by leave of the Court or a Judge, be enforced

- (f) by writ or sequestration; or

- (g) by attachment in case of—

*Cf.* 24 Vict., No. 15, s. 5.

- (i) default in payment of a penalty, or sum in the nature of a penalty; 32 & 33 Vict., c. 62, s. 4.

- (ii) default by a trustee or a person acting in a fiduciary capacity, and ordered by the Court or a Judge to pay any sum in his possession or under his control: 41 & 42 Vict., c. 54, s. 1.

Provided that in any case within this paragraph, the Court or a Judge may (subject to the next following proviso) grant or refuse, either absolutely or upon terms, any application for a writ of attachment, and any application to stay the operation of any such writ, or for discharge from arrest or imprisonment thereunder:

Provided also that no person shall be imprisoned in any case within this paragraph for a longer period than one year.

- (2) Subject to paragraphs (e) and (g) of subsection (1) of this section, and to section one hundred and nine A of this Act, all process of execution on a judgment or order of the Court for recovery by or payment to any person of money shall be directed against property real as well as personal and not against the person, except when otherwise provided by a law in force in this State. 24 Vict., No. 15, s. 23.

(2) Writ of *fiery facias*.

Writ of *fiery facias*.  
24 Vict., No. 15, s. 24.

118. Under a writ of *fiery facias* or other like process of execution, the sheriff or other officer having the execution of the writ, may seize and sell all the real, chattel real, and personal estate and property in Western Australia and its dependencies of the defendant or other person ordered or directed to pay the money, or such part of such estate and property as may prove sufficient to realise a sum sufficient to satisfy the judgment or order under which the writ of *fiery facias* was issued, and the costs, fees, and expenses of seizure and sale.

Lands, etc., subject to process of Court.  
25 Vict., No. 8, s. 1.  
Cf. P. L. Act, 1928, s. 208 (Victoria).

119. The houses, lands, and other hereditaments and real estates, situate or being within Western Australia and its dependencies, belonging to any person indebted, including an equity of redemption, and all interests to which such person is entitled in such houses, lands, and other hereditaments corporeal or incorporeal and real estates in Western Australia and its dependencies, and which such person might according to law dispose of, and all powers vested in any such person which he might legally execute for his own benefit shall be subject to the like remedies, proceedings and process in the Supreme Court for seizing, extending, selling, or disposing of such houses, lands, and other hereditaments and real estates, towards the satisfaction of the debts, duties and demands of what nature or kind soever owing by such person to His Majesty or any of his subjects, or other persons entitled in like manner as subjects, and in like manner as personal estates in Western Australia are seized, extended, sold, or disposed of for the satisfaction of debts.

Seizure of land unnecessary before sale under execution.  
Amended by No. 21 of 1954, s. 4.  
P. L. Act, 1928, s. 208 (3) (Victoria).

120. (1) It shall not be necessary for the sheriff or other officer having the execution of a writ of *fiery facias* or other like process to make any actual seizure of land, or of the right, title and interest of any person to or in any land, under any writ of execution before the sale of such land, right, title or interest, any law to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

(1A) (a) The sale of any land, or right, title or interest of a person in the land under a writ of *feri facias* or other like process shall be made by public auction, of which at least seven days' notice of the auction, the time when and the place where it is to be held, has been published in a newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood where the land is situated.

(b) Where the land or any part of it or any right, title or interest in the land remains unsold at the auction, it may, by leave of a Judge, be sold by public tender and on such conditions, if any, as the Judge deems fit.

(2) Nothing in this Part of this Act shall affect the provisions of the Transfer of Land Act, 1893,<sup>1</sup> relating to execution against land under the operation of that Act.

121. In the case of a sale of the right, title and interest of any person of to or in any land, under a writ of *feri facias* or other like process, a deed or conveyance under the hand and seal of the sheriff, or a transfer under his hand, shall, subject to the provisions of the Transfer of Land Act, 1893,<sup>1</sup> give to the purchaser as good and sufficient an estate or title therein and thereunto, as the defendant or other person against whom the writ is issued has or can or may have in or to the said land.

Conveyance or transfer to be executed by the sheriff.  
25 Vict., No. 8, s. 2.

122. (1) By virtue of any writ of *feri facias* or other like process, the sheriff or other officer having the execution thereof—

Sheriff may seize money, notes, etc.  
6 Vict., No. 15, ss. 1 and 2.  
1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 12.  
(Adopted by 31 Vict., No. 8.)  
P. L. Act, 1928, s. 219 (Victoria).

- (a) may seize and take money or bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties, or other securities for money, belonging to the person against whose lands and effects such writ of *feri facias* or other like process is sued out; and

<sup>1</sup> Now Transfer of Land Act, 1893-1954.

6 Vict., No.  
15, s. 1.

- (b) may seize and retain for not exceeding forty-eight hours the books and accounts of such person relating to the trade, business, calling, or occupation of such person; and
- (c) may and shall pay and deliver to the party suing out such execution any money or bank notes which are so seized or a sufficient part thereof; and
- (d) may and shall hold such cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties, or other securities for money, as a security or securities for the amount of such writ of *fiery facias* or other like process directed to be levied, or so much thereof as has not been otherwise levied or raised; and
- (e) may sue in the name of the sheriff for the recovery of the sum or sums secured thereby if and when the time of payment thereof has arrived.

(2) The payment to the sheriff or other officer by the party liable on any such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, bond, specialty, or other security, with or without suit, or the recovery on levying execution against the party so liable, shall discharge him to the extent of such payment or of such recovery and levy in execution as aforesaid, as the case may be, from his liability on such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, bond, specialty, or other security.

(3) The sheriff shall pay over to the party suing out such writ the money so to be recovered, or so much thereof as is sufficient to discharge the amount of such writ directed to be levied, and if after satisfaction of the amount so to be levied, together with the sheriff's poundage fees and expenses, any surplus remains in the hands of the sheriff, the same shall be paid to the party against whom the writ is so issued.

(4) The sheriff or other officer shall not be bound to sue any party liable upon any such cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, bond, specialty, or other security, unless the party suing out of such execution enters into a bond with a sufficient surety for indemnifying the sheriff from all costs and expenses to be incurred in the prosecution of such action, or to which he may become liable in consequence thereof, the expense of such bond to be deducted out of any money to be recovered in such action.

123. A written notice signed by the sheriff, addressed to any person who appears by any such books of account as aforesaid to be indebted to any person against whom any such writ of execution is issued, warning the person served with the notice not to pay such debt to any other person than the sheriff, shall, after service thereof, have the effect of restraining the party served therewith from paying such debt otherwise than to the sheriff until a written countermand of such notice is signed and served by the sheriff.

Parties indebted not to pay debt except to Sheriff.  
6 Vict., No. 15, s. 2.  
P. L. Act, 1928, s. 219 (5) (Victoria).

If any person served with such notice, after service thereof and before service of such countermand, pays such debt otherwise than to the sheriff, such person shall be liable to the execution creditor for the amount so paid.

124. On the sale of goods by the sheriff under a writ of execution for a sum exceeding twenty pounds (including legal incidental expenses) the sale shall, unless the Court from which the process issued otherwise orders, be made by public auction.

Sales of goods under execution to be public.  
55 Vict., No. 32, s. 29.  
Cf. 6 Vict., No. 1, s. 7.

125. A writ of *fiери facias*, or other like process of execution against goods, shall bind the property in the goods of the execution debtor as from the time when the writ is delivered to the sheriff to be executed; and, for the better manifestation of such time, it shall be the duty of the sheriff upon the

Effect of writ of *fi. fa.* in binding goods of debtor.  
59 Vict., No. 41, s. 26.

receipt of such writ to indorse upon the back thereof the hour, day, month, and year when he received the same:

Provided that no such writ shall prejudice the title to such goods acquired by any person in good faith and for valuable consideration, unless such person had at the time when he acquired his title notice that such writ or any other writ by virtue of which the goods of the execution debtor might be seized or attached, had been delivered to and remained unexecuted in the hands of the sheriff.

(2) In this section the term "sheriff" includes any officer charged with the enforcement of a writ of execution, and the term "goods" includes all chattels personal other than things in action and money.

Writs in aid.

(3) A writ of *venditioni exponas* and any other writ in aid of a writ of *fiery facias* may be issued and executed in the same cases as heretofore.

### (3) Attachment of Debts.

Attachment  
of debts.  
17 & 18 Vict.,  
c. 125,  
s. 60-67.  
23 & 24 Vict.,  
c. 126, ss.  
29, 30.

126. (1) Debts, legal or equitable, owing or accruing from any third person within the jurisdiction of the Court to a defendant against whom any person has obtained a judgment or order for the recovery or payment of money may, subject to Rules of Court, by order of the Court or a Judge, be attached to answer the judgment or order together with the cost of the proceedings:

Cf. 33 & 34  
Vict., c. 30,  
s. 1 (Imp.).

Provided that no order shall be made for the attachment—

No. 69 of  
1912, 1st  
Schedule,  
cl. 18.

(a) of any weekly payment under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1924,<sup>1</sup> or a sum payable in redemption thereof;

1904, No. 51,  
s. 145.

(b) of the wages of any servant, labourer or workman; or of any seaman or apprentice to the sea service:

62 Vict., No.  
35, s. 6.

Provided also that nothing herein shall affect the provisions of section six of the Workmen's Wages Act, 1898.

<sup>1</sup> Now Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1956.

(2) The party entitled to enforce any such judgment or order may apply to the Court or a Judge 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 a Judge or an officer of the Court as the Court or Judge shall appoint; and the Court or Judge 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.

Examination  
of judgment  
debtor.  
17 & 18 Vict.,  
c. 125, s. 60.

(3) An order may be made under subsection (1) of this section upon the *ex parte* application of any person who has obtained a judgment or order, for the recovery or payment of money, either before or after any oral examination of the debtor liable under such judgment or order, and upon affidavit by himself or his solicitor stating that judgment has been recovered or the order made and that it is still unsatisfied, and to what amount, and that any other person (hereinafter called the garnishee) is indebted to such debtor and is within the jurisdiction of the Court; and by the same or any subsequent order it may be ordered that the garnishee shall appear before the Court or a Judge or any officer of the Court as the Court or Judge shall appoint, 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 of the garnishee proceedings.

Order for  
attachment  
of debts.  
17 & 18 Vict.,  
c. 125, s. 61.

(4) Service of an order that debts, due or accruing to a debtor liable under a judgment or order, shall be attached, or notice thereof to the garnishee, in such manner as the Court or Judge may direct, shall bind such debts in his hands.

Service and  
effect of  
order on  
garnishee.  
Cf. 17 & 18  
Vict., c. 125,  
s. 62.

(5) If the garnishee does not forthwith pay into Court the amount due from him to the debtor liable under a judgment or order, or an amount equal to

Execution  
against  
garnishee.  
Cf. 17 & 18  
Vict., c. 125,  
s. 63.

the judgment or order, and does not dispute the debt due or claimed to be due from him to such debtor, or if he does not appear upon summons, then the Court or Judge may order execution to issue, and it may issue accordingly, without any previous writ or process, to levy the amount due from such garnishee, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment or order, together with the costs of the garnishee proceedings.

Trial of  
liability of  
garnishee.  
*Cf.* 17 & 18  
Vict., c. 125,  
s. 64.

(6) If the garnishee disputes his liability, the Court or a Judge, instead of making an order that execution shall issue, may order that any issue or question necessary for determining his liability be tried or determined in any manner in which any issue or question in an action may be tried or determined, or may refer the matter to the Master.

Lien or  
claim of  
third person  
on debt.  
*Cf.* 23 & 24  
Vict., c. 126,  
s. 29.

(7) Whenever in any proceedings to obtain an attachment of debts it is suggested by the garnishee that the debt sought to be attached belongs to some third person, or that any third person has a lien or charge upon it, the Court or a Judge may order such third person to appear, and state the nature and particulars of his claim upon such debt.

Trial of  
claim of  
third person  
and order  
thereon or  
on non-  
appearance.  
*Cf.* 23 & 24  
Vict., c. 126,  
s. 30.

(8) After hearing the allegations of any third person under such order, as in subsection (7) mentioned, and of any other person who by the same or any subsequent order the Court or a Judge may order to appear, or in case of such third person not appearing when ordered, the Court or Judge may order execution to issue to levy the amount due from such garnishee, together with the costs of the garnishee proceedings, or any issue or question to be tried or determined according to the preceding subsections, and may bar the claim of such third person, or make such other order as the Court or Judge shall think fit, upon such terms, in all cases, with respect to the lien or charge (if any) of such third person, and to costs, as the Court or Judge shall think fit and reasonable.

Payment by  
or execution  
on garnishee  
a valid  
discharge.  
*Cf.* 17 & 18  
Vict., c. 125,  
s. 65.

(9) Payment made by or execution levied upon the garnishee under any such proceeding as aforesaid shall be a valid discharge to him as against the debtor, liable under a judgment or order, to the



amount paid or levied, although such proceeding may be set aside, or the judgment or order reversed.

(10) There shall be kept in the Central Office of the Supreme Court a debt attachment book in which entries shall be made of the attachment and proceedings thereon, with names, dates, and statements of the amount recovered and otherwise; and copies of any entries therein may be taken by any person upon application to the proper officer.

Attachment  
book.

(11) The costs of any application for an attachment of debts and of any proceedings arising from or incidental to such application, shall be in the discretion of the Court or a Judge, and as regards the costs of the judgment creditor shall, unless otherwise directed, be retained out of the money recovered by him under the garnishee order, and in priority to the amount of the judgment debt.

Costs of  
proceedings.  
*Cf.* 17 & 18  
Vict., c. 125,  
s. 67.

(12) Debts owing from a firm carrying on business within the jurisdiction of the Court may be attached, although one or more members of such firm may not be resident within Western Australia: provided that any person having the control or management of the partnership business or any member of the firm within the jurisdiction is served with the garnishee order.

(4) *Charging Stocks and Shares.*

127. If any person against whom any judgment has been entered up in the Supreme Court has any Government stock, funds, or annuities, or any stock or shares of or in any company in Western Australia (whether incorporated or not), standing in his name in his own right, or in the name of any person in trust for him, a Judge, on the application of any judgment creditor, may order that such stock, funds, annuities, or shares, or such of them or such part thereof respectively as he thinks fit, shall stand charged with the payment of the amount for which such judgment has been so recovered and interest thereon, and such order shall entitle the judgment

Stocks and  
shares may  
be charged.  
6 Vict., No.  
15, s. 3.  
1 & 2 Vict.,  
c. 110, s. 14.  
(Adopted by  
31 Vict.,  
No. 8.)  
*Cf.* S.C. Act,  
1928, s. 186.  
(Victoria).

creditor to use such remedies as he would have been entitled to if such charge had been made in his favour by the judgment debtor:

Provided that no proceeding shall be taken to have the benefit of such charge until after the expiration of six months from the date of such order.

Order to  
charge.  
6 Vict., No.  
15, s. 4.  
1 & 2 Vict.,  
c. 110, s. 15.  
(Adopted by  
31 Vict.,  
No. 8.)  
Cf. S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 187  
(Victoria).

128. (1) In order to prevent any person against whom judgment has been obtained from transferring, receiving, or disposing of any stock, funds, annuities, or shares, hereby authorised to be charged—

- (a) every order of a Judge charging any Government stock, funds, or annuities, or any stock or shares in any company, shall be made in the first instance *ex parte*, and without any notice to the judgment debtor, and shall be an order to show cause only; and
- (b) such order, if any Government stock, funds, or annuities standing in the name of the judgment debtor in his own right, or in the name of any person in trust for him, is to be affected by such order, shall restrain the officer or person having the registry, control, or management of such stock, funds or annuities, or of the transfers thereof, from permitting a transfer thereof in the meantime and until such order is made absolute or discharged; and
- (c) such order, if any stock or shares of or in any company, standing in the name of the judgment debtor in his own right, or in the name of any person in trust for him, is or are to be affected by any such order, shall in like manner restrain such company from permitting a transfer thereof.

(2) If after notice of such order to the person or persons to be restrained thereby, or in the case of corporations to any authorised agent of such corporation, and before the same order is discharged or made absolute, such corporation or person or persons shall permit any such transfer to be made,

then and in such case the corporation or person or persons so permitting such transfer shall be liable to the judgment creditor for the value or amount of the property so charged and so transferred, or such part thereof as is sufficient to satisfy the judgment; and no disposition of the judgment debtor in the meantime shall be valid or effectual as against the judgment creditor.

(3) Unless the judgment debtor shall within a time to be mentioned in such order show to a Judge sufficient cause to the contrary, the said order shall, after proof of notice thereof to the judgment debtor, his attorney or agent, be made absolute:

Provided that any Judge shall upon the application of the judgment debtor or any person interested have full power to discharge or vary such order, and to award such costs upon such application as he thinks fit.

129. (1) The last two preceding sections shall be deemed and taken to extend to the interest of any judgment debtor, whether in possession, remainder, or reversion, and whether vested or contingent, as well in any such stocks, funds, annuities, or shares as in the said sections mentioned, as also in the dividends, interest, or annual produce of any such stocks, funds, annuities, or shares.

Power of charging stock defined.  
3 & 4 Vict., c. 82, s. 1.  
(Adopted by 31 Vict., No. 8.)  
Cf. S. C. Act, 1928, s. 188 (Victoria).

(2) Whenever any such judgment debtor has any estate, right, title, or interest, vested or contingent in possession, remainder, or reversion, in, to, or out of any such stocks, funds, annuities, or shares as aforesaid, which now are or shall hereafter be standing in the name of any officer of the Court, or in, to, or out of the dividends, interest, or annual produce thereof, a Judge may make an order as to such stock, funds, annuities, or shares, or the interest, dividends, or annual produce thereof, in the same way as if the same had been standing in the name of a trustee of such judgment debtor:

Provided always that no order of a Judge as to any stock, funds, annuities, or shares standing in the name of any such officer as aforesaid, or the

interest, dividends, or annual produce thereof, shall prevent the Treasurer, or any company, from permitting any transfer of such stocks, funds, annuities, or shares, or payment of the interest, dividends, or annual produce thereof in such manner as a Judge may direct, or shall have any greater effect than if such debtor had charged such stock, funds, annuities, or shares, or the interest, dividends, or annual produce thereof, in favour of the judgment creditor, with the amount of the sum to be mentioned in any such order.

(5) *Recovery of Land and other Property.*

Writ of  
possession.  
Cf. R. S. C.  
(Eng.)  
Order 47.

130. (1) A judgment or order for the recovery of land may be enforced by a writ of possession in manner used in actions of ejectment in the Supreme Court before the commencement of the Supreme Court Act, 1880.

(2) Where by any judgment or order a person therein named is directed to deliver up possession of any land to some other person, the person prosecuting such judgment or order shall, without any order for that purpose, be entitled to sue out a writ of possession on filing an affidavit showing due service of such judgment or order, and that the same has not been obeyed.

(3) Upon any judgment or order for the recovery of, or for the delivery of possession of, any land, and for costs, there may be either one writ or separate writs of execution for the recovery or delivery of possession and for the costs at the election of the successful party.

(4) Where, after entry by the sheriff under a writ of possession, or after the plaintiff has been put into possession by the sheriff, the defendant forcibly or by stratagem resumes possession of the property, the Court or a Judge, on an application made by the plaintiff *ex parte* on an affidavit as to the facts, may make an order for the issue to the sheriff of a writ of restitution.

131. (1) A judgment or order for the recovery of any property other than land or money may be enforced,— Writ of  
delivery.  
17 & 18 Vict.,  
c. 128, s. 78.

- (a) subject to subsection (2) of this section, by writ for delivery of the property; or

if the judgment or order is in a form which orders the defendant to deliver up the property within a given time,—

- (b) by order of the Court or a Judge, on proof of personal service on the defendant of the judgment or order and of his neglect to obey, by writ of attachment; or
- (c) by writ of sequestration.

(2) Where it is sought to enforce a judgment or order for the recovery of any property other than land or money by writ of delivery, the Court or a Judge may, upon the *ex parte* application of the plaintiff, order—

- (a) that execution shall issue for the delivery of the property, without giving the defendant the option of retaining the property upon paying the value assessed (if any); and that if the property cannot be found, and unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order, the sheriff shall distrain the defendant by all his lands and chattels till the defendant delivers the property; or
- (b) at the option of the plaintiff, that the sheriff cause to be made of the defendant's land and goods the assessed value, if any, of the property.

(3) It shall be lawful for the sheriff in the execution of a writ of delivery, to enforce the actual delivery of the property without the issue of a writ of assistance.

(4) A writ of delivery shall be in the prescribed form, and when such writ is issued, the plaintiff shall, either by the same or a separate writ of

execution, be entitled to have made of the defendant's land and goods the damages (if any) and costs awarded, and interest.

(5) After the assessment of the value of the property and damages (if any) the plaintiff may either issue, by leave of the Court or a Judge, a writ of delivery, or, without leave a writ of *fiery facias* for the recovery of the assessed value, damages, and costs.

(6) *Sequestration.*

Writ of  
sequestra-  
tion.  
Amended by  
No. 21 of  
1954, s. 5.  
R. S. O.  
(Eng.), O. 43,  
rr. 6, 7.

132. (1) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, where a person is by any judgment or order directed to do any act in a limited time (including the payment of money to a person within a limited time or from time to time, or for payment of costs) and after due service of such judgment or order refuses or neglects to obey the same according to the exigency thereof, the person prosecuting such judgment or order shall, at the expiration of the time limited for the performance thereof, be entitled by leave of the Court or a Judge to issue a writ of sequestration against the estate and effects of such disobedient person.

(2) Such writ of sequestration shall have the same effect as a writ of sequestration issued out of the Court in its equitable jurisdiction has heretofore had, and the proceeds of such sequestration may be dealt with in the same manner as the proceeds of writs of sequestration were heretofore dealt with.

[No. 21 of  
1954, s. 5.]

(3) Where a judgment or order adjudges or orders payment of a sum of money into Court, it is not necessary to issue a writ of sequestration to enforce obedience to the order but the party entitled to enforce the order may issue a writ of *fiery facias* to recover the amount of the judgment or order and the Sheriff after deducting the costs, fees and expenses of seizure and sale, shall pay into Court all sums of money recovered under the writ to answer the judgment or order.

(7) *Attachments.*

133. Subject to the provisions of section one hundred and seventeen, subsection (1), paragraph (g), a writ of attachment shall have the same effect as a writ of attachment issued out of the Court in its equitable jurisdiction has heretofore had.

Effect of writ of attachment.  
R. C. C.  
(Eng.), O. 44,  
r. 1.

134. No writ of attachment shall be issued without the leave of the Court or a Judge, to be applied for on notice to the party against whom the attachment is to be issued.

Application for leave to issue writ.  
*Ibid.*, r. 2.

135. (1) A judgment or order requiring any person to do any act other than the payment of money, or to abstain from doing anything, may be enforced by writ of attachment, or by committal:

Enforcement of judgment to do or abstain from any act.  
R. C. C.  
(Eng.), O. 42, r. 7.

Provided that every judgment or order requiring any person to do an act thereby ordered shall state the time, or the time after service of the judgment or order, within which the act is to be done, and the copy of the judgment or order which shall be served upon the person required to obey the same shall be indorsed with a memorandum in the prescribed form of the consequences of disobedience.

(2) A judgment or order for the payment of money to a person or into Court may be enforced by writ of attachment or by committal in cases when attachment is authorised by paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section one hundred and seventeen.

(8) *Miscellaneous.*

136. Subject to Rules of Court, every order of the Court or a Judge in any cause or matter may be enforced against all persons bound thereby in the same manner, and by the like process of execution, as a judgment to the same effect.

Orders enforceable like judgments.  
*Cf.* 6 Vict., No. 15, s. 6.  
R. S. C.  
(Eng.), O. 42; r. 24.  
S. C. Act, 1928, s. 173  
(Victoria).

Enforcing  
judgment  
against a  
corporation.  
Cf. 23 & 24  
Vict., c. 126,  
s. 33.

137. (1) A judgment or order against a corporation may be enforced by writ of *fiery facias*, or other process of execution.

(2) Any judgment or order against a corporation wilfully disobeyed may, by leave of the Court or a Judge, be enforced by sequestration against the corporate property, or by attachment against the directors or other officers thereof, or by writ of sequestration against their property.

Joint  
property.  
H. L. of E.,  
Vol. 14,  
par. 101.

138. Where property belongs to a judgment debtor jointly or in common with some other person, such property may be seized under a writ of *fiery facias*, and the interest of the debtor therein may be sold, unless a co-owner of property held jointly has become solely entitled by survival upon the death of the judgment debtor before delivery of the writ.

Enforcing  
judgment  
against a  
partner  
individually.  
59 Vict., No.  
23, s. 28.

139. The enforcement of a judgment or order against a partner individually is subject, with respect to his share or interest in partnership property, to section twenty-eight of the Partnership Act, 1895.

Court may  
order act  
to be done  
at expense  
of party  
refusing.  
Cf. 17 & 18  
Vict., c. 125,  
s. 74.

140. If a mandamus, granted in an action or otherwise, or a mandatory order, injunction, or judgment for the specific performance of any contract is not complied with, the Court or a Judge, besides or instead of proceedings against the disobedient party for contempt, may direct that the act required to be done may be done so far as practicable by the party by whom the judgment or order has been obtained, or some other person appointed by the Court or Judge, at the cost of the disobedient party, and upon the act being done, the expenses incurred may be ascertained in such manner as the Court or a Judge may direct, and execution may issue for the amount so ascertained, and costs.



141. (1) As between the original parties to a judgment or order, execution may issue at any time within six years from the recovery of the judgment, or the date of the order.

Execution  
to issue  
within  
six years.  
15 & 16 Vict.,  
c. 76, s. 128.  
R. C. C.  
(Eng.),  
O. 42, r. 22, 23.  
Leave to  
issue in  
certain cases.

(2) In the following cases, namely:

- (a) where six years have elapsed since the judgment or date of the order, or any change has taken place by death or otherwise in the parties entitled or liable to execution;
- (b) (i) where a husband is entitled to execution upon a judgment in favour of his wife; or
- (ii) where a husband is liable to execution upon a judgment against his wife;
- (c) where a party is entitled to execution upon a judgment of assets *in futuro*;
- (d) 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 execution may apply to the Court or a Judge for leave to issue execution accordingly; and the Court or Judge may, if satisfied that the party so applying is entitled to issue execution, make an order to that effect, or may order that any issue or question necessary to determine the rights of the parties shall be tried in any of the ways in which any question in an action may be tried. In either case such Court or Judge may impose such terms as to costs or otherwise as shall be just.

(3) The leave of the Court or a Judge shall be obtained before execution is issued where a judgment or order is subject to a condition or contingency, and where the property to be seized is in the possession of a receiver acting under the authority of the Court.

Interest on  
judgment.  
6 Vict., No.  
15, s. 5.  
64 Vict.,  
No. 27.  
Amended by  
No. 10 of  
1945, s. 2.

142. (1) Every judgment debt shall carry interest at the rate of five pounds for every hundred pounds by the year from the time of entering up the judgment until the same shall be satisfied, and such interest may be levied under a writ or warrant of execution on such judgment.

No. 35 of  
1930, s. 7.

(2) This section applies to a judgment in a Local Court, except where the amount of the debt claim or demand allowed by the judgment does not exceed one hundred pounds.

Poundage  
fees, etc.

143. In every case of execution the party entitled to execution may levy the poundage, fees, and expenses of execution over and above the sum recovered.

Saving of  
pre-existing  
mode of  
process.

144. This Part of this Act is subject to Rules of Court, and nothing in this Part of this Act shall take away or curtail any right heretofore existing to enforce or give effect to any judgment or order in any manner or against any person or property whatsoever.

Application  
of 8 Anne,  
c. 14, the  
Bankruptcy  
Act (Com.),  
and 56 Vict.  
No. 8.

145. (1) Divisions (2) and (6) of this Part of this Act are subject to the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1709 (8 Anne, c. 14).

(2) Divisions (2) and (3) of this Part of this Act are subject to Divisions (4) of Part VI. of the Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1933.<sup>1</sup>

(3) This Part of this Act is subject to section one hundred and seventy-nine of the Companies Act, 1893.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Now Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1954.

<sup>2</sup> See now Companies Act, 1943-1954.

PART VIII.—RECIPROCITY IN THE ENFORCEMENT  
OF JUDGMENTS.

146. (1) In this Part of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

Interpre-  
tation.  
No. 20 of  
1921, s. 2.  
Cf. S. O. Act,  
1928, s. 179  
(Victoria).

“Certified copy” in relation to the judgment of a court means a copy of the judgment certified by the proper officer of the court to be a true copy.

“Judgment” means any judgment or order given or made by a superior Court as hereinafter defined, or by the Supreme Court of Western Australia (as the case may be), in any civil proceedings, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, whereby any sum of money is made payable, and includes an award in proceedings on an arbitration if the award has, in pursuance of the law in force in the place where it was made, or in Western Australia (as the case may be), become enforceable in the same manner as a judgment given by a superior court in that place, or by the Supreme Court of Western Australia (as the case may be).

“Judgment creditor” means the person by whom any judgment was obtained, and includes the legal representatives, successors, and assigns of that person.

“Judgment debtor” means any person against whom any judgment was given, and includes any person against whom the judgment is enforceable in that place where it was given.

“Original Court” in relation to any judgment means the Court by which the judgment was given.

“Reciprocating State” means any part of His Majesty’s dominions, outside the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of

No. 20 of  
1921.

Australia, to which the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act, 1921,<sup>2</sup> has been extended and applies, or which is declared under this Part of this Act to be a reciprocating State for the purposes thereof.

“Superior Court” means His Majesty’s High Court of Justice and His Majesty’s Court of Appeal in England and in Northern Ireland; the Court of Session in Scotland; and in any reciprocating State any Court having original civil jurisdiction as a superior Court therein or declared by the legislature thereof or as hereinafter provided to be a superior Court therein.

(2) The Governor may, by Order in Council, declare any Court in any reciprocating State to be a superior Court within the meaning of this Part of this Act; and any such Order in Council may be rescinded, revoked, amended or varied by a subsequent Order in Council.

Application  
of this Part.  
No. 20 of  
1921, ss. 7  
and 8.  
S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 180  
(Victoria).

147. (1) This Part of this Act extends and applies to the United Kingdom, and where the Governor is satisfied that reciprocal provisions have been or are about to be made by the legislature or other competent authority of or in any part of His Majesty’s dominions outside the United Kingdom and outside the Commonwealth of Australia for the enforcement within that part of His Majesty’s dominions of judgments as hereinbefore defined so far as that definition relates to Western Australian judgments orders and awards, the Governor may by Order in Council declare—

- (a) such part of His Majesty’s dominions to be a reciprocating State for the purposes of this Part of this Act; and
- (b) that this Part of this Act shall extend and apply with respect to that part of His Majesty’s dominions;

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<sup>2</sup> See First Schedule to this Act.

and thereupon such part of His Majesty's dominions shall become a reciprocating State within the meaning of this Part of this Act, which shall extend and apply to such part of His Majesty's dominions accordingly.

(2) The Governor may by Order in Council declare that this Part of this Act shall apply to any territory which is under His Majesty's protection, or in respect of which a mandate is being exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions, as if that territory were part of His Majesty's dominions, and on the making of any such order this Act shall, subject to the provisions of the order, have effect accordingly.

(4) An Order in Council under this section may be varied or revoked by a subsequent order.

148. (1) Where a judgment has been obtained in a superior Court in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside the Commonwealth to which this Part of this Act extends, the judgment creditor may apply to the Supreme Court of Western Australia at any time within twelve months after the date of the judgment, or such longer period as may be allowed by the Court, to have the judgment registered in that Court, and on any such application the Court may, if in all the circumstances of the case it thinks it is just and convenient that the judgment should be enforced in Western Australia, and subject to the provisions of this section, order the judgment to be registered accordingly.

Enforcement  
in Western  
Australia of  
judgments  
obtained  
in superior  
courts in  
other British  
dominions.  
No. 20 of  
1921, s. 3.

(2) No judgment shall be ordered to be registered under this section if—

- (a) the original Court acted without jurisdiction; or
- (b) the judgment debtor, being a person who was neither carrying on business nor ordinarily resident within the jurisdiction

- of the original Court, did not voluntarily appear or otherwise submit or agree to submit to the jurisdiction of that Court; or
- (c) the judgment debtor, being the defendant in the proceedings, was not duly served with the process of the original Court and did not appear, notwithstanding that he was ordinarily resident or was carrying on business within the jurisdiction of that Court, or agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of that Court; or
  - (d) the judgment was obtained by fraud; or
  - (e) the judgment debtor satisfies the Supreme Court either that an appeal is pending, or that he is entitled and intends to appeal, against the judgment; or
  - (f) the judgment was in respect of a cause of action which for reasons of public policy or for some other similar reason could not have been entertained by the Supreme Court.

(3) Where a judgment is registered under this section—

- (a) the judgment shall, as from the date of registration, be of the same force and effect, and proceedings may be taken thereon (including proceedings under the Debtors Act, 1871) as if it had been a judgment originally obtained or entered up on the date of registration in the Supreme Court; and
- (b) the Supreme Court shall have the same control and jurisdiction over the judgment as it has over similar judgments given by itself, but in so far only as relates to execution under this section; and
- (c) the reasonable costs of and incidental to the registration of the judgment (including the costs of obtaining a certified copy thereof from the original Court and of the

application for registration) shall be recoverable in like manner as if they were sums payable under the judgment.

(4) Rules of Court shall provide—

- (a) for service on the judgment debtor of notice of the registration of a judgment under this section; and
- (b) for enabling the Supreme Court on an application by the judgment debtor to set aside the registration of a judgment under this section on such terms as the Court thinks fit; and
- (c) for suspending the execution of a judgment registered under this section until the expiration of the period during which the judgment debtor may apply to have the registration set aside.

(5) In any action brought in any Court in Western Australia on any judgment which might be ordered to be registered under this section, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to recover any costs of the action unless an application to register the judgment under this section has previously been refused, or unless the Court otherwise orders.

149. Where a judgment has been obtained in the Supreme Court against any person, the Court shall on an application made by the judgment creditor, and on proof that the judgment debtor is resident in England, Scotland, or Northern Ireland or in any reciprocating State, issue to the judgment creditor a certified copy of the judgment.

Issue of  
certificates  
of judgments  
obtained in  
Western  
Australia.  
*Ibid.*, s. 4.

150. Rules of Court made for the purposes of this Part of this Act may prescribe any special rules of evidence which shall be followed and observed in the Supreme Court in proceedings under this Part.

Power to  
make rules  
with regard  
to evidence.  
*Ibid.*, s. 5.

Powers of  
single Judge.  
*Ibid.*, s. 6.

151. Subject to the Rules of Court, any of the powers conferred by this Part of this Act on the Supreme Court may be exercised by a Judge of the Court sitting in Court or in chambers.

Evidence of  
Orders in  
Council, etc.  
S. C. Act,  
1923, s. 185  
(Victoria).

152. A copy of the *Gazette* purporting to contain a copy of any Order in Council under this Part of this Act shall be conclusive evidence of the validity, contents, making, and publication thereof, and of the fulfilment of all conditions precedent to the valid making thereof.

Construction  
of section  
146 so far  
as relating  
to certain  
awards.  
Vict., No.  
4021, s. 2.

153. So far only as relates to any award referred to in the interpretation of judgment in section one hundred and forty-six, and to the enforcement of which in Western Australia the Execution of Process Act, 1901-1931 or any other Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth for the time being in force does not apply, this Part of this Act shall be read, construed and take effect as if in section one hundred and forty-six in the interpretation of reciprocating State the words "and the Commonwealth of Australia" were omitted.

#### PART IX.—OFFICERS AND OFFICES.

The Attorney  
General.  
*Cf.* 24 Vict.,  
No. 15, s. 14.

154. (1) His Majesty's Attorney General shall be a practitioner as defined by the Legal Practitioners Act, 1893,<sup>1</sup> to be appointed from time to time by the Governor, and to hold office during the Governor's pleasure.

(2) The Attorney General shall be the legal representative of the Crown in the Supreme Court, and shall have, exercise, and enjoy all the powers, authorities, and privileges usually appertaining and belonging to the like office in England.

Minister for  
Justice.  
No. 24 of  
1922, s. 2.

(3) During any vacancy in the office of Attorney General the Governor may appoint some person, being a member of Parliament, to be Minister for

<sup>1</sup> Now Legal Practitioners Act, 1893-1957.



Justice, who shall have and may exercise all or any of the powers that would be exercisable by the Attorney General, whether by virtue of any statute or otherwise.

(4) Whenever under any statute or otherwise, any act is required to be done by, to, or with reference to the Attorney General, then, during any vacancy in the office of Attorney General, the act may be done by, to, or with reference to the Minister for Justice, and any such act heretofore done by, to, or with reference to the Minister for Justice shall be deemed to have been done by, to, or with reference to the Attorney General.

(5) Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to give any Minister for Justice the right of audience in any Court of Law.

155. There shall be a Registrar, Master, and Keeper of the Records of the Supreme Court, and such and so many other officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice and the execution of all the powers and authorities of the Court.

Registrar,  
Master, and  
Keeper of  
Records,  
and other  
officers.  
24 Vict., No.  
15, s. 15.  
44 Vict., No.  
10, s. 30.

Such officers shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall be subject to the Public Service Act, 1904.<sup>1</sup>

156. The sheriff shall be an officer of the Supreme Court, and shall be charged with the service and execution of all writs, summonses, rules, orders, warrants, precepts, process and commands of the Court which are directed to him, and shall make such return of the same to the Court together with the manner of the execution thereof as he is thereby required, and shall take, receive, and detain all persons who are committed to his custody by the Court, and shall discharge all such persons when thereunto directed by the Court or the law.

The Sheriff.  
Cf. 2, Will.  
IV., No. 3,  
s. 24.  
Cf. Judiciary  
Act, 1903,  
s. 53 (Com.).  
S. C. Act,  
1928, s. 196  
(Victoria).

<sup>1</sup> Now Public Service Act, 1904-1956.

Sheriff's  
officers.

157. The Governor may appoint such officers as he thinks fit to assist the sheriff in the execution of his duties, and all acts done by those officers shall be deemed to be done by and under the authority of the sheriff.

Sheriff may  
appoint  
deputies.  
*Gf. S. C. Act,*  
*1928, ss. 198,*  
*199*  
*(Victoria).*

158. (1) The sheriff may, from time to time, by writing under his hand, appoint a deputy or several deputies for whose acts and deeds the sheriff shall be held responsible and accountable, and the sheriff may from time to time revoke any such appointment.

(2) Every such deputy may execute any writ, summons, rule, order, warrant, precept, process or command directed to the sheriff, and make return of the same together with the manner of execution thereof, and receive and detain in prison all such persons as are committed to the custody of the sheriff, and do and perform all such other acts as the sheriff would be bound to do or perform.

Protection  
of sheriff  
selling goods  
under  
execution  
without  
notice of  
claim by  
third party.  
*3 & 4 Geo. V.,*  
*c. 34, s. 15*

159. Where any goods in the possession of an execution debtor at the time of seizure by the sheriff, or other officer charged with the enforcement of a writ, warrant, or other process of execution, are sold by the sheriff or other officer without any claim having been made to the same, the purchaser of the goods so sold shall acquire a good title to the goods so sold, and no person shall be entitled to recover against the sheriff, or any person lawfully acting under his authority, for any sale of such goods unless it is proved that the person from whom recovery is sought had notice, or might by making reasonable inquiry have ascertained, that the goods were not the property of the execution debtor:

Provided that nothing in this section contained shall affect the right of any claimant who may prove that at the time of sale he had a title to the goods so seized and sold, to any remedy to which he may be entitled against any person other than the sheriff or officer as aforesaid.

160. On the execution of a writ of possession it shall be lawful but not obligatory for the sheriff to remove any chattels found on the land; and the expenses incurred in removing, storing, and keeping such chattels shall be a charge thereon, and in default of payment of such expenses by the owner such chattels may, at such time as the sheriff thinks fit, be sold by the sheriff and the proceeds applied to defray all such expenses reasonably incurred, and the surplus shall be held by the sheriff on behalf of the owner of the chattels, and shall be paid to him accordingly.

Disposal of chattels on executing a writ of possession.

161. All actions brought against the sheriff for anything done by him in the intended execution of his duty shall be commenced within one year next after the cause of such action, and not after.

Limitation of actions against sheriff.  
Cf. S. C. Act, 1928, s. 202 (Victoria).

162. It shall be lawful for the sheriff or his deputy to sell by auction all property of whatever nature which may be taken by him in execution without having taken out an auctioneer's license, or to sell liquor taken in execution without any license under the Licensing Act, 1911,<sup>1</sup> anything in any law now in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sheriff may sell property without an auctioneer's license.  
*Ibid.*, s. 203.

163. (1) The sheriff, or any officer concerned in the execution of any process directed to the sheriff, may demand, take, and receive such fees and poundage as may be fixed by rules made by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Fees and poundage.

(2) On a writ or other process being left with the sheriff for execution by him the person leaving such writ or other process shall, if required, deposit with the sheriff a sum not exceeding the prescribed fees for the execution thereof, except poundage.

31 Vict., No. 23, s. 51 (Q.).

<sup>1</sup> Now Licensing Act, 1911-1956.

If sheriff incompetent to act, the Court may award process to some other person.  
2 Will. IV., No. 3, s. 25.

164. Whenever the Court awards any process in any cause or matter to which the sheriff is a party, or in which his interests may be affected, the Court in awarding such process may appoint some other fit person to execute and return the same to whom the process shall be directed.

Saving.  
Cf. S. C. Act, 1928, s. 218 (Victoria).

165. (1) Except as expressly provided nothing in this Part of this Act shall affect any such power, right, privilege, obligation, liability, or duty of the sheriff, or officers of the sheriff, as exists by common law at the commencement of this Act.

(2) Any fees or poundage authorised to be taken by or in pursuance of any enactment in force at the commencement of this Act may continue to be taken until altered in pursuance of this Part of this Act.

The Central Office.

166. (1) There shall be a Central Office of the Supreme Court comprising all such offices as were immediately before the commencement of this Act comprised in the Central Office as then constituted, together with such other offices as may from time to time, by Order in Council, be amalgamated with or transferred to the Central Office of the Supreme Court.

(2) The Central Office shall be under the control and superintendence of the Master of the Supreme Court.

#### PART X.—RULES OF COURT, ETC.

Rules of Court.  
Amended by No. 63 of 1957, s. 4.  
Cf. 44 Vict., No. 10, s. 24. S. C. of J. (Consolidation) Act, 1925, s. 99 (Imp.).

167. (1) Rules of Court may be made under this Act, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the following purposes:—

- (a) For regulating and prescribing the procedure (including the method of pleading) and the practice to be followed in the

Supreme Court in all causes and matters whatsoever in or with respect to which the Court has for the time being jurisdiction (including the procedure and practice to be followed in the offices of the Supreme Court), and any matters incidental to or relating to any such procedure or practice, including (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision) the manner in which, and the time within which, any applications which under this or any other Act are to be made to the Court shall be made:

- (b) For regulating the sittings of the Supreme Court, and of the Judges whether sitting in Court or in chambers:
- (c) For prescribing what part of the business which may be transacted and of the jurisdiction which may be exercised by a Judge in chambers, may be transacted or exercised by the Master or other officer of the Supreme Court:
- (d) For regulating any matters relating to the costs of proceedings:
- (e) For regulating and prescribing the procedure and practice to be followed in cases in which the procedure or practice is regulated by enactments in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, or by any provisions of this Act re-enacting any such enactments:
- (f) For prescribing, subject to the provisions of this Act, in what cases trials in the Supreme Court are to be with a jury, and in what cases they are to be without a jury:
- (g) For regulating the means by which particular facts may be proved, and the mode in which evidence thereof may be

given, in any proceedings or on any application in connection with or at any stage of any proceedings:

- (h) For regulating and directing the means by which and the mode in which an account may be taken and vouched, and for providing that the Court or a Judge may give special directions or make special orders in relation thereto:
- (i) For enabling and regulating service out of the jurisdiction of the Court of a writ of summons or other process, or notice thereof:
- (j) For regulating the procedure and practice to be followed on appeals from inferior courts:
- (k) Relating to funds in Court, and for the investment by the Official Trustee of any money under the control, or subject to any order of the Court:
- (l) For regulating or making provision with respect to any matters or proceedings which were regulated, or with respect to which provision was made by the Rules of the Supreme Court in force at the commencement of this Act, or by any rules or regulations so in force with respect to the practice and procedure in matrimonial causes and matters, or with respect to applications and proceedings relating to legitimacy declarations, and with respect to non-contentious or common form probate business.
- (m) For the custody, preservation or disposal of all or any records of the Court or of its proceedings or of any division special jurisdiction of the Court, including records relating to the exercise of any federal jurisdiction or any jurisdiction conferred by any Act enacted by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or for the custody, preservation or disposal of any portion of those records and of any documents filed or

No. 8 of 1921,  
s. 3 (1).

[No. 63 of  
1957, s. 4.]

deposited in connection therewith, or under any statute or law of the State or the Commonwealth, and whether the person to be entrusted for the time being and from time to time with the custody of those records or documents is an officer in the Public Service of the Commonwealth or the State or otherwise.

The power given by the preceding paragraphs of this subsection shall extend and apply to all matters with respect to which rules of procedure might have been made under any enactment repealed by this Act.

(2) No Rule of the Supreme Court which may involve the public revenue or expenditure out of the public funds, or the manner of dealing with trust funds, shall be made without the concurrence of the Treasurer, but the validity of a Rule shall not in any proceeding in any Court be called in question either by the Court or by any party to the proceedings on the ground only that it was a Rule to which the concurrence of the Treasurer was necessary, and that the Treasurer did not concur, or is not expressed to have concurred, in the making thereof.

168. Whenever by this or any other Act it is provided expressly or in effect that the Supreme Court or the Judges of the Court may make Rules, such power may be exercised at any time and from time to time, and may be exercised by a majority of the Judges at a meeting for that purpose, and shall be deemed to include the power to alter, annul, or add rules, and to prescribe, alter, annul, or add forms.

Manner of making rules.  
S. C. Act, 1928, s. 26 (Victoria).

169. (1) The Judges of the Supreme Court, or a majority of them, with the concurrence of the Treasurer,—

Fees and percentages to be taken in Supreme Court.  
55 Vict., No. 11, s. 1.

(a) may by order fix the fees and percentages to be taken in the Supreme Court, or in any office connected with the Court, or in which

Consent  
order for  
judgment  
to be filed.  
34 Vict., No.  
21, s. 21.  
32 and 33  
Vict., c. 62,  
s. 27.

173. Where a Judge's order made by consent given by a defendant in an action for a liquidated demand in money, whereby the plaintiff is authorised forthwith or at a future time to sign or enter up judgment, or to issue or take out execution, whether such order is made subject to any defeasance or condition or not, the order shall, together with an affidavit of the time of such consent being given and a description of the residence and occupation of the defendant, be filed in the Bills of Sale Department of the Central Office within twenty-one days after the making of the order, otherwise the said order and any judgment signed or entered up thereon, and any execution issued or taken on such judgment, shall be void, against the defendant's creditors, but not against the defendant himself.\*

Power of  
officers,  
etc., to  
administer  
oaths.  
Cf. 52, Vict.,  
c. 10, s. 2.

174. Every person who, being an officer of the Supreme Court, is for the time being so authorised by a Judge, or by any Rule of Court, and every commissioner, referee, or other person directed to take an examination or to whom any question or issue of fact is referred, in any cause or matter in the Supreme Court, shall have authority to administer any oath or take any affidavit required for any purpose connected with his duties.

Commis-  
sioners to  
take  
affidavits,  
etc.  
35 Vict., No.  
3, s. 1.

175. (1) The Chief Justice may, by commission under the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint and empower as many persons as he thinks fit and necessary, in places either within or beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, to administer oaths, and take and receive such affidavits as any person may be willing and desirous to make before a person so appointed in or concerning any cause or matter depending in the said Court or in anywise concerning any of the proceedings in the said Court; and to take the acknowledgments of deeds executed by married women.

(2) All affidavits taken or made by any commissioner appointed as aforesaid may be read and made use of in the Supreme Court, to all intents and

\* See Halsbury, Vol. 18, par. 502, and Supplement, 1934; and Annual Practice, 1935, pages 738 and 2210, 2211.



purposes as such affidavits taken or made in the said Court now are, or by the practice of the Court at any time hereafter may be.

(3) Any acknowledgment to be made by a married woman, whether within or out of this State, of any deed or instrument under the provisions of any Act, may be taken by a commissioner appointed as aforesaid.

176. Any affidavit required for use in any cause or matter depending in or before the Supreme Court, or before any Judge or officer of the Court, and any bond or recognisance required to be filed in the Court, may be sworn or executed before a justice of the peace for Western Australia, or for any part or district of Western Australia, in every instance where at the time of swearing such affidavit or executing such bond or recognisance there is not a commissioner for taking affidavits for use in the Supreme Court resident and present, and qualified to take the affidavit or attest the execution of the bond or recognisance, within a distance of three miles from the place where such affidavit, bond, or recognisance, is sworn or executed; and a certificate signed by the justice of the peace at the foot of or endorsed on any such affidavit, bond, or recognisance that no such commissioner is resident and present within the distance aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of that fact; and every such affidavit, bond, or recognisance shall be admissible in evidence in any cause or matter as aforesaid, and may be read and made use of to all intents and purposes as any affidavit, bond, or recognisance sworn or executed before such commissioner.

*Affidavits may be taken by a justice of the peace in absence of a commissioner, No. 34 of 1930.*

177. (1) Affidavits for use in the Supreme Court, or in any other court, or for any purpose or in any way whatsoever authorised by law, may be sworn and taken in any place out of Western Australia—

- (a) before a commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking affidavits empowered and authorised to act in that place;

*Affidavits taken out of Western Australia. Amended by No. 9 of 1947, s. 3; No. 21 of 1954, s. 6. Cf. 52 Vict., c. 10, ss. 3, 6. Evidence Act, 1928 (Victoria), s. 116.*

(b) before—

- (i) an Australian consular officer; or
- (ii) a British ambassador, envoy, minister, chargé d'affaires, secretary of embassy or legation, consul general, consul, vice-consul, acting consul, pro-consul, or consular agent,

exercising his function in that place;

(c) before any person having authority to administer an oath in that place.

In this subsection "Australian consular officer" means a person appointed to hold or act in any of the following offices (being an office of the Commonwealth) in a country or place outside the Commonwealth, namely, Ambassador, High Commissioner, Minister, Head of Mission, Commissioner, Chargé d'Affaires, Consul or Secretary at an Embassy, High Commissioner's office, Legation or other post, Consular-General, Consul, Vice Consul, Trade Commissioner and Consular Agent.

(2) In the case of a person purporting to have such authority, otherwise than by the law of a foreign country not under the dominion of His Majesty, all courts and persons acting judicially or officially shall take judicial and official notice of the signature or seal of any such person attached to any such affidavit, and for the purpose of this section judicial and official notice may also be taken as to what places are and what places are not under the dominion of His Majesty.

(3) In the case of a person purporting to have such authority by the law of a foreign country not under the dominion of His Majesty, such authority may be verified by any of the persons mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) of this section, or by the certificate of the superior court of such place; and if such authority purports so to be verified, such affidavit shall be admissible for all purposes without further proof of the signature or seal, or of the judicial, official, or other character of such first mentioned person.

(4) The provisions mentioned in the preceding subsections of this section shall apply notwithstanding that any person or persons is or are named, specified, or indicated as the person or persons before whom such affidavit shall or may be sworn or taken.

(5) Where by or under any Act any person or persons is or are named, specified, or indicated as the person or persons before whom such affidavit shall or may be sworn or taken, all courts and persons acting judicially or officially shall take judicial and official notice of the seal or signature of any such person attached to any such affidavit.

(6) In this and the three last preceding sections—

“Oath” includes affirmation and declaration:

“Affidavit” includes affirmation, statutory or other declaration, acknowledgment, examination, and attestation:

“Swear” includes affirm and declare.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

## ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

<i>Session and Number.</i>	<i>Title or Short Title.</i>	<i>Extent of Repeal.</i>
2 Will. IV., No. 3	An Act for regulating the constitution of juries and the office of sheriff	The whole.
3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 93 (adopted by 6 Will. IV., No. 4)	An Act for the further amendment of the law, and the better advancement of justice	The whole except sections 2 to 7, and sections 31, 37 and 38.
6 Will. IV., No. 3	An Act for attaching debts, money goods, or effects in the hands of third parties	The whole.
1 and 2 Vict., c. 110 (adopted by 31 Vict., No. 8)	An Act for abolishing arrest on mesne process in civil actions, etc. (The Judgments Act, 1838)	The whole except sections 9, 10, 13, and 19.
3 and 4 Vict., c. 82 (adopted by 31 Vict., No. 8)	An Act for further amending the Act for abolishing arrest on mesne process in civil actions	Section 1.
6 Vict., No. 4 ....	An Act to facilitate actions against persons absent from the colony, and against persons sued as joint contractors	The whole.
6 Vict., No. 15 ....	An Act to extend the remedies of creditors against the property of debtors	The whole.
8 Vict., No. 10 ....	An Act to extend the remedies of creditors against debtors about to leave the colony	The whole.
10 Vict., No. 4 ....	An Act to make the Act 6 Vict., No. 4, perpetual	The whole.
19 Vict., No. 13 ....	An Ordinance for the Relief of Creditors against persons removing from one Australasian colony to another	The whole.
21 and 2, Vict., c. 93 (adopted by 31 Vict., No. 8)	Legitimacy Declaration Act, 1838	The whole.
24 Vict., No. 15 ..	The Supreme Court Ordinance, 1861	The whole.
25 Vict., No. 8 ....	An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of debts	Section 2.
27 Vict., No. 19 ..	An Ordinance to regulate divorce and matrimonial causes	The whole except section 13.
30 Vict., No. 1 ....	An Ordinance to prevent doubts as to the application of the statutes of usury, etc.	The whole.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

<i>Session and Number.</i>	<i>Title or Short Title.</i>	<i>Extent of Repeal.</i>
34 Vict., No. 7 ....	An Act to amend the procedure and powers of the Court in divorce and matrimonial causes	The whole.
34 Vict., No. 21 ..	The Debtors Act, 1871 ....	Sections 4, 21.
35 Vict., No. 3 ....	An Act to empower the Chief Justice to grant commissions for taking affidavits, etc.	The whole.
43 Vict., No. 9 ....	An Act to amend the Ordinance to regulate divorce and matrimonial causes	The whole.
44 Vict., No. 10 ..	The Supreme Court Act, 1880	The whole.
50 Vict., No. 28 ..	An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act, 1880	The whole.
53 Vict., No. 15 ..	An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act, 1880	The whole.
55 Vict., No. 11 ..	An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act, 1880	The whole.
55 Vict., No. 32 ..	Bankruptcy Act, 1892 ....	Sections 43, 46, 129 and 130.
57 Vict., No. 8 ....	An Act to amend the Law relating to appeals in criminal cases	The whole.
59 Vict., No. 13 ..	Arbitration Act, 1895 ....	Sections 16 to 19, and so far as may refer to references under an order of the Supreme Court, sections 20, 21 and 24.
60 Vict., No. 24 ..	The Judges' Pensions Act, 1898	The whole.
61 Vict., No. 28 ..	Circuit Courts Act, 1897 ....	The whole.
63 Vict., No. 7 ....	An Act for the more speedy trial of accused persons	The whole.
64 Vict., No. 27 ..	An Act to amend the Act of the Sixth Year of Her Majesty numbered fifteen, as to interest on judgments	The whole.
1 and 2 Edw. VI., No. 16	An Act to apply out of the consolidated revenue the annual sum of fourteen hundred pounds for the salary of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court	The whole.
2 Edw. VII., No. 37	Judges' Salaries Act, 1902 ....	The whole.
No. 10 of 1903 ....	Supreme Court Act Amendment Act, 1903	The whole.

## FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

<i>Session and Number.</i>	<i>Title or Short Title.</i>	<i>Session and Number.</i>
No. 4 of 1912 ....	Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1911	The whole.
No. 7 of 1912 ....	Divorce Amendment Act, 1911	The whole.
No. 33 of 1919 ....	Divorce Amendment Act, 1919	The whole.
No. 52 of 1920 ....	Divorce Act Amendment Act, 1920	The whole.
No. 20 of 1921 ....	Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act, 1921	The whole.
No. 24 of 1922 ....	Attorney General (vacancy in office) Act, 1922	The whole.
No. 23 of 1925 ....	Divorce Amendment Act, 1925	The whole.
No. 4 of 1927 ....	Judges' Salaries Act Amendment Act, 1927	The whole.
No. 7 of 1929 ....	Divorce Act Amendment Act, 1929	The whole.

## Section 9.

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

## JUDICIAL OATH.

*Cf.* 31 and 32  
*Vict.*, c. 72.  
*N.S.W.* No.  
 20 of 1900.  
*S.A.* No. 1037  
 (1911).

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord King George the Fifth, His Heirs and successors, according to law, in the office of the Chief Justice of Western Australia [or a judge of the Supreme Court of Western Australia], and I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this State, without fear or favour, affection, or illwill—  
 So help me God!