This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

W. S. MOWLE, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. Legislative Assembly Chamber, Sydney, 19 November, 1918.

#### New South Wales.



#### ANNO NONO

# GEORGII V REGIS.

#### Act No. , 1918.

An Act to authorise judges to make rules regulating the practice and procedure of proceedings to which poor persons are parties, and the costs and fees payable in such proceedings; to amend certain Acts; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto.

B<sup>E</sup> it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of 5 the same, as follows :--

1. This Act may be cited as the "Poor Persons Legal Short title. Remedies Act, 1918."

40587 177-

8

2.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

2. For the purposes of this Act—

Definition.

The expression "Poor person" means any person who satisfies a judge of the Supreme Court (in the case of legal proceedings in that court) or a District Court judge (in the case of legal 5 proceedings in that court) that he is not worth fifty pounds (excluding his wearing apparel, tools of trade, and the subject-matter of the legal proceedings to which he is a party), or such larger sum as the judge, under special 10 circumstances, may direct. "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules of court made under this Act. 3. (1) Rules of Court for the following purposes Rules. 15 may be made :-For the purpose of-(i) enabling persons to take, or defend, or be a party to, proceedings in the court as poor persons; and (ii) regulating the practice and procedure, and 20 all matters relating to fees and costs, in connection with such proceedings. (2) In the case of such proceedings in the Supreme Supreme Court, such rules may be made by the judges thereof or Court.

25 any three of them.

In the case of such proceedings in the District Court, District such rules may be made by the District Court judges or Court. any four of them.

(3) All such rules shall, immediately after the Rules to be 30 making thereof, be laid before both Houses of Parlia- laid before Parliament, ment, if then sitting, or if not, within ten days of the who may disnext sitting thereof; and if either of the said Houses, by allow any of them. any resolution passed within thirty days after such rules have been so laid before it, resolves that any such rule,

35 or any part thereof, ought not to continue in force, then such rule or part shall immediately cease to be binding.

4. (1) A cause to which a poor person is a party Cause to which shall not be set down for hearing in the Supreme Court a party of to except by permission of a judge of such court obtained hearing miles 40 in the manner prescribed. (2)

by leave of a judge.

(2) A poor person shall not institute proceedings DistrictCourt in the District Court against any person except by per- actions. mission of a judge of such court obtained in the manner prescribed.

5 (3) Any judge to whom application for such Judge may permission is made, may send for either or both party act as conciliator. or parties to such cause or action, and interview them separately or together, and act as a conciliator.

(4) The judge to whom such application is made Conciliator not to try cause or action. 10 shall not try any such cause or action.

Sydney : William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.-1918.

[4d.]

10 shah ngé tep say band dan band gi dan lasis 01

settempts in weather water and the state of the state of the settempts and the set

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

W. S. MOWLE, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. Legislative Assembly Chamber, Sydney, 19 November, 1918.

### New South Wales.



#### ANNO NONO

# GEORGII V REGIS.

#### Act No. , 1918.

An Act to authorise judges to make rules regulating the practice and procedure of proceedings to which poor persons are parties, and the costs and fees payable in such proceedings; to amend certain Acts; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto.

B<sup>E</sup> it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of 5 the same, as follows .--

1. This Act may be cited as the "Poor Persons Legal Short title. Remedies Act, 1918."

40587 177-

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

#### Act No. , 1918.

#### Poor Persons Legal Remedies.

2. For the purposes of this Act—

Definition.

The expression "Poor person" means any person who satisfies a judge of the Supreme Court (in the case of legal proceedings in that court) or a District Court judge (in the case of legal proceedings in that court) that he is not worth fifty pounds (excluding his wearing apparel, tools of trade, and the subject-matter of the legal proceedings to which he is a party), or such larger sum as the judge, under special

circumstances, may direct. "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules of court

made under this Act.

3. (1) Rules of Court for the following purposes Rules. 15 may be made :---

For the purpose of—

- (i) enabling persons to take, or defend, or be a party to, proceedings in the court as poor persons; and
- (ii) regulating the practice and procedure, and all matters relating to fees and costs, in connection with such proceedings.

(2) In the case of such proceedings in the Supreme supreme Court, such rules may be made by the judges thereof or Court. 25 any three of them.

In the case of such proceedings in the District Court, District Court. such rules may be made by the District Court judges or any four of them.

(3) All such rules shall, immediately after the Rules to be 30 making thereof, be laid before both Houses of Parlia- laid before Parliament, ment, if then sitting, or if not, within ten days of the who may disnext sitting thereof; and if either of the said Houses, by allow any of them. any resolution passed within thirty days after such rules have been so laid before it, resolves that any such rule,

35 or any part thereof, ought not to continue in force, then such rule or part shall immediately cease to be binding.

4. (1) A cause to which a poor person is a party Cause to which shall not be set down for hearing in the Supreme Court a poor person is except by permission of a judge of such court obtained hearing unless 40 in the manner prescribed.

be set down for by leave of a judge.

(2)

2

10

5

(2) A poor person shall not institute proceedings DistrictCourt in the District Court against any person except by per- actions. mission of a judge of such court obtained in the manner prescribed.

5 (3) Any judge to whom application for such Judge may permission is made, may send for either or both party act as or parties to such cause or action, and interview them separately or together, and act as a conciliator.

(4) The judge to whom such application is made conciliator not to try cause or action.

Sydney : William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer. - 1913.

[4d.]



No. , 1918.

# A BILL

To authorise judges to make rules regulating the practice and procedure of proceedings to which poor persons are parties, and the costs and fees payable in such proceedings; to amend certain Acts; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto.

[MR. D. R. HALL; -9 October, 1918.]

40587

177-

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 New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of 5 the same, as follows .—

<sup>1.</sup> This Act may be cited as the "Poor Persons Legal Short title. Remedies Act, 1918."

2. (1) Rules of Court for the following purposes may be made :--

For the purpose of—

- (i) enabling persons to take, or defend, or be a party to, proceedings in the court as poor 5 persons:
- (ii) prescribing the persons who shall be deemed to be poor persons for the purpose of such proceedings; and
- (iii) regulating the practice and procedure, and 10 all matters relating to fees and costs, in connection with such proceedings.

(2) In the case of such proceedings in the Supreme Court, such rules may be made by the judges thereof or any three of them. 15

In the case of such proceedings in the District Court, such rules may be made by the District Court judges or any four of them.

(3) All such rules shall, immediately after the making thereof, be laid before both Houses of Parlia- 20 who may dis ment, if then sitting, or if not, within ten days of the next sitting thereof; and if either of the said Houses, by any resolution passed within thirty days after such rules have been so laid before it, resolves that any such rule, or any part thereof, ought not to continue in force, then 25 such rule or part shall immediately cease to be binding.

allow any of them.

[4d.]

Sydney : William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer .- 1918.

Rules.

Supreme Court.

District Court.

Rules to be laid before

Parliament,

No. , 1918.

# A BILL

To authorise judges to make rules regulating the practice and procedure of proceedings to which poor persons are parties, and the costs and fees payable in such proceedings; to amend certain Acts; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto.

[MR. D. R. HALL; -9 October, 1918.]

**B** it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of 5 the same, as follows .—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Poor Persons Legal Short title. Remedies Act, 1918."

40587

177-

2.

Rules.

2. (1) Rules of Court for the following purposes may be made :---

For the purpose of—

- (i) enabling persons to take, or defend, or be a party to, proceedings in the court as poor 5 persons:
- (ii) prescribing the persons who shall be deemed to be poor persons for the purpose of such proceedings; and
- (iii) regulating the practice and procedure, and 10 all matters relating to fees and costs, in connection with such proceedings.

(2) In the case of such proceedings in the Supreme Court, such rules may be made by the judges thereof or any three of them. 15

In the case of such proceedings in the District Court, such rules may be made by the District Court judges or any four of them.

(3) All such rules shall, immediately after the making thereof, be laid before both Houses of Parlia- 20 who may dis- ment, if then sitting, or if not, within ten days of the next sitting thereof; and if either of the said Houses, by any resolution passed within thirty days after such rules have been so laid before it, resolves that any such rule, or any part thereof, ought not to continue in force, then 25 such rule or part shall immediately cease to be binding.

Supreme Court.

District Court.

Rules to be laid before Parliament, allow any of them.

Sydney : William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer .- 1918.

[4d.]

### New South Wales.



#### ANNO NONO

## GEORGII V REGIS.

#### Act No. 36, 1918.

\*\*\*\*

An Act to authorise judges to make rules regulating the practice and procedure of proceedings to which poor persons are parties, and the costs and fees payable in such proceedings; to amend certain Acts; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto. [Assented to, 5th December, 1918.]

**B**<sup>E</sup> it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :---

1. This Act may be cited as the "Poor Persons Legal Short title. Remedies Act, 1918." 2.

Definition.

2. For the purposes of this Act—

- The expression "Poor person" means any person who satisfies a judge of the Supreme Court (in the case of legal proceedings in that court) or a District Court judge (in the case of legal proceedings in that court) that he is not worth fifty pounds (excluding his wearing apparel, tools of trade, and the subject-matter of the legal proceedings to which he is a party), or such larger sum as the judge, under special circumstances, may direct.
- "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules of court made under this Act.

**3.** (1) Rules of Court for the following purposes may be made :---

For the purpose of—

- (i) enabling persons to take, or defend, or be a party to, proceedings in the court as poor persons; and
- (ii) regulating the practice and procedure, and all matters relating to fees and costs, in connection with such proceedings.

(2) In the case of such proceedings in the Supreme Court, such rules may be made by the judges thereof or any three of them.

In the case of such proceedings in the District Court, such rules may be made by the District Court judges or any four of them.

(3) All such rules shall, immediately after the making thereof, be laid before both Houses of Parliament, if then sitting, or if not, within ten days of the next sitting thereof; and if either of the said Houses, by any resolution passed within thirty days after such rules have been so laid before it, resolves that any such rule, or any part thereof, ought not to continue in force, then such rule or part shall immediately cease to be binding.

**4.** (1) A cause to which a poor person is a party shall not be set down for hearing in the Supreme Court except by permission of a judge of such court obtained in the manner prescribed.

Supreme Court.

Rules.

District Court.

Rules to be laid before Parliament, who may disallow any of them.

Cause to which a poor person is a party not to be set down for hearing unless by leave of a judge.

(2)

#### Act No. 26, 1918.

#### Poor Persons Legal Remedies.

(2) A poor person shall not institute proceedings District Court in the District Court against any person except by per- actions. mission of a judge of such court obtained in the manner prescribed.

(3) Any judge to whom application for such Judge may permission is made, may send for either or both party act as conciliator. or parties to such cause or action, and interview them separately or together, and act as a conciliator.

(4) The judge to whom such application is made conciliator not shall not try any such cause or action.

to try cause or action.

By Authority : WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, Government Printer, Sydney, 1918. [4d.]



#### New South Males.



#### ANNO NONO

## GEORGII V REGIS.

#### Act No. 36, 1918.

An Act to authorise judges to make rules regulating the practice and procedure of proceedings to which poor persons are parties, and the costs and fees payable in such proceedings; to amend certain Acts; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto. [Assented to, 5th December, 1918.]

**B**<sup>E</sup> it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :---

1. This Act may be cited as the "Poor Persons Legal Short title. Remedies Act, 1918." 2.

Definition.

2. For the purposes of this Act-

- The expression "Poor person" means any person who satisfies a judge of the Supreme Court (in the case of legal proceedings in that court) or a District Court judge (in the case of legal proceedings in that court) that he is not worth fifty pounds (excluding his wearing apparel, tools of trade, and the subject-matter of the legal proceedings to which he is a party), or such larger sum as the judge, under special circumstances, may direct.
- "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules of court made under this Act.

**3.** (1) Rules of Court for the following purposes may be made :---

For the purpose of—

- (i) enabling persons to take, or defend, or be a party to, proceedings in the court as poor persons; and
- (ii) regulating the practice and procedure, and all matters relating to fees and costs, in connection with such proceedings.

(2) In the case of such proceedings in the Supreme Court, such rules may be made by the judges thereof or any three of them.

In the case of such proceedings in the District Court, such rules may be made by the District Court judges or any four of them.

(3) All such rules shall, immediately after the making thereof, be laid before both Houses of Parliament, if then sitting, or if not, within ten days of the next sitting thereof; and if either of the said Houses, by any resolution passed within thirty days after such rules have been so laid before it, resolves that any such rule, or any part thereof, ought not to continue in force, then such rule or part shall immediately cease to be binding.

**4.** (1) A cause to which a poor person is a party shall not be set down for hearing in the Supreme Court except by permission of a judge of such court obtained in the manner prescribed.

Supreme Court.

Rules.

District

Court.

Rules to be laid before Parliament, who may disallow any of them.

Cause to which a poor person is a party not to be set down for hearing unless by leave of a judge.

(2)

#### Act No. 26, 1918.

#### Poor Persons Legal Remedies.

(2) A poor person shall not institute proceedings District Court in the District Court against any person except by per- actions. mission of a judge of such court obtained in the manner prescribed.

(3) Any judge to whom application for such Judge may permission is made, may send for either or both party act as conciliator. or parties to such cause or action, and interview them separately or together, and act as a conciliator.

(4) The judge to whom such application is made conciliator not to try cause or action. shall not try any such cause or action.

By Authority :

WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, Government Printer, Sydney, 1918. [4d.]



I certify that this PUBLIC BILL, which originated in the LEGIS-LATIVE ASSEMBLY, has finally passed the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of NEW SOUTH WALES.

> W. S. MOWLE, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Assembly Chamber, Sydney, 27 November, 1918.

### New South Wales.



#### ANNO NONO

### GEORGII V REGIS.

#### Act No. 36, 1918.

An Act to authorise judges to make rules regulating the practice and procedure of proceedings to which poor persons are parties, and the costs and fees payable in such proceedings; to amend certain Acts; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto. [Assented to, 5th December, 1918.]

B<sup>E</sup> it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Poor Persons Legal Short title. Remedies Act, 1918." 2.

I have examined this Bill, and find it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses.

> DANIEL LEVY, Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly.

Definition.

2. For the purposes of this Act-

The expression "Poor person" means any person who satisfies a judge of the Supreme Court (in the case of legal proceedings in that court) or a District Court judge (in the case of legal proceedings in that court) that he is not worth fifty pounds (excluding his wearing apparel, tools of trade, and the subject-matter of the legal proceedings to which he is a party), or such larger sum as the judge, under special circumstances, may direct.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by rules of court made under this Act.

3. (1) Rules of Court for the following purposes may be made :--

For the purpose of—

- (i) enabling persons to take, or defend, or be a party to, proceedings in the court as poor persons; and
- (ii) regulating the practice and procedure, and all matters relating to fees and costs, in connection with such proceedings.

(2) In the case of such proceedings in the Supreme Court, such rules may be made by the judges thereof or any three of them.

In the case of such proceedings in the District Court, such rules may be made by the District Court judges or any four of them.

(3) All such rules shall, immediately after the making thereof, be laid before both Houses of Parliawho may dis- ment, if then sitting, or if not, within ten days of the next sitting thereof; and if either of the said Houses, by any resolution passed within thirty days after such rules have been so laid before it, resolves that any such rule, or any part thereof, ought not to continue in force, then such rule or part shall immediately cease to be binding.

> 4. (1) A cause to which a poor person is a party shall not be set down for hearing in the Supreme Court except by permission of a judge of such court obtained in the manner prescribed. (2)

Supreme Court.

Rules.

District Court.

Rules to be laid before Parliament, allow any of them.

Cause to which a poor person is a party not to be set down for hearing unless by leave of a -judge.

#### Act No. 26, 1918.

#### Poor Persons Legal Remedies.

(2) A poor person shall not institute proceedings District Court in the District Court against any person except by per- actions. mission of a judge of such court obtained in the manner prescribed.

(3) Any judge to whom application for such Judge may permission is made, may send for either or both party conciliator. or parties to such cause or action, and interview them separately or together, and act as a conciliator.

(4) The judge to whom such application is made Conciliator not to try cause or action. shall not try any such cause or action.

In the name and on behalf of His Majesty I assent to this Act.

Governor.

W. E. DAVIDSON, Government House, Sydney, 5th December, 1918.

