M.R. O. 1—83,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1509 Press Mis.

Dated 15-10-1929

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
21st September 1863.

No. 154. To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated Fort Saint George, 21st September 1863, No. 1,509.

I am directed to inquire, with reference to the provisions of Sections XIV and XXII of Act IX, 1850, what system is in force at Calcutta to ensure all fees, fines, and monies payable in respect of proceedings, business, &c., in the Small Cause Court, being fully accounted for to the Government.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. T.McMootry.

MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(*Established under the provisions of Act IX of* 1850—*6th December* 1850.)

COURT HOUSE.—*Second Line Beach.*

Court sits daily except on Sundays and authorized holidays.

The Clerk's Office is open every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Richard Burgass, Esq.	*1st Judge.*
John Younge Fullerton, Esq.	*2d do.*
William Henry Rose, Esq.	*3d do.*
George Evelyn Cower, Esq.	*Clerk.*
C. Streenevasiah.	*Assistant Clerk.*
C. Poorooshothum Moodelly.	*Interpreter.*
Syed Ghoolam Ally.	*Persian do.*
Sasachellum Naick.	*Sub Interpreters.*
Rungiah Naick.	
P. Runganadum Moodelly.	
Messrs. Williamson and Co.	*Appraisers and Court Auctioneers.*
John Spencer.	*Bailiffs.*
William Blanche.	
Hugh Allan.	
E. Carey.	*Court Keeper.*
Mr. Henry Gibbs.	*Keeper of the Jail.*

TABLE OF FEES.

Sums not above.	Every Summons or Subpœna.		Warrant.	
Rupees.	Rupees.	Annas.	Rupees.	Annas.
10	0	2	0	2
20	0	4	0	4
50	0	8	0	8
100	1	0	1	0
200	1	4	2	0
300	1	8	3	0
400	1	12	4	0
500	2	0	5	0

Rules of Practice for the Madras Court of Small Causes.

1. All applications for the usual process of the Court, shall be made to the Clerk, and shall set out the names, and additions in full, of the Plaintiff, and Defendant, as far as practicable, with their last place of abode, and business, the cause or causes of action, and the amount claimed, and when there is more than one defendant, a separate copy under the seal of the Court, shall be issued, for each defendant. *If the application is not made by the plaintiff, in person, the Agent shall file in writing the particulars of the demand, signed by the Plaintiff.*

2. Where an Infant applies to take out Summons for any cause of action (other than for wages or piece work, or for work as a servant) he must procure the attendance

of a next friend at the Office of the Clerk, at the time of taking out the Summ[illegible]d no Summons shall be issued, until the next friend has undertaken, in the form in the Schedule, to be responsible for costs, and on entering into such undertaking, he shall be liable in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if he were a party in an ordinary suit, and the cause shall proceed in the name of the infant by such next friend, and such undertaking shall be filed by the Clerk [illegible] order of the Court shall be necessary for the appointment of such next friend. If the [illegible] fail in, or discontinue his suit, and shall not pay the amount of costs awarded by the Court, to be paid by him to the Defendant, such proceedings may be taken for the recovery of such amount from the next friend, as for the recovery of any debt, or damage, ordered to be paid by the same Court.

3. When an Infant Defendant appears at the hearing, and names a person willing to act as guardian, and who then assents so to act, such person shall be appointed guardian accordingly, but if the Defendant do not name a guardian, the Judge may appoint any person in Court willing to become a guardian, or in default of such person the Judge shall appoint the Clerk of the Court to be guardian, and the cause shall proceed thereupon, as if another person had been appointed guardian, but no responsibility shall attach to any person so appointed guardian.

4. Claims by husbands in their own right, may be joined with claims in respect of which the wife must be joined as a party.

5. The Summons to appear to suits or actions shall be issued according to the form in the Schedule, and shall be dated as of the day when issued, and every Summons shall be made returnable on the tenth day exclusive of the day of issue, unless otherwise ordered.

6. Every Summons to appear to a suit or action, shall be served by one of the Bailiffs of the Court, four clear days before the holding of the Court at which the Defendant shall be summoned to attend, and in case the Bailiff shall not be able to serve the same within the time limited for that purpose, the Plaintiff on satisfying the Court that he has used due diligence in pointing out the Defendant, or his place of abode or business to the Bailiff, may by order of the Court, take out without commission fee, successive Summons, returnable at such time as the Court may order, in continuation of, and founded upon the first Summons, and the first Summons shall be deemed the commencement of the suit.

7. On applications to recover possession of tenements in pursuance of the Section 91 of Act 9 of 1850, the commission fee shall be calculated and taken on the yearly rent or value of the premises sought to be recovered, but in cases in which no contract to pay rent is proved, or in which the action is brought to recover possession against trespasses, the commission fee shall be calculated, and taken, on the actual value of the premises, which value in case of dispute the Court shall determine.

8. The service of a summons to appear to a suit or action, shall be, by delivering a sealed copy thereof to the Defendant, or to such person, at the place of abode or place of business of the Defendant, as shall afford reasonable ground for presuming that the service thereof will come to his knowledge, and in all cases the Plaintiff or his Agent shall apply to the Bailiff, and shall accompany him, to point out the Defendant or his place of abode or place of business.

9. When a Defendant shall be living or residing in any Military lines, Barracks, or Quarters, and serving Her Majesty, or the East India Company, as a Soldier, it shall be sufficient service to deliver a sealed copy of the Summons, to the Adjutant of the Corps, or to any European Officer, Jemadar, Subadar, Serjeant, or Havildar, of the particular Company to which such Defendant shall belong, or be temporarily attached.

10. When any Defendant shall by keeping his place of abode, or place of business, closed, or by violence, or threats, prevent any Bailiff from serving any Summons as hereinbefore directed, *and such Summons* shall have been fixed conspicuously on, or near, to such place of abode, or business, or otherwise served, as nearly as may be according to the mode herein before directed, such service may be deemed good service. In other cases not herein provided

for, in which difficulties arise as to the service of any Summons, the Court on special application, shall order in what manner such service shall be made.

11. The Bailiff who serves a Summons, shall endorse thereon the time, and manner of the service thereof, and shall forthwith deliver the same so endorsed, to the Clerk of the Court, who shall file it.

12. The Rule as to the mode, but not as to the time of service of the Summons to appear to a suit or action, shall apply to the service of all orders, and judgments, issuing under the authority of Act 9 of 1850, when ordered to be served upon the parties to a suit, except as to cases in which it shall be otherwise directed by the said Act, or by any rule made under the authority thereof. Subpœnas to Witnesses shall be served at any time before the day of trial, by the Bailiff delivering a sealed copy thereof to the Witness, or to such person, at his place of abode, or business, as shall afford reasonable grounds for presuming the same will come to his hands. Before any fine shall be inflicted upon any Witness for refusing or neglecting to attend before the Court, pursuant to any Subpœna, an order in the form No. 5 in the Schedule, shall issue, and shall be served personally, unless otherwise ordered on such Witness, and upon his not shewing cause against such order, the Court may order execution to issue for the amount of the fine imposed.

13. The Clerk of the Court shall keep the several Record Books in the forms prescribed by the Schedule, and a Cash Book and Ledger, also a separate Book for the purpose of being submitted to the Judges of the Supreme Court, in which shall be entered the causes which may be removed, or the special cases which may be sent to the Supreme Court.

14. Every attachment against a Defendant to compel his appearance in Court, to answer to a suit or action, shall be made returnable on such a day as the Court may order, and on the Defendant being arrested under the Writ of attachment, he may either give security for his appearance on a future day, or notice shall be given to the Plaintiff to appear forthwith, and on the appearance of the Plaintiff, the cause shall be called on before the Court, and on the appearance of the Defendant being duly noted, the Court at its discretion, may either then proceed with the cause, or adjourn the hearing as to the Court shall seem fit, and if the Plaintiff shall not appear when the Defendant is brought before the Court in custody, by virtue of the Writ of attachment, the absence of the Plaintiff, and the appearance of the Defendant, shall be minuted, and the Defendant shall be discharged from custody, and directed to atttend on the day of the return of the Writ of attachment, and on failure of the Defendant's attendance on the day mentioned, the hearing of the cause may be proceeded with.

15. The Clerk shall grant a Receipt or Memorandum for all sums of money paid into Court by Suitors as fees, or commission, or on any account whatsoever, and no money shall be paid out of Court *to the party* paying it in, unless on production of the said Receipt, or Memorandum, or by order of the Court.

16. When the Defendant admits that he his liable to pay the debt and costs of the action, and pays money into Court, the sum shall include all necessary costs in Court, up to that time incurred by the Plaintiff, and the amount so paid in, shall be duly registered by the Clerk.

17. Where the defence is a tender, such defence shall not be available, unless, before or at the hearing of the cause, the Defendant pays into Court, (which may be without costs), the amount alleged to have been tendered.

18. Defendant in all cases whatsoever, shall be at liberty to pay into Court, any sum of money in satisfaction of the Plaintiff's demand, and if the Plaintiff elect to accept in satisfaction to the debt or damages claimed, and the costs, the sum that has been so paid into Court by the Defendant, and shall notify the same to the Clerk, the action shall be discontinued, and the Plaintiff shall be entitled to receive the sum so paid into Court, together with the overplus of commission (if any), but in default of the Plaintiff notifying to the Clerk such acceptance as aforesaid, the suit or action will proceed, and if the Plaintiff fail to appear and to prove that he is entitled to more than has been paid into Court, he shall be liable to pay costs to the Defendant.

19. Notice of all causes settled by agreement, shall be given to the Clerk by the parties, or either of them, or their, or his constituted agents, or agent, previous

to or at the time of the cause being called on in Court; or in default thereof, the parties shall not be entitled to a return of half of the fees paid up to that time.

20. When a Defendant desires to set off any debt, or demand, alleged to be due to him from the Plaintiff, he shall produce the particulars of such set off in writing at the time of his appearing to answer, unless otherwise ordered by the Court; which said particulars shall be forthwith filed by the Clerk of the Court.

21. Where a Plaintiff avails himself of the provisions of Section XXXVI of Act 9 of 1850, and proceeds against only one or more of several persons jointly answerable, the Defendant or Defendants sued, may avail himself or themselves of any set off, or other defence, to which he or they would be entitled if all the persons liable were made Defendants.

22. The time for issuing execution on any Judgment, or order, shall be on the third day after the making thereof, unless immediate execution be ordered by the Court.

23. No new trial shall be granted, unless the party desirous thereof shall apply for the same on or before the second sitting of the Court after the trial, and unless he shall (when a Defendant) previously pay the debt or damages and costs into Court, or give security for the same, the Clerk shall give immediate notice of such application for a new trial to the other party to the action.

24 When money has been paid by any party under any execution or order, if the clerk receive notice from such party, of his intention to apply to the Court to set aside the execution or order under which the money shall have been paid, or to grant a new trial, the clerk shall retain the same until such time as such application shall have been determined on, or until the Court shall otherwise order.

25. Whenever default shall be made in the payment of diet money of any prisoner, the keeper of the Gaol shall forthwith certify the same to the Court.

26. Where one or more of several Plaintiffs or Defendants dies before Judgment, the suit shall not abate, if the cause of action survive to or against such parties.

27. Where one or more of several Plaintiffs or Defendants shall die after Judgment, proceedings thereon may be taken by the survivors or survivor, or against the survivors or survivor, without leave of the Court.

28. Where a married woman is sued as a feme sole, and she obtains Judgment on the ground of coverture, proceedings may be taken thereon, in the name of the wife, at the instance of the husband, without leave of the Court.

29. Where the Plaintiff has become insolvent before Judgment, the cause may proceed to Judgment, at the instance of the Assignee in the name of the Plaintiff.

30. When Judgment has been given against Executors or Administrators, that the amount be levied from the assets of the deceased when they shall come to hand, the Plaintiff may, at any time proceed by summons against them, suggesting that assets have come to their hands, and the Court shall proceed thereon as in ordinary cases, and if Judgment shall be given for the Defendants, they shall be entitled to their costs.

31. When Judgment has been given against Executors or Administrators, and the Plaintiff complains that they have wasted the goods of the deceased, a summons may issue stating such waste as the cause of action, and thereupon, the Court shall proceed to Judgment as in ordinary cases, and if it be against such Executors, or Administrators, it shall be that they pay the debt (or damages), and costs, to be levied of the deceased's goods, and if none, then of their own.

32. In adjudicating upon costs between party and party, fees to Counsel, Attornies or regularly admitted Vakeels of the Court of Sudder Adalut, shall not be allowed, unless the Judge shall certify at the time of the trial that the case was a proper one for the employment of Counsel, or other such persons as above named: when allowed, fifteen Rupees shall be the fee for Counsel, ten for an Attorney, five for a Vakeel, and no fee whatsoever shall be allowed for the assistance of any other persons; but in causes where the sum sought to be recovered or the value of the property in dispute shall exceed 250 rupees the Court may in its discretion allow

larger fees than the above; provided that in no case shall the fee allowed be more than double the fees aforementioned respectively.

33. The Court shall in each case, order what number of Witnesses shall be allowed on taxation of costs, and all costs shall be taxed by the Clerk of the Court.

34. No Warrant of Execution or commitment shall be executed after the expiration of two calendar months from the date thereof, provided that second and successive Warrants, may be issued at the expiration of two calendar months from the date of each, on payment of the prescribed costs by the party suing out the same, which the Defendant shall not unless ordered by the Court be liable to pay. provided also that no Warrant of Execution, shall issue upon any Judgment, or order of this Court, after the expiration of one year from the date of such Judgmen or order, except by leave of the Court.

35. Where a copy of the record of a Judgment is obtained by any Plaintiff, the Clerk shall make a memorandum of having given such certificate on the record, and no execution shall issue upon such Judgment from the Court in which the Judgment was obtained, until it is shewn to the Court whether any, and what proceedings, have been taken thereon in any other Court.

36. When any claim shall be made to, or in respect of, any goods or chattels taken under the process of the Court, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, by any person not being the party against whom such process has issued, the Claimant shall forthwith state to the Clerk of the Court a particular of the goods or chattels alleged to be his property, and the summons in the proceedings to try the right to such property, shall be made returnable on the 2d day after the issuing thereof.

37. At the hearing of the Summons the claimant shall be deemed the Plaintiff, and the execution creditor the Defendant, and as such Plaintiff shall be liable to pay costs to the execution creditor, or such Defendant, in the same manner as in ordinary cases.

38. The Commission fee shall be payable in respect of the goods claimed in such interpleader proceedings, in the same manner as in ordinary cases.

39. Parties whose goods shall have been distrained under Act VII of 1847, and who dispute the legality of the distress, may take out a Summons in an action of trespass, against the party levying the distress, and the same shall be returnable the next day (if so required by such party), and on the hearing of such Summons, the Court may make such order as to the disposal of the goods, as the circumstances of the case may require.

40. In proceedings for the recovery of any house, land, or tenement, the Summons shall set forth a particular description of the premises sought to be recovered, and in addition to a copy of the Summons being served when practicable upon the party sued, a copy thereof shall in all cases be affixed on some conspicuous part of the premises. When the premises shall be divided into two or more tenements, a copy shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of each separate tenement, and in case any person being in possession of any tenement shall appear at the return of the Summons, and wish to defend such possession, the Court may at its discretion insert his name in the record as a Defendant, and the case shall proceed as if such person had been originally served with the Summons.

41. The Office of the Clerk shall be open daily, (except on Sundays, Christmas-day, Good Friday and other authorized holidays), and the office hours shall be from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, until 4 in the afternoon. No money shall be paid out of Court, nor shall any be received on account of fees or commission on the institution of suits, after 2 P. M.

42. The Clerk shall prepare and put up in the Court House, a list of all Summonses to appear to suits or actions, which shall have been served, and with the day fixed for the trial of the same.

43. Every Warrant of execution shall be returnable within two months, and the Bailiff, if he shall not have executed such Warrant, shall return the same to the Clerk's Office at the expiration at that time.

44. Every Bailiff levying or receiving any money by virtue of any process issuing out of the Court, shall, forthwith, or on the day after the receipt thereof, pay the same to the Clerk of the Court.

45. No Summons, Notice, Order, or any execution on a Judgment, or any other process whatsoever, shall be served or executed on Sunday, Christmas-day, or Good Friday, but such days shall be counted in the computation of the time required by these rules, unless any of such days shall be the last day of such time, in which case it shall be excluded from such computation.

46. With reference to Section XXIII of Act IX of 1850, the Court under the authority of the Governor in Council will not hold sittings on the following holidays, viz. the same as those observed by the Government Office, and no Writ of attachment shall be returnable on those days,

47. In cases of proceedings not provided for by the forms in the Schedule, the Clerk shall, under the direction of the Judges, issue the necessary process applicable to the case.

48. No process of any kind shall be set aside for irregularity, but shall be amendable, and amended, at the discretion of the Court, upon payment of such costs, if any, as the Court may direct.

49. Where a person, other than the Defendant, appears at the hearing, and admits that he is the person whom the Plaintiff intended to charge, his name may be substituted for that of the Defendant, if the Plaintiff consents, and thereupon the cause shall proceed as if such person had been originally named in the Summons, and, if necessary the hearing may be adjourned, on such terms as the Judge shall think fit, and the costs of the person originally named as Defendant, shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

50. Where a party sues, or is sued, in a representative character, but at the hearing it appears that he ought to have sued, or been sued, in his own right, the Judge may, at the instance of either party, and on such terms as he shall think fit, amend the proceedings accordingly, and the case shall then proceed in all respects as to set off and other matters, as if the proper description of the party had been given in the Summons.

51. Where a party sues, or is sued, in his own right, and it appears at the hearing that he should have sued, or been sued, in a representative character, the Judge may, at the instance of either party, and on such terms as he shall think fit, amend the proceedings accordingly, and the case shall then proceed in all respects as to set off, and other matters, as if the proper description of the party had been given in the Summons.

52. Where the name or description of a Plaintiff in the Summons is insufficient, or incorrect, it may at the hearing be amended, at the instance of either party, by order of the Judge, on such terms as he shall think fit, and the cause may then proceed as to set off, and other matters, as if the name or description had been originally such as it appears after the amendment has been made.

53. Where the name or description of a Defendant in the Summons is insufficient, or incorrect, and the Defendant appears, and objects to the description, it may be amended at the instance of either party, by order of the Judge, on such terms as he shall think fit, and the cause may proceed as to set off, and other matters, as if the name or description, had been originally such as it appears after the amendment has been made; but if no such objection is taken, the cause may proceed, and in the Judgment and all subsequent proceedings founded thereon, the Defendant shall be described in the same manner.

54. In action by or against a husband, if the wife is improperly joined, or omitted as a party, the summons may at the hearing be amended, at the instance of either party, by order of the Judge, on such terms as he shall think fit, and the cause may proceed as to set off, and other matters, as if the proper person had been made party to the suit.

55. Where it appears at the hearing, that a greater number of persons have been made Plaintiffs, than by law required, the name of the person improperly joined may, at the instance of either party, be struck out by order of the Judge, on such terms as he shall think fit, and the cause may proceed as to set off, and other matters, as if the proper party or parties only had been made Plaintiffs.

56. Where it appears at the hearing, that a less number of persons have been made Plaintiffs than by law required, the name of the omitted person, or persons, may, at the instance of either party, be added by order of the Judge, on

such terms as he shall think fit, and the cause shall proceed as to set off, and other matters, and Judgment shall be pronounced, as if the proper persons had been originally made parties, and if any person whose name is added, shall at the hearing, or an adjournment thereof, consent to become a Plaintiff, execution shall issue as the Judge shall think fit, but if such party shall not consent to become a Plaintiff in manner aforesaid, either at the hearing, or at an adjournment thereof, Judgment of nonsuit may be entered.

57. In all cases of amendment, a correspondent amendment shall be made in the presence of the Judge, in the proceedings of the Court, antecedent to such amendment; and the subsequent proceedings shall be in conformity therewith.

58. All parties to suits excepting such females as are exempted by native usage, shall be liable to appear in person before the Court, but in all cases in which any person shall wish to appear on behalf of another, he shall previously obtain the leave of the Court, and such person shall be constituted, in writing duly attested, the Agent for the party for the conduct of the case.

59. No petitions or letters addressed to the Judges, shall be received, or attended to, but all applications shall be made to a Judge in open Court. No correspondence relating to suits instituted in, or proceedings before the Court of Small Causes, shall be entered into: parties having business with the Clerk or at his Office, shall transact the same in person, or by an accredited agent.

60. Whenever the singular number is used in these Rules, or in the Schedule hereunto, in reference to person or things, it shall be understood, when necessary, to give full effect to the Rules, and the Schedule, to mean several persons, or things, and every word importing the masculine gender, shall also when necessary, be understood to include the feminine gender.

(Signed) E. F. ELLIOT, 1*st Judge.*

" J. Y. FULLERTON, 2*d Judge.*

" W. H. ROSE, 3*d Judge.*

Dated this 25*th September* 1852.

We approve of the above Rules.

(Signed) CHR. RAWLINSON,

" W. W. BURTON.

28*th September* 1852.

For Forms vide Supplement to Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 26 1852.

MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

MONETARY RULES

1. The Chief Clerk of the Madras Court of Small Causes shall give security for his duly accounting for all monies which may come to his hands by the deposit in the General Treasury of Promissory Notes of one of the Government Loans to the value at the price of the day of Rupees 7,000 (seven thousand) endorsed to the Accountant General.

2. A cashier shall be appointed and shall be held responsible both to Government and to the Chief Clerk. He shall furnish security in the like manner as the Chief Clerk to the amount of Rupees 5,000 (five thousand). The Chief Clerk shall be held responsible that no more money than the amount of security given by the cashier shall ever at one time be in the possession of that officer.

3. The European Bailiffs and the Brokers and Appraisers appointed under the Act, shall give security in like manner to the extent of Rupees 500 (five hundred) each, and the ordinary Native Bailiffs shall each of them deposit with the Clerk of the Court 25 Rupees and the whole sum thus deposited shall be considered as security for each particular Bailiff and on being diminished in consequence of any defalcation or misconduct of any Bailiff the whole of them shall be liable to contribute to make up the sum to original amount if the offending Bailiff's deposit shall not be sufficient so to do, excepting always those Bailiffs who shall have given information which shall have led to the detection and punishment of such defalcation of misconduct. The Clerk of the Court shall invest such sum in the same manner as the security furnished by himself.

4. Parties paying money on any account whatsoever to the Court shall in the first instance obtain from the Computing Clerk a memorandum, containing the date and amount of payment, the number of case, the name of the payer and on what account paid. They shall present this memorandum to the cashier or his shroff who shall receive the money, and give a provisional receipt for the sum, and countersign the memorandum. These documents shall then be presented by the payer personally to the Chief Clerk, who after signing the receipt shall return it to the payer, and slip the memorandum into a locked box to be kept on his desk for that purpose. In the evening the Chief Clerk shall check the cash receipts by these memoranda and the books of the computers, and then authenticate the cash account by his signature, carefully destroying the memoranda at the same time.

5. No money shall be paid out of Court except upon an order signed by the Chief Clerk or a Judge of the Court. The cash balance in the Court's Treasury shall be limited to rupees 1,000 (one thousand). All cash in excess shall be lodged in the Bank of Madras for safe custody, and all cash in the said Bank in excess of rupees 5,000 (five thousand) or of any other sum that may be found necessary to meet the Court's disbursements shall be lodged in the General Treasury.

6. A daily account of all the receipts and disbursements shall be kept by the cashier and checked by the Chief Clerk at the close of the day, and a monthly cash account embodying the whole of the transactions of the month shall be rendered to the office of the Accountant General in the same form as that heretofore observed by the late Court of Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts at Madras.

Judicial.

No. 1509.

The Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Sir,

I am directed to inquire, with reference to the provisions of §§ XIV & XXII of Act IX - 50, what system is in force at Calcutta to ensure all fees, fines, & monies payable in respect of proceedings, business, &c., in the Small Cause Court, being fully accounted for to the Govt.

I have &c.
21 Sept. 53

Judicial 1863 Dept.

A. 1509

To the Secretary to the
Govt. of Bengal.

Dated 21st Sept. 1863.

Rec'd 24 95.

Enquiring what system
is in force at Calcutta
to ensure all fees fines and
monies payable in respect
proceedings, business &c.
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being fully accounted for
to the Government.

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