

followed as is provided by these Rules for the High Court, and the application shall be referred by the prescribed officer of the division of the High Court from which the appeal is brought for enquiry, as if the application were made in that Division, and upon production of the report the Court of Appeal may in their discretion make an order admitting the applicant to be a party to such appeal as a poor person.

31E.—The prescribed officer shall be (1) in the Chancery Division such one or more of the Masters as the Lord Chancellor shall from time to time nominate for the purpose; (2) in the King's Bench Division (excepting on the Crown side) such one or more of the Masters as the Lord Chief Justice shall from time to time nominate for the purpose; and on the Crown side the Master of the Crown Office for the time being; (3) in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division such one or more of the Registrars as the President shall from time to time nominate for the purpose; and (4) in a District Registry the District Registrar.

In the case of temporary absence or indisposition the prescribed officer may appoint a deputy with the sanction of the Lord Chancellor.

31F.—Rules 257 and 258 of the Crown Office Rules, 1906, are hereby annulled, and the Rules of Order XVI. numbered 22 to 31H shall apply to:—

(a) proceedings for divorce or other matrimonial causes, and

(b) proceedings on the Crown side of the King's Bench Division.

31G.—Nothing in these Rules shall operate as a stay of any proceedings unless so ordered by the Court or Judge or Court of Appeal.

31H.—These Rules may be cited as the Rules of the Supreme Court (Poor Persons), 1914, or may be cited by the heading and number thereof with reference to the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883. They shall come into operation on the 1st day of May, 1914.

APPENDIX.

Appendix K. Form 1 (J).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE [CHANCERY] DIVISION:

IN THE MATTER of an action [or proposed action or other proceeding as the case may be].

[State the parties to the action or proceeding and short particulars of the proposed action or proceeding and the names and addresses of the persons to whom reference may be made.]

I, the above named of in the County of hereby apply to be admitted as a poor person to prosecute or defend or be a party to the above-mentioned action [or proceeding or proposed action or proceeding or state in what respect or capacity the applicant desires to be admitted as a party to the proceedings], and I declare that I am not worth more than £50 [excluding my wearing apparel and tools of trade and the subject matter of the action or proceeding].

Signed

To the prescribed officers (Poor Persons), Royal Courts of Justice, London (or to the District Registrar, &c.), as the case may be.

Lord Chancellor's Office,
9th December, 1913.

The following are the draft Rules referred to in the London Gazette of 5 December, 1913:—

TRADE UNION ACT RULES, 1913.

1. All appeals to the High Court under Section 2 (4) of the Trade Union Act, 1913, shall be brought in the Chancery Division of the High Court and shall be commenced by originating notice of motion within two months of the decision of the Registrar or within such further time as the Registrar or the Court may think fit to allow. And the Rules of the Supreme Court for the time being in force shall (except if and so far as otherwise provided by these Rules) apply to all proceedings on any such appeal.

2. The notice of motion shall be headed with a reference to the Trade Union Act, 1913, and also with a reference to the decision of the Registrar which is appealed against and shall contain or have scheduled or annexed thereto a concise statement of the grounds of the appeal, and no grounds other than those comprised in such statement shall (except with the leave of the Court and on such terms, if any, as the Court shall think just) be allowed to be taken by the appellant at the hearing of the motion.

3. The Court may at any stage of the motion direct that the same be served on any persons that the Court may think proper Provided always that, except where the Trade Union or alleged Trade Union in question are themselves the appellants, such Trade Union or alleged Trade Union, or any person who appeared before the Registrar and in whose favour he decided, shall (unless the Court shall otherwise order) be respondents or one of the respondents to the motion.

4. At any stage of the motion the Court may, if it shall appear to be expedient so to do, cause notice to be given by advertisement or otherwise of the time when the motion will be, or is likely to be, heard and disposed of, or otherwise make provision for enabling any persons interested in the Trade Union or alleged Trade Union in question or in the subject matter of the appeal to appear and be heard on the motion.

5. At any stage of the motion the Court may, if thought fit, give any such special directions for the hearing and disposal of the motion either on affidavit evidence or with witnesses or otherwise and generally at such time and in such manner as may be just and convenient.

6. In all proceedings on any such appeal the Court shall have all the powers vested by the Act in the Registrar, and may make any order which might or ought to have been made by the Registrar.

7. In all proceedings on any such appeal the costs of and incident thereto, including the costs of and incident to any proceedings before the Registrar, shall be in the discretion of the Court.

8. These Rules, which shall come into operation forthwith, may be cited as the Trade Union Act Rules, 1913.

Dated the 27th day of November, 1913.