

property applicable thereto, and respecting his disposal of any property.

(2.) He shall produce, on oath or otherwise, all books, papers, and documents in his possession or power relating to any property applicable to payment.

(3.) Whether the judgment debtor appears or not, the judgment creditor, and any witness whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined, on oath or otherwise, respecting the same matters.

(4.) The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the examination from time to time, and require from the judgment debtor such security for his appearance as the Court thinks fit; and, in default of his finding security, may, by order, commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, there to remain until the adjourned hearing unless sooner discharged.

65. If it appears to the Court, by the examination of the judgment debtor or other evidence, that the judgment debtor then has sufficient means to pay the money directed to be paid by him, and he refuses or neglects to pay the same according to the order, then and in any such case the Court may, if it thinks fit, by order, commit him to prison for any time not exceeding forty days.

66. On the examination, the Court, if it thinks fit, whether it makes an order for commitment or not, may rescind or alter any order for the payment of money by instalments or otherwise, and may make any further or other order, either for the payment of the whole amount forthwith, or by instalments, or in any other manner, as the Court thinks fit.

67.—(1.) The expenses of the judgment debtor's maintenance in prison shall be defrayed, in the first instance, by the judgment creditor, and may be recovered by him from the judgment debtor, as the Court directs.

(2.) The expenses shall be estimated by the Court, and shall be paid by the judgment creditor at such times and in such manner as the Court directs.

(3.) In default of payment, the judgment debtor may be discharged, if the Court thinks fit.

68. Imprisonment of a judgment debtor under the foregoing provisions does not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the debt or liability to which the order relates, or protect the debtor from being anew imprisoned for any new default making him liable to be imprisoned, or deprive the judgment creditor of any right to have execution against his goods, as if there had not been such imprisonment.

69. The judgment debtor, on paying at any time the amount ordered to be paid, and all costs and expenses, shall be discharged.

70. Where the order of the Court is one ordering some act to be done other than payment of money, there shall be indorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it a memorandum in the words, or to the effect following:

If you, the within-named A.B., neglect to obey this order within the time therein appointed, you will be liable to be arrested, and your property may be sequestered.

71.—(1.) Where the person directed to do the act fails to do it according to the order, the person prosecuting the order may apply to the Court for another order for the arrest of the disobedient person.

(2.) Thereupon the Court may make an order ordering and empowering an officer of the Court therein named to take the body of the dis-

obedient person and detain him in custody until further order.

(3.) He shall be liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the order in all things that are to be immediately performed, and given such security, as the Court thinks fit, to obey the order in other respects (if any) at the future times thereby appointed.

72.—(1.) On proof of great urgency or other peculiar circumstances, the Court may, if it thinks fit, before service of a writ or summons in an action, and without notice, make an order of injunction, or an order to sequester money or goods, or to stop the clearance of a vessel, or to hold to bail, or to attach property.

(2.) Before making the order the Court shall require the person applying for it to enter into a recognisance, with or without a surety or sureties, as the Court thinks fit, as security for his being answerable in damages to the person against whom the order is sought.

(3.) The order shall not remain in force more than twenty-four hours, and shall at the end of that time wholly cease to be in force, unless within that time an action is regularly brought by the person obtaining the order.

(4.) The order shall be dealt with in the action as the Court thinks fit.

73.—(1.) An order to hold to bail shall state the amount, including costs, for which bail is required.

(2.) It shall be executed forthwith.

(3.) The person arrested under it shall be entitled to be discharged from custody under it on bringing into Court the amount stated in the order, to abide the event of such action as may be brought, or on entering into a recognisance, with or without a surety or sureties, as the Court thinks fit, as security that he will abide by the orders of the Court in any action brought.

(4.) He shall be liable to be detained in custody under the order for not more than seven days, if not sooner discharged; but the Court may, from time to time, if it thinks fit, renew the order.

(5.) No person, however, shall be kept in custody under any such order and renewed order for a longer time, in the whole, than thirty days.

74.—(1.) Where an action is brought for the recovery of a sum exceeding five pounds, and it is proved that the defendant is about to abscond for the purpose of defeating the plaintiff's claim, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that he be arrested and delivered into safe custody, to be kept until he gives bail or security, with a surety or sureties, in such sum, expressed in the order, as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding the probable amount of debt or damages and costs to be recovered in the action, that he will appear at any time when called on, while the action is pending, and until execution or satisfaction of any order made against him, and that, in default of appearance, he will pay any money and costs which he is ordered to pay in the action.

(2.) The expenses incurred for the subsistence of the defendant while under arrest shall be paid by the plaintiff in advance at such rate and in such amounts as the Court directs; and the total amount so paid may be recovered by the plaintiff in the action, unless the Court otherwise directs.

(3.) The Court may at any time, on reasonable cause shown, discharge or vary the order.

75.—(1.) Where it is proved that the defendant, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any order obtained or to be obtained