



CHAPTER 78.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts.

A.D. 1879.

[15th August 1879.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Preliminary.

1. This Act shall be construed as one with the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873, 1875, and 1877, and may be cited together with those Acts as the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 to 1879, and separately as the Supreme Court of Judicature (Officers) Act, 1879.

Construction and short title of Act.
 36 & 37 Vict. c. 66.
 38 & 39 Vict. c. 77.
 40 & 41 Vict. c. 9.

2. This Act shall, except where it is otherwise expressed, come into operation on the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Commencement of Act.

3. In this Act "existing" means existing at the commencement of this Act.

Definition of "existing."

Central Office.

4. There shall be established a central office of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Establishment of central office.

5. There shall be concentrated in and amalgamated with the central office the following offices ; namely,

Certain offices amalgamated with central office.

The record and writ clerks office ;

The enrolment office ;

The report office ;

The offices of the masters of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions, including the bills of sale office ;

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The offices of the associates in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas,
and Exchequer Divisions ;

The Crown office of the Queen's Bench Division ;

The Queen's remembrancer's office ;

The office of the registrar of certificates of acknowledgments of
deeds by married women ;

The office of the registrar of judgments ; and

Such other offices of the Supreme Court as may from time to time
be amalgamated with the central office by rules of court.

Transfer of
certain
officers
to central
office.

6. There shall be transferred to the central office,—

(a.) The existing record and writ clerks ;

The existing clerk of enrolments ;

The existing clerks in the report office ;

The existing masters of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas,
and Exchequer Divisions ;

The existing associates in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas,
and Exchequer Divisions ;

The existing Queen's remembrancer ;

The existing Queen's coroner and attorney, and the existing
master of the Crown office other than the Queen's coroner
and attorney ;

The existing registrar of certificates of acknowledgment of
deeds by married women ; and

The existing registrar of judgments ;

with their respective clerks and messengers, or the clerks and
messengers employed in their respective offices :

(b.) Such of the existing officers employed under the registrars of
the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division as the
Judges of that Division respectively select as necessary for
the performance of the duties to be performed in the
central office ; and

(c.) Such other officers of and persons employed in the Supreme
Court or the offices thereof as are from time to time trans-
ferred to the central office by rules of court.

Central office
to be under
control of
masters of
Supreme
Court.

7. The central office shall be under the control and superinten-
dence of officers called masters of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Provided that the existing clerk of enrolments shall as long as he
continues to hold that office retain his control and superintendence
over the business heretofore performed in his office and over the
persons for the time being employed in the performance of that
business.

8. (1.) The first masters of the Supreme Court of Judicature shall be— A.D. 1879.

The existing masters of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions ;

The existing Queen's coroner and attorney ;

The existing master of the Crown office other than the Queen's coroner and attorney ;

The existing record and writ clerks ; and

The existing associates in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions.

First masters
of Supreme
Court.

(2.) The salaries of the first masters of the Supreme Court shall be :

(a.) In the case of each existing master of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer Division, the salary to which he is entitled as such master at the commencement of this Act :

(b.) In the case of the existing Queen's coroner and attorney, and the existing master of the Crown office other than the Queen's coroner and attorney, the yearly sum of fifteen hundred pounds :

(c.) In the case of every other master of the Supreme Court, the salary to which he would have been entitled if he had been appointed a master of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer Division immediately before the commencement of this Act.

(3.) A vacancy in the office of any master of the Supreme Court other than a master being Queen's coroner and attorney or master of the Crown office, shall not be filled until the number of masters is reduced to eighteen.

9. (1.) The right of filling any vacancy in the office of master of the Supreme Court, or in any clerkship in the central office, shall, subject as in the next sub-section mentioned, be vested in the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in rotation and in such order as they by agreement among themselves determine.

Appoint-
ment and
removal of
officers of
central office.

(2.) The right of filling any vacancy in the office of Queen's coroner and attorney and of master in the Crown Office shall be vested in the Lord Chief Justice of England, and the persons appointed to these offices respectively shall be by virtue of their appointment masters of the Supreme Court.

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(3.) Subject as aforesaid, the right of filling any vacancy in, and of making any new appointment in or for the purposes of, the central office shall be vested in the Lord Chancellor with the concurrence of the Treasury.

(4.) Any officer of the central office may be removed by a majority of the Judges mentioned in this section, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, for reasons to be assigned in the order of removal.

Qualification
of masters of
Supreme
Court.

10. A person shall not be qualified to be appointed a master of the Supreme Court unless he is or has been a practising barrister or solicitor of five years standing, or has practised for five years as a special pleader or as a special pleader and barrister; but nothing in this section shall affect the qualification of any existing officer of the Supreme Court to be appointed to any office dealt with by this Act.

Tenure of
masters of
Supreme
Court.

11. Every master of the Supreme Court shall hold office during good behaviour.

Business of
central office.

12. (1.) The business to be performed in the central office shall, subject to rules of court, comprise all the business performed in the offices by or in pursuance of this Act amalgamated with the central office, and shall be distributed among the several officers of the central office in such manner as may be directed by rules of court.

(2.) The several officers of the central office shall be interchangeable one with another and shall be capable of performing and liable to perform the duties of each other in any department of the office, and generally shall perform such duties and have such powers in relation to the business of the Supreme Court as may be directed by rules of court, subject to this qualification, that the duties required to be performed by any officer transferred to the central office by or in pursuance of this Act shall, except as far as they are modified with his consent, be the same as or analogous to those which he performed before being so transferred.

(3.) Subject as aforesaid, all officers of the central office shall continue to perform the duties heretofore performed by them in their respective offices, and to have and exercise the powers heretofore vested in them, in the same manner, as nearly as may be, as if this Act had not passed.

Classifica-
tion of clerks
of central
office.

13. The clerks employed in the central office shall be classified as principal clerks, first-class clerks, second-class clerks, and copying clerks, or in such other manner as the Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Treasury, from time to time directs.

14. (1.) The offices specified in the first part of the First Schedule to this Act are hereby abolished as from the commencement of this Act. A.D. 1879.
Abolition of
certain offices
and continu-
ance of
others.

(2.) Each of the offices specified in the second part of the First Schedule to this Act shall be abolished on the occurrence of the next vacancy therein.

(3.) On and after the occurrence of the next vacancy in any of the offices specified in the third part of the First Schedule to this Act, the senior master for the time being of the Supreme Court shall hold and perform the duties of the office, with such additional salary in respect of the office of Queen's remembrancer as the Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Treasury, may determine.

(4.) Provided as follows :

(a.) For the purposes of this section the existing masters of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions shall collectively rank as senior to the other first masters of the Supreme Court ;

(b.) Subject as aforesaid, each of the first masters of the Supreme Court shall, for the purposes of this section, rank in seniority according to the date of his first appointment to an office in the Supreme Court, or in any court of which the jurisdiction has been transferred to the Supreme Court.

Salaries and Pensions.

15. (1.) The salaries of the several officers of the Supreme Court shall be of such amounts as the Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Treasury, from time to time determines, and every such officer shall be deemed to be for the purposes of salary and pension a permanent civil servant of the state. As to
salaries,
pensions, &c.
of officers
of Supreme
Court.

(2.) The salaries of all officers of the Supreme Court shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

Every pension and compensation shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

16. The application for a pension under this Act shall be by a petition to the Lord Chancellor setting forth the service and emoluments of the applicant in such form and with such particulars as the Lord Chancellor directs. Mode of
application
for pension.

If the Lord Chancellor approves of the application he shall transmit it to the Treasury for their examination and award, and the Treasury shall thereupon inquire into the application, and if the

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A.D. 1879. claim made thereby is established to their satisfaction, shall award and direct payment of the pension to which the applicant is entitled.

Power to declare office professional, and add years to service of holder thereof.

17. It shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor from time to time to declare by writing signed by him that any office entitling to a pension under this Act is an office for the due and efficient discharge of the duties of which professional or other peculiar qualifications, not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service, are required, and that it is in the interest of the public that persons be appointed thereto at an age exceeding that at which public service ordinarily begins; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Treasury to order that when the holder of any such office retires from public service, a specified number of years, not exceeding twenty, shall, in computing the amount of pension payable to the officer, be added to the number of years during which he has actually served.

22 Vict.c.26. Every such order shall have the same effect as an order or warrant made under section four of the Superannuation Act, 1859.

Power for Lord Chancellor to remove disabled officer.

18. If any officer of the Supreme Court, being afflicted with any infirmity which disables him from the due execution of his office, refuses to resign or becomes incapable of resigning his office, it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor by order to remove him from his office.

Provision as to persons entitled to pensions under previous Acts.

19. (1.) Where a person has at the commencement of this Act a right to succeed to an office to which a pension or superannuation allowance is attached under any previous Act, nothing in this Act shall prejudicially affect his right to claim a pension or allowance under that Act.

(2.) Any officer of the Supreme Court who is or might become entitled to a pension or superannuation allowance under any previous Act may, if he thinks fit, instead of claiming a pension or allowance under that Act, claim a pension under this Act, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken as if he had been entitled to a pension under this Act.

Conditions of obtaining pensions under this Act.

20. An officer of the Supreme Court appointed after the commencement of this Act shall not be entitled to a pension under this Act unless he has been admitted to his office with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners.

Provided that the Lord Chancellor may from time to time, with the concurrence of the Treasury, make, revoke, and alter orders

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declaring that this section shall not apply to any office or class of offices specified in the order, and the application of this section shall be limited in accordance with any such order. A.D. 1879.

21. For the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to salaries and pensions, an officer in lunacy shall be in the same position as if he were an officer of the Supreme Court. Application of salary and pension provisions to officers in lunacy.

Rules of Court.

22. (1.) Section seventeen of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, as amended by section seventeen of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, shall extend to authorise the making, in pursuance of those sections, of rules of court under or for the purposes of this Act, and under or for the purposes of any Act passed after the passing of this Act which expressly or by implication authorises or directs the making of rules of court, and also under or for the purposes of any Act passed before the passing of this Act, which, so far as unrepealed, expressly or by implication authorises or directs the making of any orders, rules, or regulations for any purpose for which rules of court can be made under the above-mentioned sections, or for any similar purpose; provided that where the concurrence of the Treasury is required in making rules of court, or any such orders, rules, or regulations, rules of court under this section shall not be made without that concurrence. Making rules of court. 38 & 39 Vict. c. 77. 39 & 40 Vict. c. 59.

(2.) Such rules of court as are requisite for bringing this Act into operation shall be made as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, but no rules of court made under this Act shall come into operation before the commencement of this Act.

Supplemental.

23. Subject to the express provisions of this Act, the officers transferred by or in pursuance of this Act shall have the same rank and hold their offices by the same tenure and upon the same terms and conditions, and receive the same salaries, and, if entitled to pensions, be entitled to the same pensions, as if this Act had not passed. Saving rights of officers transferred.

24. Where a doubt exists as to the position under this Act of any existing officer affected by this Act, or whether any person is an officer of the Supreme Court within the meaning of this Act, the doubt may be determined by rules of court, subject to this proviso, that a rule of court made under this section shall not alter the tenure of office, rank, pension, if any, or salary Doubts as to status, &c. of officers to be determined by rules of court.

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A.D. 1879. of the officer, or require him without his consent to perform any
— duties other than duties analogous to those which he has already
performed.

Compensa-
tion for
prejudice to
right or
privilege.
28 & 29 Vict.
c. 48.

25. If any person deems himself aggrieved by reason of any right or privilege, customary or otherwise, being prejudicially affected by this Act or the Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865, or any Act amending the same, or by anything done under any such Act, he may present a petition to the Lord Chancellor stating the circumstances of the case and asking for the compensation to which the petitioner deems himself entitled; and if the Lord Chancellor thinks the petitioner entitled to compensation he shall transmit the petition to the Treasury, stating the grounds on which he thinks the petitioner so entitled, and the Treasury shall have discretion to award such compensation, if any, as in their opinion is just and reasonable.

Saving as
to payment
of fees.

26. Nothing in or done under this Act shall affect any liability to the payment of fees payable to any officer or in any office affected by this Act, and all such fees shall, subject to any regulations with regard thereto which may from time to time be made by rules of court, continue to be payable in the same manner and to the same persons as heretofore.

Construction
of enact-
ments, &c.
referring to
officers
or offices
affected by
this Act.

27. Any enactment or document referring to an officer or office abolished by or under this Act, shall, as far as it continues applicable, be construed as referring to the officer or office substituted by or under this Act, and rules of court may be made for determining what officer or office is so substituted.

Name of new
law courts.
28 & 29 Vict.
c. 48.
28 & 29 Vict.
c. 49.

28. The buildings erected under the Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865, and the Courts of Justice Concentration (Site) Act, 1865, together with all additions thereto, shall be styled the Royal Courts of Justice.

Repeal of
enactments
in Second
Schedule.
36 & 37 Vict.
c. 66.

29. Whereas by reason of the provisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873, and the Acts amending the same, including this Act, divers enactments relating to officers and offices of the Supreme Court, and to the making of orders, rules, and regulations for purposes connected with the Supreme Court, have become unnecessary, and it is expedient that they be specifically repealed, therefore the Acts specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule:

Provided that—

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- (1.) This repeal shall not affect—
 - (a.) Anything done or suffered before the commencement of this Act under any enactment repealed by this Act ; or
 - (b.) Any right, duty, or liability acquired, imposed, or incurred by or under any enactment hereby repealed ; or
 - (c.) Any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment hereby repealed ; or
 - (d.) The institution or prosecution to its termination of any legal proceeding, or other remedy for ascertaining, enforcing, or recovering any such liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid ; or
 - (e.) The validity of any rule, order, or regulation made under any enactment hereby repealed ; and
- (2.) In particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the repeal effected by this section shall not deprive any person who at the commencement of this Act enjoys any compensation, pension, retiring annuity, superannuation allowance, or salary mentioned in any enactment repealed by this section of his right to receive the same compensation, pension, retiring annuity, superannuation allowance, or salary, or of any right he may have to receive any progressive or prospective increase of salary, or to obtain any promotion, or succession, or any pension, retiring annuity, or superannuation allowance, or affect or diminish any such right, or affect any right of appointment vested in any existing Judge, or alter the duties, conditions, or restrictions attached to any office held by any existing officer ; and
- (3.) This repeal shall not revive any enactment, right, office, privilege, matter, or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

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SCHEDULES.

Section 14.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FIRST PART.

Offices to be abolished as from commencement of Act.

The offices of—

Record and Writ Clerk :

Master in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer

Divisions of the High Court of Justice :

Associate in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer

Divisions of the High Court of Justice.

SECOND PART.

Offices to be abolished on next vacancy.

The offices of—

Clerk of Enrolments :

Clerk of Petty Bag.

THIRD PART.

*Offices to be filled on vacancy by the Senior Master of the
Supreme Court.*

The offices of—

Queen's Remembrancer :

Registrar of Certificates of Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married
Women :

Registrar of Judgments.

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SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 29.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A description or citation of a portion of an Act in this Schedule is inclusive of the word, section, or other part first or last mentioned or otherwise referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion described in the description or citation.

Year and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of repeal.
29-Chas. 2. c. 5.	An Act for takeing of affidavits in the country to be made use of in the Courts of Kings Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.	The whole Act.
53 Geo. 3. c. 24.	An Act to facilitate the administration of justice.	Section five.
11 Geo. 4. & 1 Will. 4. c. 58.	An Act for regulating the receipt and future appropriation of fees receivable by officers of the Superior Courts of Common Law.	The whole Act.
11 Geo. 4. & 1 Will. 4. c. 70.	An Act for the more effectual administration of justice in England and Wales.	Section eleven.
1 Will. 4. c. 7.	An Act for the more speedy judgment and execution in actions brought in His Majesty's Courts of Law at Westminster, and in the Courts of Common Pleas of the county Palatine of Lancaster; and for amending the law as to judgment on a cognovit actionem in cases of bankruptcy.	Section six.
2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 39. s. 15.	An Act for uniformity of process in personal actions in His Majesty's Court of Law at Westminster.	Section fifteen.

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Year and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of repeal.
3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 74. -	An Act for the abolition of fines and recoveries and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance.	Section seventy-five and section eighty-nine to "lodged."
3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 94. -	An Act for the regulation of the proceedings and practice of certain offices of the High Court of Chancery in England.	Section nine, section ten from "and it shall be lawful" to end of section, sections twenty - one, twenty-two, twenty-three, thirty-three and thirty-four and the schedule.
3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 99. -	An Act for facilitating the appointment of sheriffs and the more effectual audit and passing of their accounts; and for the more speedy return and recovery of fines, issues, forfeited recognizances, penalties, and deodands; and to abolish certain offices in the Court of Exchequer.	Section forty-six.
7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 30.	An Act to abolish certain offices in the Superior Courts of Common Law, and to make provision for a more effective and uniform establishment of officers in those courts.	The whole Act, except section nine, sections thirteen, fifteen, and nineteen, and twenty-eight.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 66. -	An Act to make provision for the judge registrar and marshal of the High Court of Admiralty of England.	The whole Act, except sections one and seven.
5 Vict. c. 5. - -	An Act to make further provisions for the administration of justice.	Sections eighteen, twenty-six, thirty-five, section thirty-eight from "and that each" to end of section, section thirty-nine, from the beginning to "general order direct; and that", sections forty-six and forty-seven, section forty-eight from "and that they" to end of section, and sections forty-nine and fifty-six.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 86. -	An Act for abolishing certain offices on the Revenue side of the Court of Exchequer in England, and for regulating the office of Her Majesty's Remembrancer in that court.	Sections two and four.

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Year and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of re peal.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 103. -	An Act for abolishing certain offices of the High Court of Chancery in England.	Section three from the beginning to "one thousand " two hundred pounds " per annum and", from " shall be entitled under " this Act " to "and " taxing master", and from " and may be re- " moved" to end of section. Sections four and five. Sections six and eleven, except so far as they relate to a taxing master, and sections nine, fourteen, eighteen, nineteen, thirty-one, and thirty-two.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 20. -	An Act for abolishing certain offices on the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench and for regulating the Crown Office.	The whole Act, except sections six and eleven.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 38. -	An Act to make further regulations for facilitating the hearing appeals and other matters by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.	Section thirteen.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 67. -	An Act to enable parties to sue out and prosecute writs of error in certain cases upon the proceedings on writs of mandamus.	Section four.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 96. -	An Act for better securing trust funds and for the relief of trustees.	Section four.
12 & 13 Vict. c. 109. -	The Petty Bag Office and Enrolment in Chancery Amendment Act, 1849.	Section forty-one.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 35. -	An Act to diminish the delay and expense of proceedings in the High Court of Chancery in England.	Sections thirty to thirty-two.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 75. -	An Act to regulate the receipt and amount of fees receivable by certain officers in the Court of Common Pleas.	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 83. -	An Act to improve the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery and in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.	Sections two and twelve, section twenty-one from " and shall be subject " to " by the said Act", and sections twenty-two and twenty-three.

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Year and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of repeal.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 73. -	An Act to make provision for a permanent establishment of officers to perform the duties at Nisi Prius in the Superior Courts of Common Law, and for the payment of such officers and of the judges clerks by salaries, and to abolish certain offices in those courts.	The whole Act except section eleven, and section twenty-six.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 76. -	The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852.	Sections two hundred and twenty-four and two hundred and twenty-five.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 80. -	An Act to abolish the office of Master in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery, and to make provision for the more speedy and efficient despatch of business in the said Court.	Sections five, twenty-five, thirty-eight, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, fifty, fifty-four, fifty-five, and fifty-seven.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 86. -	An Act to amend the practice and course of proceeding in the High Court of Chancery.	Sections sixty-three and sixty-four.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 87. -	An Act for the relief of the suitors of the High Court of Chancery.	Sections one, twenty-three, twenty-nine, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, forty-six, and forty-seven.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 22. -	An Act for making further provision for the execution of the office of examiner of the High Court of Chancery.	Section three.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 70. -	The Lunacy Regulation Act, 1853.	Sections thirteen and fourteen, and section fifteen from "and the present officers" to end of section.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 78. -	An Act to appoint persons to administer oaths and to substitute stamps in lieu of fees, and for other purposes in the High Court of Admiralty of England.	Sections three, four, and twenty-two.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 125. -	The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854.	Sections ninety-seven and ninety-eight.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 126. -	An Act for diminishing expense and delay in the administration of justice in certain cases.	Section twenty.

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Year and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of repeal.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 134. -	An Act to make further provision for the more speedy and efficient despatch of business in the High Court of Chancery, and to vest in the Lord Chancellor the ground and buildings of the said Court situate in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, with powers of leasing and sale thereof.	Sections five, six, eight, and twelve.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 97. -	The Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856.	Section fifteen so far as it incorporates any enactment repealed by this Act.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 77. -	An Act to amend the law relating to probates and letters of administration in England.	Sections eight, fourteen, and eighteen, section nineteen from "subject to be removed" to end of section, and sections one hundred and two to one hundred and six and one hundred and eleven to one hundred and thirteen.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 85. -	An Act to amend the law relating to divorce and matrimonial causes in England.	Sections fourteen, sixty-two, and sixty-eight.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 27. -	The Chancery Amendment Act, 1858.	Section eleven.
22 & 23 Vict. c. 21. -	An Act to regulate the office of Queen's Remembrancer and to amend the practice and procedure on the Revenue side of the Court of Exchequer.	Sections one to five, and section forty-one.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 126. -	The Common Law Procedure Act, 1860.	Sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 128. -	An Act to enable the Lord Chancellor and Judges of the Courts of Chancery to carry into effect the recommendations and suggestions of the Chancery Evidence Commissioners by general rules and orders of the Court.	The whole Act.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 149. -	An Act to make better provision for the relief of prisoners in contempt of the High Court of Chancery, and pauper defendants, and for the more efficient despatch of business in the said court.	Sections twelve and fourteen.

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Year and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of repeal.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 96. -	An Act to render tenable during good behaviour the office of the officer of the Court of Common Pleas by whom the certificates of acknowledgment of deeds of married women are filed of record.	The whole Act.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 45. -	The Common Law Courts (Fees) Act, 1865.	The whole Act.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 68. -	The Superannuation Act, 1866	The whole Act, so far as it applies to officers of the Supreme Court or to officers in Lunacy.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 101. -	The Common Law Courts (Fees and Salaries) Act, 1866.	The whole Act.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 87. -	The Court of Chancery (Officers) Act, 1867.	Section eight from "and shall be subject" to "same Act", and sections nine and ten.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 91. -	The Courts of Justice (Salaries and Funds) Act, 1869.	Sections sixteen to twenty-eight.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 66. -	The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873.	Section eighty-five.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 18. -	The Settled Estates Act, 1877	Section forty-two from "so far as relates to proceedings in England" to the first "specified therein, and."

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