

made the order for examination, within such time as may be fixed by the said Judge or Registrar.

12. (1) Objection to answering any question put to a witness may be taken on the ground that it is scandalous or irrelevant, or not bona fide for the purpose of the cause or matter, or that the matters enquired into are not sufficiently material at that stage, or on any other ground.

(2) Anyone refusing or neglecting to attend at the time and place appointed for his examination or refusing to be sworn or to answer any question properly put to him, or to produce any document which he is bound to produce, shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court, and proceedings may be had against him by attachment. He shall also be liable, if a plaintiff, to have his action dismissed, and, if a defendant, to have his defence, if any, struck out.

(3) If the person so refusing or neglecting is an officer of a corporation which is a party to the action, or one who is employed by a party, the party, if a plaintiff, shall be liable to have his action dismissed, and if a defendant to have his defence struck out, unless the Judge to whom the application to dismiss the action or strike out the defence is made is satisfied that the refusal or neglect is one for which the party ought not to be held responsible.

13. (1) Unless taken in shorthand the deposition shall be taken down in writing by the examiner and may be in the form of a narrative expressed in the first person and when completed shall be read over to the person examined and shall be signed by him in the presence of the parties or such of them as may think fit to attend and the depositions shall be certified by the examiner.

(2) When anyone examined refuses or is unable to sign the depositions, the examiner shall so certify.

(3) The examiner may upon any examination under this Rule in his discretion, and shall upon request of either party, take down any particular question or answer, and he shall upon request note upon the depositions any questions objected to and the ground of the objection.

14. In case the examining party desires to have such examination taken in shorthand, he shall, unless otherwise ordered by a Judge, be entitled to have it so taken by the examiner or by a shorthand writer approved, and duly sworn by, such examiner.

15. (1) When taken in shorthand, the examination shall be taken down by question and answer with a note of any objection of of a refusal to answer and the reason, if any, therefor; and unless otherwise ordered or unless any party so desires, it shall not be necessary for the deposition to be read over to or signed by the person examined.

(2) The depositions so taken when extended and certified by the person taking the same as correct, and (if such person be not the examiner) also signed by the examiner shall be deemed to be the original depositions.

16. The validity of any objection to any question shall be decided by the Court or a Judge; and the costs of and occasioned by such objection shall be in the discretion of the Court or Judge and may be ordered to be paid by the person under examination or the party upon whose behalf the objection was taken.

17. The depositions shall, at the request of any party interested, and upon payment of the examiner's fees be filed in the office of the