Chunilal Dayabhai and Company Vs The Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Co.

Court: Bombay High Court

Date of Decision: Dec. 21, 1921

Citation: (1922) 24 BOMLR 295 : 67 Ind. Cas. 223

Hon'ble Judges: Shah, J; Norman Macleod, J

Bench: Division Bench

Final Decision: Allowed

Judgement

Norman Macleod, C.J.
The plaintiffs sued to recover damages in respect of non-delivery of certain goods by the defendants. Under the

contract, which is dated the 17th June 1916, the plaintiffs agreed to purchase certain goods produced by the defendant mill. The contract states:-

We have purchased goods that are in course of preparation so that we shall take delivery of the goods from time to time as we receive notice from

the Company of their being ready. If we do not take delivery of the goods purchased within the period fixed for taking delivery as stated above,

you are at liberty to keep the said goods on our account and risk or to sell them either by public auction or by private contract, and we shall make

good to you the damage, if any, that you may have to suffer by reason of your having to resell the goods in that way. If we do not take delivery of

goods which are purchased under preparation on receiving notice from you or goods to be delivered at a particular period on the expiration of that

period interest at the rate of six per cent. and expense of insurance etc. will run against us so long as the goods remain on our risk and account

either in the godown of the mill or in the Company''s godown in the market. If the Company''s mill stop or if the mill meet with any accident or

obstacle or if the mill stop by reason of some circumstance or on account of strike you are at liberty to cancel all the goods written in the contract

or the portion that may have remained undelivered without giving us damages. If you are not in a position to deliver the goods or if there be any

dispute in respect of the goods or if the Company do not give delivery for any reason the utmost that will be the result will be that the "Soda" will

be cancelled but we shall not ask for damages arising from the same from you in any way.

2. The plaintiffs took delivery of 90 bales out of 151 mentioned in the contract. Then the defendants declined to give further delivery without giving

any reason for such refusal. Accordingly the plaintiffs filed this suit for damages. So far as I can see the defence was that the defendants were not

obliged to give any reasons according to the terms of the contract for refusing to complete the delivery. The first issue raised was whether the

plaintiffs have got a cause of action to sue for damages. The learned Judge held that the clause with regard to the avoidance of the contract for any

reason should be read strictly, and, therefore, the defendants were justified in merely refusing to give delivery without assigning any reason, and the

plaintiffs had no remedy. The suit was accordingly dismissed. I need not refer to the amendment which was allowed in the plaint so as to include a

prayer for specific performance, beyond stating that it was obvious, from whatever point of view we look at the case, that the plaintiffs could not

demand specific performance.

3. Now I do not think that the learned Judge has construed the contract in the proper way. I do not think that those particular words ""If the

Company do not give delivery for any reason the utmost that will be the result will be that the "Soda" will be cancelled, but we shall not ask for

damage arising from the same"" can be read as meaning that the parties agreed that if the defendants simply refused to give delivery, the plaintiffs

were bound to accept such a refusal without being able to claim damages, if they wished to do so. It seems to me that the clause evidently means

that some reason must be given by the defendants which would justify their refusing to give delivery, and that they were not entitled merely to say

that the contract was off because they did not wish to deliver any more goods under it.

4. A reference has been made to New Zealand Shipping Company v. Societe Des Ateliers Et Chantiers De France [1919] A.C. 1. The facts there

were different, but the principles laid down by their Lordships would apply to a case of this kind, The terms of the contract in that case were-If the

construction of the steamer contracted to be built was delayed by an unpreventable cause beyond the control of the builders, the time for the

construction would be extended, and in case the builders should be unable to deliver the steamer within, in the event of France becoming engaged

in a European war, 18 months from the date agreed by the contract for completion, thereupon this contract shall become void.

5. Lord Shaw said at p. 12:-

The answer to the whole of this is clearly put by Bailhache J.-that the stipulation as to the contract becoming "void" is a stipulation in favour of both

parties. This is subject only to this, that the conduce or situation of the party treating the contract as void shall not have been the means whereby

the event which gives rite to the condition has been brought about. What I have ventured last to express appears to me to be sound in principle and

to be a better and broader expression of the principle than a reference to either a party''s own wrong or a party''s own default, for without either

definite wrong or default the action, or even the situation, of one of the parties may be sufficient to produce the condition. I prefer more than any

other as an expression of the principle that which occurs in Coke upon Littleton (206 b), and is quoted with approval by Lord Ellenborough in

Rede v. Farr (1817) 6 M. & S 125. ''for that he himself is the mean that the condition could never be performed''.

6. Therefore, if the parties agreed in certain events that the contract should become void, that would not mean that one of the parties could himself

bring about the state of affairs'' which would avoid the contract. So that in this case it was not competent for the defendants merely to say that they

did not wish to give any further delivery, and that, therefore, the contract should be cancelled without any claim for damages arising in favour of the

plaintiffs. The decision of the lower Court was wrong. The case must go back to be tried on its merits. If the defendants are able to satisfy the

Court that they had just cause for cancelling the contract, of course It is open to them to do BO. The plaintiffs must have the costs of the appeal.

Costs in the Court below will be costs in the cause.

Shah, J.

7. I agree