

(to be called Queen's Regulations) for the following purposes, consistent with the provisions of this Order, that is to say:—

(i.) For the Regulation of all matters relating to Customs, Inland Revenue, post office, land, highways, railways, money, agriculture, trade, and health.

(ii.) For the establishment of a constabulary or other force to be employed in the maintenance of order or (either with or without the limits of this Order) in defence of the Protectorate.

(iii.) For securing the observance of any Treaty for the time being in force relating to the Protectorate, or of any native or local law or custom; and

(iv.) For the registration of documents purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish any right, title, or interest in or over any immovable property situate in the Protectorate.

(v.) Generally for the peace, order, and good government of the Protectorate.

Any Regulations under this Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty, or any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is provided for by the Regulations.

Any Regulations under this Article with respect to the registration of documents, may prescribe the period within which any documents are to be registered, and such penalties for non-registration, whether by stamp duties or otherwise, and whether, in lieu of, or in addition to, the other penalties provided by this Article; but nothing in any such Regulations shall make any instrument inadmissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

Any Regulations under this Article shall, when allowed by the Secretary of State, and published by the Consul-General, have effect as if contained in this Order: Provided that in case of urgency declared by any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before such allowance, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disallowed by the Secretary of State, and until notification of such disallowance is received and published by the Consul-General; and such disallowance shall be without prejudice to anything done or suffered under such Regulations in the meantime.

The Consul-General may fix such penalties for the breach of any Regulations as may seem proper, and, where no penalty is so fixed, any person guilty of such breach shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment which may extend to two months, or both, in addition to any forfeiture as aforesaid.

33. The Consul-General may also make Queen's Regulations for the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons in the Protectorate, and for the infliction of corporal or other punishment on prisoners committing offences against the Prisons Regulations.

Any Regulations under this Article shall, when allowed by the Secretary of State, have effect, as if contained in this Order, and copies thereof shall be exhibited in every prison to which they apply in such manner as the Consul-General may direct.

Any breach of Regulations under this Article, committed by any officer of a prison, or by any

other person (not being a prisoner), shall be punishable in like manner as a breach of Queen's Regulations under the last preceding Article.

34.—(a) The Consul-General may, with the approval of the Secretary of State and concurrence of the Treasury, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, any Court established under this Order, and in respect of the registration of any instrument under this Order.

(b) But the Court may in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense in whole or in part with the payment of any fee chargeable in respect of such matter.

(c) Nothing in this Order shall affect any Order in Council prescribing a table of fees to be taken by Consular officers; and, where a fee is taken under that Order, no fee shall be taken in respect of the same matter under this Order.

35.—(a) All fees, charges, expenses, costs, fines, damages, and other money payable under this Order, or under any law made applicable by this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by attachment and sale of goods, and in case of deficiency by imprisonment (without hard labour) which may extend to one month.

(b) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such attachment or sale, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

(c) All fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Treasury, may direct.

36. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others, and the expenses of deportation and of the sending of any person to any part of Her Majesty's dominions or Protectorates, including expenses of maintenance, shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, directs.

37.—(a) If an officer of any Court employed to execute an order loses, by neglect or omission, the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(b) The order may be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

38.—(a) If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in an action, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks fit.

(b) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same inquiry, impose on the clerk or officer a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence.

(c) A clerk or officer punished under this Article shall not, without the leave of the Protectorate Court, be liable to an action in respect of the same matter; and any such action, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by