

persons other than parties may be permitted to practise as advocates or solicitors in any Court, and for suspending or excluding (subject to a right of appeal to the Secretary of State) such persons from practice in case of misconduct; provided that any scale of remuneration fixed by such Rules shall have been sanctioned by the Treasury.

45. The Commissioner may make Regulations (to be called Queen's Regulations) for the following purposes, that is to say:—

(i.) For the regulation of all matters relating to customs, inland revenue, post office, land, highways, railways, money, agriculture, and public health.

(ii.) For the establishment of a Constabulary or other force to be employed in the maintenance of order or (either within 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.) Generally for the peace, order, and good government of the Protectorate in relation to matters not provided for in this Order.

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 shall, when allowed by the Secretary of State, and published as he directs, have effect as if contained in this Order: Provided that in case of urgency declared in 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 Commissioner, and such disallowance shall be without prejudice to anything done or suffered under such Regulations in the meantime.

Any breach of the Regulations shall be an offence against this Order, and any person guilty thereof, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or to imprisonment which may extend to two months, or both, in addition to any forfeiture as aforesaid.

46. The Commissioner 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 Commissioner 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.

47.—(a.) From and after the commencement of any Rules to be made as in this Article mentioned a non-testamentary instrument to which any person subject to this Order is a party, purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent to, in, or over immovable property situate in the Protectorate, shall not affect any immovable property comprised therein, or be received as

evidence of any transaction affecting that property, unless it has been registered at such time and place and in such manner as may be prescribed by Rules made by the Commissioner and approved by the Secretary of State, and for the time being in force.

(b.) Provided that nothing in this Article shall make any instrument inadmissible in evidence in any criminal proceedings.

48.—(a.) The Commissioner 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.) The Court shall in every such case forthwith report the dispensation to the Commissioner, and he shall give such directions thereon as he thinks fit.

(d.) Nothing in this Order shall affect any Order in Council prescribing a tables 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.

49.—(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 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.

50. 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 Zanzibar, or 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.

51. Every criminal charge against a native, and every civil proceeding against a native, except a proceeding in which the native is co-defendant with a person subject to this Order, shall be heard and determined in the proper Native Court, and the Protectorate Court shall not exercise any jurisdiction therein.

52. The Commissioner may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, make rules and orders for the administration of justice in Native Courts, and in particular may thereby:—

(a.) Establish or abolish any Native Court.

(b.) Define the local limits within which any Native Court is to exercise jurisdiction.

(c.) Alter or modify the operation of any native law or custom in so far as may be necessary in the interests of humanity and justice.

(d.) Regulate the jurisdiction of and procedure in Native Courts.

(e.) Make such provision as seems fit for the rehearing of cases, the revision of sentences, and the hearing of appeals from Native Courts.

(f.) For any of the purposes aforesaid, or for any other purposes of justice, direct that any law