

Crown Lands for portions of lands which have been so set apart and demarcated, and to expropriate for public purposes portions of such lands and to set apart Crown Lands in compensation for lands so expropriated:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. "Native Area" shall as the context requires mean either the land set apart for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of natives under the provisions of any Proclamation issued by the High Commissioner for that purpose or any separate piece or area of such land.

2. Where the Paramount Chief and Council of the Swazis have requested or agreed that lands included in any Native Area should be exchanged for Crown Lands the High Commissioner may, by notice published in the Official Gazette of the High Commissioner, authorize such exchange. Every such notice shall contain an exact description of the respective lands the exchange of which is authorized thereby, and shall state the date on which such exchange shall take effect.

3. On and after the date specified in any notice issued under section 2 the land therein described included in any Native Area shall be freed from any right or title to the use or occupation thereof possessed by natives by virtue of its having theretofore been part of the Native Area and shall be vested in the High Commissioner as Crown Land for all the purposes of the Swaziland Crown Lands and Minerals Order in Council, 1908, or any amendment thereof. On and after the same date the Crown Lands described in such notice shall cease to be Crown Lands, and to be vested in the High Commissioner, and shall become and be to all intents and purposes portion of the Native Area.

4. The High Commissioner may, by Proclamation, expropriate any land included in any Native Area which, in his opinion, is required for any public purpose. Any such Proclamation shall contain an exact description of the lands to be expropriated, and of the purposes for which they are required, and may provide for any Crown Lands to be therein described being set apart as compensation for the expropriated lands if it shall appear to the High Commissioner, having regard to the circumstances of the case, to be just and reasonable that such compensation should be made.

5. On and after the date of the taking effect of any such Proclamation the land expropriated thereby shall be freed from any right or title to the use or occupation thereof possessed by natives by virtue of its having theretofore been part of the Native Area, and shall be vested in the High Commissioner as Crown Lands, and any Crown Lands set apart by such Proclamation by way of compensation shall cease to be Crown Lands, and to be vested in the High Commissioner, and shall become and be to all intents and purposes portion of the Native Area.

6. Where any land which has been expropriated under the provisions of this Order ceases to be required for public purposes the High Commissioner may declare, by Proclamation, that such land has ceased from the date

of such Proclamation to be Crown Land, and to be vested in him, and such land shall thereupon become and be to all intents and purposes portion of the Native Area.

7. This Order shall be published in the Gazette of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and shall thereupon commence and come into operation, and the High Commissioner shall give directions for the publication of this Order at such places, and in such a manner, and for such time or times, as he thinks proper for giving due publicity thereto within Swaziland.

8. His Majesty may at any time add to, alter, or amend this Order.

9. This Order may be cited for all purposes as "The Swaziland Crown Lands and Native Areas Exchange and Expropriation Order in Council, 1915."

Almeric FitzRoy.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, 1914.

RULES.

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (VESTING AND APPLICATION OF PROPERTY) RULES, 1915, DATED JANUARY 11TH, 1915, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, 1914 (5 GEO. V, CAP. 12).

1. In these Rules—

The expression "the Act" means the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914.

The expression "the custodian" has the same meaning as in the Act; and the expression "enemy" has a meaning corresponding with that given to "enemies" in the Act.

The expression "property" means any real or personal property, including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property real or personal.

References to sections and sub-sections are references to sections and sub-sections of the Act.

2.—(1) Applications under Section 4 shall be by way of originating summons and shall be made to the Chancery Division of the High Court, and such applications and any subsequent applications shall in general and except so far as hereby otherwise provided be made and dealt with *mutatis mutandis* in accordance with the practice of that Division with regard to similar matters under the Rules of the Supreme Court and otherwise.

(2) Any respondent to the originating summons shall not be required to enter any appearance thereto and accordingly Rule 4E of Order LIV of the Rules of the Supreme Court shall apply thereto.

(3) In all cases where the originating summons is not taken out by the custodian, he shall be named as a respondent thereto and it shall be served on him unless the Court shall in any case or class of cases otherwise order.

(4) In general and except so far as the Court may otherwise order the enemy to whom any