

If made after that hour on any day but Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following day.

If made after that hour on Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following Monday.

Service shall not be made on Sunday, Christmas day, or Good Friday.

Ordinarily, service shall not be made out of the particular jurisdiction, except under an order for that purpose made by the Court within whose jurisdiction service is to be made, which order may be made on the request of any other Court, and shall in each case direct in what mode service is to be made.

Where, however, the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to any Court to require (for reasons recorded in the minutes), the Court may, order that service be made out of its particular jurisdiction.

Computation of Time.

54. Where by this Order, or any order of the Court, or the course of the Court, any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceeding, and the time is not limited by hours, the following rules shall apply:—

- (i) the limited time does not include the day of the date of or the happening of the event, but commences at the beginning of the day next following that day;
- (ii) the act or proceeding must be done or taken at latest on the last day of the limited time;
- (iii) where the limited time is less than six days, the following days shall not be reckoned as part of the time, namely, Sunday, Good Friday, Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, Christmas day, and the day next before and the day next after Christmas day.
- (iv) where the time expires on one of those days, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards not being one of those days.

Discretion of Court as to Practice.

55. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Court (for reasons recorded in the minutes) may at any time, and from time to time, do any of the following things as the Court thinks just:

- (i) defer or adjourn the hearing or determination of any suit, matter, proceeding, or application;
- (ii) order or allow any amendment of any petition, answer, notice, or other document;
- (iii) appoint or allow a time for, or enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for, or allow further time for, the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding.

56. The Court, on making any order which it is in its discretion to make, may make the order on such terms respecting time, costs, and other matters as the Court thinks fit.

Obstruction or Disturbance of Court.

57. If any person wilfully obstructs by act or threat an officer of the Court in the performance of his duty;

Or within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting, wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner, to the disturbance of the Court, or to the terror of the suitors or others resorting thereto;

Or wilfully insults the Judge, or any Consular officer, or any assessor or juror, or any clerk or officer of the Court, during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court;—

He shall be liable to be immediately apprehended by order of the Court, and to be detained until the rising of the Court, and on inquiry and consideration then and there, and without further trial, to be punished with a fine of not more than 5*l.*, or imprisonment for not more than seven days, in the discretion of the Court.

A minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence, and the extent of the punishment; and in the case of a Provincial Court, a copy of the minute shall be forthwith sent to the Supreme Court.

Misconduct of Officers of Court.

58. If an officer of the Court employed to execute an order, by neglect or omission loses 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, and the order shall be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

59. 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 duly paying over money levied, or with other misconduct, the Court, if it thinks fit, may (without prejudice to any other liability or punishment to which the clerk or officer would, in the absence of the present provision, be liable) inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in a suit, 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 just; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding 10*l.* for each offence, as the Court thinks just.

Fees and other Money.

60. All costs and all charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations, and other charges and expenses, and all fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties payable under this Order, may be levied by distress and seizure and sale of ships, goods, and lands; and any bill of sale, or mortgage, or transfer of property made with the view of avoiding such distress, seizure, or sale, shall not be permitted to defeat the provisions of this Order.

61. All fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties levied under this Order shall be carried to the public account, and be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of Her Majesty's Consular service in the Ottoman dominions.

Witnesses.

62. In any case, civil or criminal, and at any stage thereof, the Court, either of its own motion, or on the application of any party, may summon a subject or protected person, being within the particular jurisdiction, to attend to give evidence, or to produce documents, or to be examined.

If the person summoned, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall (independently of any other liability) be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and be liable to a fine of not more than 100*l.*, or to imprisonment for not more than one month, in the discretion of the Court.

63. In a criminal case, where it is proved that a subject or protected person within the particular jurisdiction is likely to give material evidence,