

the same manner and on the same conditions as appeals from the judgment of the Supreme Court in its ordinary jurisdiction.

The High Court may, before deciding any matter when the amount or value in dispute exceeds one hundred pounds, state a case in writing for the opinion of the Supreme Court. The High Court shall decide the matter in accordance with the opinion of the Supreme Court, and no appeal shall be brought against such decision unless by leave of the Supreme Court.

The jurisdiction conferred by this Order upon the Supreme Court shall not be exercised until the Legislature of the Colony shall, by resolution or otherwise, have expressed its assent thereto; the High Commissioner shall communicate such assent to the High Court.

36. There shall also be magistrates' courts, with jurisdiction over all persons within the districts assigned to them. A magistrates' court shall be a court of record, and shall have jurisdiction over the same matters, and to the same extent, as a court of resident magistrate in the Colony has jurisdiction within the district in which it is established.]

37. The Company may from time to time determine the number of magistrates' courts required within the limits of this Order, and, by notice in the Gazette, assign to each such court the local limits of the district within which it is to have jurisdiction, and may alter such limits. The Company by the like notice may fix the places at which the court is to be held, and, with the approval of the High Commissioner, may appoint a Magistrate to each such court, and, if occasion requires, an Acting Magistrate, and every person so appointed may exercise all the jurisdiction of the court. A Magistrate appointed to one court may exercise the jurisdiction of any other court if present therein.

38. A Magistrate upon appointment by the Company may forthwith enter upon the duties of his office, but the appointment is subject to confirmation by a Secretary of State; if such confirmation is refused, the High Commissioner shall give public notice thereof in the Gazette, and thereupon the powers of the Magistrate will cease. A Magistrate may at any time be removed from office by a Secretary of State, or by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State.

39. A Magistrate, before exercising any of the functions of his office, shall in open court take the following oath:—

I, A. B., do promise and swear that I will faithfully, impartially, and diligently execute to the best of my abilities the duties of the office of Magistrate. So help me God.

40. Appeals shall lie to the High Court from the magistrates' courts in the same cases, in the same manner, and with the same procedure as are allowed in the Colony with respect to appeals from the courts of Resident Magistrates; and any criminal case which would be liable to review if tried by a Resident Magistrate in the Colony shall be liable to review by the High Court.

41. The High Commissioner may suspend a Judge or Magistrate from his office for misconduct; but shall first cause him to be furnished with a written statement of the acts of misconduct alleged against him, and cause him to be called on to state in writing by a given day (which shall allow a reasonable interval) any grounds upon which he relies to exculpate himself. If the suspension takes place, the High Commissioner

shall forthwith transmit a full report of the matter, and the proofs of the alleged misconduct, to a Secretary of State, who may confirm or disallow the suspension. If confirmed, the suspended officer is thereby removed from office; if disallowed, the suspended officer is thereby restored to office, and is entitled to any salary that has been withheld during his suspension.

42. If the Secretary of State is of opinion that the officer deserves punishment, but not the extreme penalty of removal from office, he may, instead of disallowing the suspension, direct that the officer be restored to office, but be required to serve at a reduced salary, either permanently or for a stated period; or that a specific sum be deducted from any salary due or to become due to the officer; or that he be transferred to a lower office.

43. The High Commissioner by Proclamation, or the Company by Ordinance approved by a Secretary of State, may make such other or further provisions as from time to time may appear desirable to secure the more efficient working of the several courts constituted by this Order.

PART IV.—Land Commission.

44. A Land Commission is hereby constituted, consisting of a Judicial Commissioner and two other Commissioners.

45. The Judicial Commissioner shall be the Judge, or if at any time there be more than one Judge of the High Court, then such Judge as the High Commissioner shall from time to time appoint under his hand and seal.

46. One of the Commissioners other than the Judicial Commissioner shall be selected by a Secretary of State and one by the Company, and both shall be appointed by the High Commissioner under his hand and seal.

47. If a vacancy occurs in the office of any such other Commissioner by death, resignation, incapacity, or otherwise, the High Commissioner may, under his hand and seal, appoint some other person to fill such vacancy. But such person shall be selected either by a Secretary of State or by the Company, by whichever the person creating the vacancy was selected.

48. The said other Commissioners shall continue in office until a Secretary of State, after consultation with the Company, shall see fit to direct the High Commissioner to revoke their powers. The High Commissioner may revoke the powers of such Commissioners by notice published in the Gazette. Upon the publication of such notice, the powers and duties of the Land Commission shall become vested in and exercisable by the Judicial Commissioner alone.

49. The Land Commission shall deal with all questions relating to the settlement of natives on the lands in that part of the territories within the limits of this Order which is known as Matabeleland. It shall without delay assign to the natives inhabiting Matabeleland land sufficient for their occupation, whether as tribes or portions of tribes, and suitable for their agricultural and pastoral requirements, including in all cases a fair and equitable proportion of springs or permanent water. It shall also direct the Administrator to deliver to them cattle sufficient for their needs; and the Administrator shall give effect to such direction.

50. The Land Commission shall cause sufficient notices to be given to all persons interested in any matter coming before the Commission so that all persons concerned may be fully heard. The Land Commission shall keep a full record of its proceedings; and in other respects may conduct