

British subjects of arms or munitions of war, or any parts or ingredients thereof; and for giving effect to any Treaty relating to the importation or exportation of the same.

(e.) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into his district; or any part thereof; by or on account of any British subject who is subject to this Order, or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such Returns are to be made.

(f.) For the governance, visitation, care and superintendence of prisons.

56.—(1.) Any Regulations made under the preceding 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 such Regulations.

(2.) Any person committing a breach of any such Regulations shall, in addition to any forfeiture prescribed thereby, be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine, or to both.

(3.) Any fine imposed for a breach of Regulations shall not exceed 1,500 rupees: provided that in the case of any breach of any native or local law relating to customs law, or under which the importation or exportation of any goods is prohibited or restricted, the fine may extend to a sum equivalent to treble the value of the goods in relation to which the breach is committed.

(4.) King's Regulations shall not take effect until they are allowed by a Secretary of State: 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 Consul-General, and such disallowance shall be without prejudice to anything done or suffered under such Regulations in the meantime.

(5.) All King's Regulations shall be published by the Consul-General in such manner and at such places as he may think proper.

(6.) In this Article "breach of the Regulations" includes the breach of any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is required by any King's Regulations.

57. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of the Consul-General and Judicial Assistant and of the constitution and limits of the Courts and districts, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules and Regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

58. Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Consul-General, or an officer subordinate to him, either as such or as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, of the right to observe, and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any

person of the benefit of any reasonable custom existing within the Persian coast and islands, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

59. Nothing in this Order shall—

(i.) Affect any power or jurisdiction conferred by, or referred to in, the Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, entitled the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (Act XXI of 1879), or in the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902; or

(ii.) Affect any jurisdiction for the time being exercisable by the Consul-General under any Imperial Act other than the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890; or

(iii.) Prevent any Consular officer of His Majesty within the Persian coast and islands from doing anything which His Majesty's Consuls in the dominions of any State in amity with His Majesty are for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

60. Criminal or civil proceedings pending at the commencement of this Order shall, from and after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admit.

61. The Consul-General may within the limits of this Order exercise any power conferred on any Justice of the Peace within His Majesty's dominions by any Act of Parliament for the time being in force regulating merchant seamen or the mercantile marine.

62. If a question arises whether any place is or is not within the Persian coast and islands for the purposes of this Order, it shall be referred to the Consul-General, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and shall be taken judicial notice of by the High Court of Bombay, and by any Court established under this Order.

63. Not later than the thirty-first day of March in each year, or such other day as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, the Consul-General shall send to the Governor-General of India in Council, for transmission to the Secretary of State, a Report on the operation of this Order up to the thirty-first day of December in the previous year, or such other date as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, showing for the last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken under this Order, and the result thereof; and the number and amount of fees received, and containing an abstract of the list of registered British subjects and such other information, and being in such form as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

64.—(1.) A printed copy of this Order, and of all Rules of Procedure and other Rules for the time being in force under this Order, shall be kept open to inspection free of charge in the office of the Consul-General, and of each Court established under this Order.

(2.) Printed copies thereof shall be sold within the Persian coast and islands at such reasonable price as the Consul-General from time to time directs.