

the Supreme Court, and during the absence from Egypt of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and subject to any rules of Court, the Provincial Court at Alexandria; in China and Corea, the Supreme Court; in Zanzibar, the Court for Zanzibar; in Siam, the Court for Siam; in Persia, the Court of the Consul-General for Fars and the coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf, whether held by the Consul-General or by the Judicial Assistant.

(2) Such jurisdiction shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Order and of the principal Orders and of any rules of Court made under this Order.

(3) Such jurisdiction shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be over the like places, persons, matters and things, when within the limits of the principal Order, as the Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court in England, whether existing by virtue of any statute or otherwise, and the Court may exercise such jurisdiction in like manner and to as full an extent as the High Court in England, and shall have the same regard as that Court to international law and the comity of nations.

(4) Any reference to a Vice-Admiralty Court which is contained in any Act of the Imperial Parliament, or in any law of a British possession applicable within the limits of the principal Order, shall be construed as a reference to the Court or Courts upon which Admiralty jurisdiction is conferred by this Order, and such Court shall have jurisdiction accordingly.

Provided as follows:—

(a) The Court shall not have any greater jurisdiction in relation to the laws and regulations relating to His Majesty's navy at sea, or under any Act providing for the discipline of His Majesty's navy, than may be from time to time conferred on such Court by Order in Council.

(b) Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to confer upon the Court jurisdiction in any prize cause or in any other matter within "The Naval Prize Act, 1864," or in any matter arising under any of the Acts for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

5. An action under this Order shall be tried by a Judge sitting alone or with assessors appointed in the prescribed manner.

6.—(1) Where Provincial Courts have been established by the principal Order, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Court, order that the Registry of a Provincial Court within the jurisdiction of the Court be a District Registry of the Court for the purposes of this Order, and the Registrar and Marshal of the Provincial Court shall, within the jurisdiction of such Provincial Court, be the District Registrar and District Marshal of the Court, and may exercise within such jurisdiction all the prescribed functions and perform all the prescribed duties of the Registrar and Marshal of the Court.

(2) Where an action has been commenced in a District Registry the Judge may order that such action shall be tried in the Provincial Court; but the making of any such Order shall not affect the power of the Judge to remove the said action at any time to the Supreme Court.

7. In places where there is no District Registry, the Judge may direct that for the purposes of any particular matter or action "the powers of a District Registrar and Mar-

shal may be exercised by the Provincial Court."

8. The territorial waters adjacent to the district of a Provincial Court shall for the purposes of this Order be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of such Provincial Court.

9. An Appeal from any judgment of the Court or of a Provincial Court under this Order shall be subject to the provisions of the principal Order governing appeals in civil cases, and the Court having cognizance of such appeal shall, for the purpose thereof, possess all the jurisdiction conferred upon the Court by the principal Order or by this Order.

10. The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, section 6, shall apply to appeals from the Court to His Majesty in Council as if the Court were a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

11. Rules of Court for the purposes of this Order shall be made by the same authority, and in the same manner and subject to the same approval, as Rules of Court made in virtue of the powers conferred by the principal Order.

12. The following Articles are hereby repealed:—

Article 100 of the China and Corea Order in Council, 1904;

Article 29 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1906,

Article 90 of the Siam Order in Council, 1906.

Article 29 of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907:

Provided that—

1. Proceedings begun under any of the Articles repealed by this Order, and pending at the time when this Order comes into operation, 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.

2. The Rules of Court and Table of Fees and Costs in force under the repealed Articles shall continue in force until rules are made and have come into force under the provisions of this Order.

13. Nothing in this Order shall affect the criminal jurisdiction of any Court established by the principal Order.

14. This Order shall not operate in Siam except to the extent and in the cases where the provisions of the principal Order are in operation.

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

Almeric FitzRoy.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Council Chamber, Whitehall,

17th November, 1910.

All persons desirous of presenting Petitions or Claims concerning services to be done or performed by them at the time of the ensuing Coronation, pursuant to His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 19th July last, may send the same under cover to the Clerks of the Court of Claims, Privy Council Office, Downing-street, Whitehall.

The Commissioners are required by the Proclamation to exclude from their consideration such Claims as may be submitted to them in respect of rights or services connected with