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(3) Upon the signing of such indorsed certificate—

(a) the payment in respect of such child shall forthwith cease; and

(b) the child shall become *ipso facto* a State child and shall be deemed to have been placed under the control of the board pursuant to this Act.

(4) The indorsed certificate aforesaid shall for all purposes be deemed to be an order placing such child in the custody and under the control of the board.

37. (1) The provisions of this Act, and any regulations under this Act with respect to visiting State children boarded out under this Act and the inspection of places where such State children are or reside shall, with such alterations, modifications, and substitutions as are necessary, extend and apply to children for or towards whose maintenance any sums are paid pursuant to this Division and to persons having the care and maintenance of such children, and to places where any such children are or reside.

Power to visit children and inspect places of residence, &c.
Cf. *ibid.*, s. 14 (2), (3).

(2) With regard to children for or towards whose maintenance sums are paid pursuant to this Division and persons to whom such sums are paid, the board shall have, subject to this Division, such of the powers and authorities conferred upon it by or under this Act, with regard to State children boarded out under this Act and to persons with whom such children are boarded out as are necessary to insure that such sums are properly expended, and that the objects of this Division are being carried out.

38. (1) Every father of a child for or towards the maintenance of which child any sum is paid pursuant to this Division shall be liable to pay to the Board or some person authorised by it in writing under the hand of the chairman a periodical sum of such amount not exceeding the amount being paid as such father is able to contribute; but the total liability of the father under this Division shall not exceed the aggregate of the sums paid for or towards the maintenance of the child pursuant to this Division, together with any costs and expenses of recovering the same.

Liability of father in respect of sums paid hereunder.
Cf. *ibid.*, s. 15.

(2) Any sum payable under this section may be recovered before any Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and any order for payment under this section may be enforced in the manner set forth in Division IV. of Part III. of this Act.

39. The Governor may make regulations under this Division for or with respect to—

Regulations.
Cf. *ibid.*, s. 22.

- i. the form of, the manner of making, and the particulars to be contained in, applications under this Division, and the particulars to be contained in declarations relating thereto; and

ii. generally

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- II. generally, all matters which by this Division are authorised or required to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying this Division into effect.

PART III.

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MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS.

DIVISION I.

DIVISION I.—THE MAINTENANCE OF NECESSITOUS PERSONS BY THEIR RELATIVES.

Duty of relatives to maintain destitute persons.
210, 1881, s. 5.

40. (1) The father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, son, daughter, grandson and granddaughter of every poor and destitute person who is not able to support himself, shall, at his and their own costs and charges, according to his and their several abilities, relieve and maintain every such destitute person, and in default of so doing shall be subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

(2) This section does not apply to the relief or maintenance of any child.

Issue of summons on application of destitute person.
Ibid., s. 7.

41. Upon complaint made by or on behalf of any destitute person, any Justice may issue a summons requiring the relative or relatives therein named to appear before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, at a time and place to be named in the summons, to show cause why he or they should not relieve and maintain, or contribute to the relief and maintenance, of the destitute person.

Proceedings on hearing of complaint.
Ibid., s. 8.

42. (1) At the time and place appointed for the hearing of the complaint, the Court shall enquire as to the person or persons who by this Act are bound to maintain his or their destitute relatives, and as to his or their means and ability; and the Court may, if it think fit, adjourn the hearing of the said complaint, and appoint a time and some other place for the adjourned hearing, and may summon any other persons alleged to be near relatives to appear at the time appointed for the adjourned hearing; and at the original or any adjourned hearing if it is satisfied that the persons summoned or any of them are near relatives of the destitute person and are able to pay for or contribute towards his maintenance may order payment to be made by such near relatives or some one or more of them of such moderate rate or sum as the Court thinks ought to be allowed for the maintenance of the destitute person.

(2) In making any such order the Court shall fix the periods at which, the place where, and person to whom the amount allowed is payable, and in case two or more persons are ordered to contribute to the support of the destitute person the Court shall fix the amount or proportions payable by each.

43. (1) When

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43. (1) When any husband unlawfully deserts his wife, or leaves her without adequate means of support; any Justice may, upon complaint made by or on behalf of such wife, issue a summons to such husband, to show cause why he should not support his wife, and such Justice, may, in his discretion, issue his warrant for the apprehension of such husband in the first instance.

Issue of summons to husband on application of wife.

Ibid., s. 9.

(2) Upon the day appointed for the hearing, any Court of Summary Jurisdiction may hear and determine the matter of such complaint in a summary way; and if it is satisfied that the wife is in fact without adequate means of support, and that the husband is able to maintain her, or to contribute to her maintenance, the Court shall make an order in writing, directing him to pay either weekly or monthly, at its discretion, and to such person and in such manner for her use as the Court may think fit, such sum or allowance for the past or future maintenance of the wife as it considers proper.

Proceedings on hearing.

Ibid., s. 10.

(3) Where any children of the wife are in fact under her custody and control, the Court may in fixing the amount payable to her under this section include such amount as is reasonably necessary for the support of such children.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not limit or affect the operation of any other provision of this Act.

44. (1) On the complaint of any person liable upon or entitled to the benefit of any order made under this Division, the Court on the hearing of such complaint may, while such order continues in force, make further inquiry as to the ability to pay of the person liable upon the order or as to the means of the person entitled to the benefit of the order, and may make an order increasing, reducing, or entirely remitting the amount so ordered to be paid.

Variation of amount payable under order.

Ibid., s. 11.

(2) Where, upon the complaint of any person liable upon any order made under this Division, it appears to the Court that such person has made to his wife a *bona fide* offer to maintain her adequately in his home, the Court may, in its discretion, discharge the said order.

45. (1) Any near relative within the meaning of section 40 of this Act, of a destitute person who leaves such destitute person without adequate means of support shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months.

Penalty for leaving destitute person without support.

819, 1903, s. 10.

(2) Whenever any husband unlawfully deserts his wife, or leaves her without or fails to provide her with adequate means of support, and goes to reside, either temporarily or permanently outside the State, such husband shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment with hard labor, for any term not exceeding twelve months.

Penalty for failure to support wife.

387, 1886, s. 20.

(3) The

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(3) The remedies provided in this section are in addition to and not in substitution for the other remedies provided by this Act.

DIVISION II.

DIVISION II.—THE MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN BY THEIR RELATIVES.

Order of liability of near relatives for maintenance of any child.

641, 1895, s. 80.

750, 1900, s. 2.

46. The near relatives of any child, whether a State child or not, shall be liable to pay for or contribute towards the cost of maintenance of such child according to their several abilities, and in the following order, namely—

i. In the case of a legitimate child—father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, grandparents :

ii. In the case of an illegitimate child—father, mother's husband, mother.

Issue of summons for maintenance.

641, 1895, s. 81.

47. (1) Upon complaint made in the prescribed form that any persons are near relatives of any child, and are able to pay for or contribute towards the maintenance or past maintenance of such child, any Justice may summon such persons or any of them to appear before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, at a time and place to be named in such summons, to show cause why they or he should not pay for or contribute towards the past or future maintenance of such child.

Ibid., s. 82.

(2) Every complaint under this section in respect of a State child shall be made by or on behalf of the board.

(3) A Justice may, instead of issuing a summons issue a warrant under his hand for the apprehension of any person against whom a complaint has been made under this section, and for his detention until the hearing of the complaint, unless such person shall enter into a recognizance with one or more sureties, in such sums as the Justice directs, conditioned for his appearance at the hearing of the complaint.

Order for payment of maintenance.

Ibid., s. 83.

832, 1903, s. 3.

996, 1909, s. 8.

48. (1) At the time and place appointed for the hearing of the complaint the Court may adjourn the hearing, and may summon any other persons alleged to be near relatives to appear at the time appointed for the adjourned hearing; and may, at the original or any adjourned hearing, if it is satisfied that the persons summoned, or any of them, are near relatives of the child, and are able to pay for or contribute towards the past or future maintenance of such child, order payment to be made by such near relatives, or some one or more of them, to the board, or to the secretary or some other officer of the board—

(a) of such sum for past maintenance of the child as may seem sufficient; and such sum may be made payable by instalments; and

(b) of

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- (b) of such sum for future maintenance not exceeding as against any one person One Pound per week, and for such period, as may seem sufficient :

If an order is made against two or more near relatives, the sums or proportions payable by each shall be fixed by the Court.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision in any other Act to the contrary an order for the payment of money for past maintenance under this section shall not be limited to payment of money for maintenance in respect of the period of six months prior to the making of the complaint, but may also relate to the payment of money for maintenance in respect of any period prior to such period of six months.

49. Upon the hearing of any complaint—

- (a) made by or on behalf of the board in respect of the maintenance of a legitimate child ; or
(b) made pursuant to section 95,

Evidentiary effect of allegations in complaint.
641, 1895, s. 85.

all or any of the following allegations in the complaint, namely :—

- (i.) that the person complained against is a near relative liable to maintain the child :
(ii.) that the person complained against is able to pay, or contribute towards, the maintenance or past maintenance of the child :
(iii.) that any sum has been expended upon, or is due or owing for or in respect of, the maintenance of the child :
(iv.) that the child is a legitimate child :
(v.) that the child is a State child :

shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matter alleged.

50. If the father or mother of any child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, or any person who has been adjudged to be the father of an illegitimate child, fails or neglects to provide reasonable and proper maintenance for such child, he or she shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, notwithstanding that at the time of such failure or neglect such father, mother, or person was out of the State, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding six months.

Punishment of father or mother failing to provide for child.
996, 1909, s. 27.

51. Any near relative (other than the father or mother of the child) of any child who leaves such child without adequate means of support shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months.

Desertion by near relative an offence.
819, 1903, s. 10.

Special Provisions relating to Affiliation Cases.

Court may adjudge
defendant to be
father of illegitimate
child.
Ibid., s. 86.
750, 1900, s. 2.
906, 1909, s. 29.

52. Upon the hearing of an affiliation case, if it is alleged in the complaint that the defendant is the father of the child, the Court may adjudge him to be the father thereof: Provided that the Court shall not so adjudge him if it is satisfied that, at the time the child was begotten, the mother was a common prostitute.

Proceedings before
or after birth.
702, 1898, s. 5.
Forms.
750, 1900, s. 12.

53. (1) A complaint may be made in an affiliation case either before or after the birth of the child.

(2) Any such complaint, if made before the birth of the child, may be in the form No. 6 in the Second Schedule hereto, and any order thereon may be in the form No. 7 in the said Schedule.

(3) A Justice may, instead of issuing a summons issue a warrant under his hand for the apprehension of any person against whom a complaint has been made under this section, and for his detention until the hearing of the complaint, unless such person shall enter into a recognizance with one or more sureties, in such sums as the Justice directs, conditioned for his appearance at the hearing of the complaint.

Order for confine-
ment expenses.
702, 1898, ss. 2, 4.

54. (1) The father of an illegitimate child shall be liable to pay confinement expenses not exceeding Ten Pounds in respect of such child.

(2) An order for confinement expenses may be made—

(a) on complaint therefor; or

(b) without any complaint therefor in any proceedings against the father for the relief or maintenance of the child.

(3) Such order may be made separately or may be included in any other order against the father.

Proof of pregnancy.
750, 1900, s. 10.

55. No order shall be made in any affiliation case before the birth of the child unless, in addition to the evidence necessary to establish paternity, it has been proved by the evidence of some legally qualified medical practitioner that the alleged mother is pregnant.

Order for confine-
ment expenses
before birth.
Ibid., s. 11.

56. (1) Every order for confinement expenses made before the birth of a child shall direct that all moneys so ordered to be paid shall be paid to the board.

(2) The board shall retain such moneys until the birth of the child, when it shall apply them towards confinement expenses. If the child is not born within nine months from the date of such order, the money shall be returned to the alleged father.

57. No

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57. No person shall be allowed to be present in the courtroom during the hearing of any affiliation case except—

Persons allowed to be present in Court. 996, 1909, s. 12.

- (a) the complainant and the defendant, and their witnesses ; and
- (b) counsel or other persons representing the respective parties, and the practitioners of the Supreme Court ; and
- (c) the officers of the Court and members of the Police Force ; and
- (d) any person who has the express permission of the Court to be present.

58. (1) On the hearing of any affiliation case, the defendant shall be compellable to give evidence, and may be summoned as a witness for that purpose.

Compellability of defendant as witness in affiliation cases. Ibid., s. 13 (part)

(2) The defendant shall not be excused from giving evidence on the ground that the answer to any question or such evidence might prove or tend to prove him guilty of the matter alleged against him : Provided that such question or evidence is, in the opinion of the Court hearing the complaint relevant to the matter of such complaint.

59. (1) If on the hearing of any affiliation case any male person other than the defendant over the age, or apparently over the age, of eighteen years, upon oath, admits or says that he had sexual intercourse with the mother of such child on any date, being not more than two hundred and ninety-four days nor less than one hundred and ninety days prior to the date of the birth of such child, the Court may, upon such hearing, and without complaint made for the purpose, make an order against such other male person for contribution towards the maintenance of such child, and also, if the Court deems fit, towards the confinement expenses.

Liability of persons admitting sexual intercourse with mother of illegitimate child. Ibid., s. 28.

(2) Every person so ordered to contribute shall, for non-compliance with such order, be subject to the same provisions and penalties as in the case of a near relative ordered to make payment under section 48 of this Act.

(3) An order may be made under this section whether any order is or is not made against the defendant, and the making of an order under this section shall not in any way prejudice any power to make an order against the defendant.

60. (1) It shall not be necessary to require any corroboration of the evidence of the mother in any affiliation case unless and until the defendant has, on his oath, denied the allegations contained in the complaint : Provided that if the defendant does on his oath deny the allegations, then no order shall be made against him unless the evidence of the mother is corroborated in some material particular.

Corroboration. Ibid., s. 29.

(2) When

(2) When the defendant is being cross-examined on his giving evidence in denial of the allegations, the cross-examination shall be confined to the facts, or the alleged facts of the case then before the Court.

Power of board to accept settlement in full.

Ibid., s. 31

61. (1) In all proceedings under this Act against any person liable to contribute towards the confinement expenses of the mother or the maintenance of her illegitimate child the board may accept from such person a sum of money in settlement of all such liability.

(2) On payment of such money no further proceedings whatsoever shall be taken by the board or the said mother or any person whomsoever in respect of such expenses or liability.

(3) Whenever the board accepts a sum of money in settlement of liability under this section, that sum shall be retained by the board and applied at the discretion of the board for the maintenance of the illegitimate child in respect of which the money was paid.

Variation of Orders under this Division.

Variation of order as to amount and persons liable therein.

Ibid., s. 92.

62. (1) Any Justice, on the complaint of a near relative liable upon an order under this Division, may summon all or any of the persons alleged in the complaint to be near relatives of the child named in the order to appear before a Court at a time and place to be named in the summons, and shall give notice thereof to the board.

(2) At the time and place so appointed, or at any adjourned hearing, a Court of Summary Jurisdiction may make further inquiry as to the means and ability of the complainant, and as to the relationship to such child of the persons summoned, and as to their several means and abilities to maintain or contribute to the maintenance of such child, and may make such order as appears just, increasing, reducing, or varying the periodical sum to be thenceforth paid by the complainant, or suspending for a specified time or annulling the previous order, or directing that the persons so summoned, or some or one of them, shall thenceforth pay for or contribute towards the maintenance of the child, or may make such other order not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appears just.

Variation of orders as to amount.

813, 1903, s. 2.

63. On complaint by any person liable upon or entitled to the benefit of any order under this Division for the periodical payment of any sum of money, the Court on the hearing of such complaint may, while such order continues in force, make further inquiry as to the means and ability to pay of the person against whom such order was made, and may make an order increasing, reducing, or entirely remitting the periodical sum so ordered to be paid.

Variation of order on application of board.

750, 1960, s. 7.

64. Any Justice may, on the complaint of an officer of the board, summon any person liable upon an order under this Division to appear before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction at a time and place to be named in the summons, and at the time and place so appointed
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the Court may make further inquiry as to the means and ability to pay of the person liable upon the order, and may make such order as may be just, increasing, reducing, or entirely remitting the periodical sum to be thenceforth paid by such person liable upon such maintenance order, or may make such other order, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may be just.

65. No complaints under this Division against the father or alleged father of an illegitimate child shall be made except—

Persons entitled to make complaints.
702, 1898, s. 8.

- (a) by or on behalf of the mother of the child in respect of which the complaint is made;
- (b) by or on behalf of the child itself; or
- (c) by some officer of the board.

DIVISION III.—THE SUMMARY PROTECTION OF MARRIED WOMEN.

DIVISION III.

66. (1) Any married woman—

Summary relief to married women.
664, 1896, s. 2.

- (a) whose husband during the preceding six months has been guilty of—
 - (i.) cruelty to her or any of her children; or
 - (ii.) persistent indecent behaviour before her children; or
 - (iii.) adultery; or
 - (iv.) desertion; or
 - (v.) wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her or any of her children; or
- (b) whose husband is a person who is, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquor, at times dangerous to himself or others, or incapable of managing himself or his affairs,

may apply for summary protection under this Division, and the same may be ordered accordingly.

(2) When a complaint has been made under this section, a Justice may, in his discretion, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the husband in the first instance.

(3) The Court may order summary protection under this section on the grounds of desertion notwithstanding that the desertion has not continued for two years or upwards.

67. All Courts of Summary Jurisdiction which include a Special Magistrate and two Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction under this Division, but no order shall be made under this Division unless a Special Magistrate and two Justices join in the hearing of the application and the making of the order.

Constitution of Court.
Ibid., s. 4.

68. Any order for protection under this Division may—

Provisions of orders.
Ibid., s. 5.

- I. Relieve the applicant from any obligation to cohabit with her husband:
- II. Grant

- II. Grant to the applicant the legal custody of her children :
- III. Grant to the husband of the applicant such rights of access to the children of the applicant and her husband as the Court deems proper :
- IV. Direct the husband to pay to the applicant personally, or for her use, to any officer of the Court, or third person on her behalf, such weekly or other periodical sum as the Court, having regard to the means both of the husband and the wife, consider reasonable for the past or future maintenance of herself and also of all children (if any) whose custody is granted to her, such sum to be secured in such manner (if any) as may be directed by the Court.

Extent of orders.
Ibid., s. 6.

69. Any one or more of the matters mentioned in sections 66 and 68 may be dealt with in or by the same complaint or order, but costs may be ordered against any informant in respect of any matter of complaint charged in the complaint and not established at the hearing.

No order in certain cases.
Ibid., s. 7.

70. No order shall be made under this Division on the application of a married woman, if the adultery complained of has been condoned and not revived, or if it is proved that the applicant is of drunken habits or has committed adultery: Provided that the husband has not condoned, or connived at, or, by his cruelty, wilful neglect or misconduct, conduced to such adultery or drunken habits.

Effect of orders.
Ibid., ss. 8, 9, and 10.

71. (1) No order under this Division shall affect the order of any Court of superior jurisdiction.

(2) No order under this Division shall dissolve any marriage.

(3) Every order for relief from the obligation to cohabit whilst in force shall have the effect in all respects of a decree of judicial separation.

Proof of wilful neglect.
Ibid., s. 11.

72. On proof, on any application under this Division, that the husband has omitted to supply reasonable maintenance wilful neglect shall be presumed, unless the husband proves the contrary.

Variation and discharge of order.
Ibid., s. 12.

73. (1) Any Court of Summary Jurisdiction constituted as hereinbefore mentioned may, on the due application of a married woman or of her husband, and upon cause being shown upon fresh evidence to the satisfaction of such Court, at any time alter, vary or discharge any such order, and may, upon any such application increase or diminish the amount of any payment ordered.

Ibid., s. 13.

(2) If any married woman upon whose application an order has been made under this Division voluntarily resumes cohabitation with her husband, or commits adultery, such order shall, upon application and proof, be ordered to be discharged.

74. In

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74. In case of the conviction of a husband in any Court for any offence involving cruelty to his wife or children, an application for protection under this Division may, by leave of the Court, be heard immediately after such conviction without any summons.

Immediate order
for relief.
Ibid., s. 14.

75. (1) If any husband molests or interferes with or attempts to molest or interfere with his wife in her manner of living contrary to any order for relief from cohabitation, or molests or interferes with or attempts to molest or interfere with any child contrary to any order for custody, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, punishable by a fine not exceeding Twenty Pounds or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

Penalty for
disobedience of
order.
Ibid., s. 16.

(2) Any Court of summary jurisdiction may exercise jurisdiction under this section, notwithstanding that it is not constituted as provided by section 67.

(3) The payment of any sum of money ordered to be paid under this Division may be enforced under the provisions of Division IV. of this Part of this Act.

(4) Section 90, which relates to the finding of sureties or security for compliance with a maintenance order, shall apply as regards all the matters or things ordered by any order made under this Division.

76. The forms in the Third Schedule may be used in accordance with the notes thereto and shall be valid and sufficient for the purposes of this Division.

Forms.
Ibid., s. 18.

**DIVISION IV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO MAINTENANCE
AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS.**

DIVISION IV.

77. Upon complaint made under sections 24, 41, 47, 53, 66, or 91 of this Act notice may be given to any banker or other person having, or supposed to have, the care, custody, or control of any money or property of, or belonging or payable to, any person complained against, not to pay or part with the possession of such money or property until the complaint has been heard and determined, and such money and property shall thereby become and be attached in the hands of the person having the care, custody, or control thereof, who shall be compellable to give evidence on the hearing of the complaint as to all matters relating to or concerning the money or property.

Attachment of
property of persons
against whom order
is sought.
641, 1895, s. 87.

78. (1) The Court hearing any complaint, upon the making of which notice under the next preceding section was given, may, if it makes a maintenance order or (as the case may be) an order under section 91, by the same or a separate order direct that the money or property attached, or such portion thereof as it orders, be paid or handed over to the board, or to the person to whom the maintenance money is ordered to be paid.

Order for delivery
of attached
property.
Ibid., s. 88.

(2) The

(2) The person having the care, custody, or control thereof shall pay or hand over the same accordingly, and shall be thereby discharged from all liability to the owner thereof, or any person claiming under him in respect of the money or property so paid or handed over, and, except as to such portion of the money or property attached as the Court may, within one month from the service of the notice of attachment, order to be so paid or handed over, the attachment shall be determined.

Attachment may
be pleaded.
Ibid., s. 89.

79. (1) Any person who has received any notice under section 77 may, before the hearing of the complaint, or before the expiration of one month from the service of the notice, whichever first happens, obtain from any Justice an order setting aside the said notice with respect to the whole or any part of the property or money the subject-matter thereof.

(2) Any such person may plead any such notice in bar to any action, suit, or other proceeding which may be instituted against him for the recovery of any such money or property by the owner or any person claiming under him.

Liability of persons
contravening order.
Ibid., s. 90.

80. Any person who, after receipt of a notice under section 77—

- (a) pays or hands over any such money or property otherwise than in accordance with the order made by the Court ; or
- (b) neglects or refuses to comply with the order made,

shall be personally liable to pay to the board or the payee mentioned in the maintenance order the amount of money or the value of the property ordered to be paid or handed over, and such amount or value may be recovered before a Court in a summary way.

Collection by Police
of moneys due to
board.
Ibid., s. 93.
996, 1908, s. 8.

81. Subject to the provisions of a maintenance order, any member of the Police Force shall, when so directed in writing by the board under its seal, countersigned by the Commissioner of Police, demand, collect, and receive from any person liable to pay the same all sums of money due to the board under any maintenance order, and the receipt in writing of any such member of the said Force for moneys paid to him shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Caveats.
641, 1895, s. 94.

82. (1) If any person against whom a maintenance order has been made is the registered proprietor of any land, estate, or interest in land subject to the Real Property Act, 1886, the board may lodge with the Registrar-General a caveat under the seal of the board against any dealings with such land, estate, or interest.

(2) Particulars of the order shall be set out in the caveat, and the Registrar-General shall forthwith register such caveat, and it shall not be lawful for the Registrar-General, without the consent of the board, to remove or discharge such caveat—

- (a) unless and until he is satisfied that all moneys due under such order have been fully paid and satisfied ; or
- (b) unless he is ordered by the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, to remove such caveat.

83. If