January, 1838, and there is no testamentary paper of a date later than the 31st December, 1837;

Probate or administration with will annexed, the will being merely an execution of a special power, or being the will of a married woman made by virtue of a power;

Administration for the use or benefit of a minor or infant, or of a lunatic or person of unsound mind;

Administration (with or without will annexed) of the property of a bastard dying either a bachelor or spinster, or a widower or widow without issue, or of a person dying without known relative;

Limited administration;

Administration to be granted to a person not resident in Persia.

195. Revocation or alteration of a grant of probate or administration shall not be made except by the Consul-General.

196. A notice to prohibit a grant of probate or adminstration may be filed in any Court.

Immediately on such a notice being filed, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Court of the district (if any) in which it is alleged the deceased was resident at his death, and to any other Court to which it appears to the Consul-General expedient to send a copy.

Immediately on such a notice being filed the Court shall send a copy thereof to the Consul-General, and also to the Court of any other district in which it is known or alleged the deceased had, at his death, a place of abode.

The notice shall remain in force for three months only from the day of filing; but it may be renewed from time to time.

The notice shall not affect a grant made on the day on which the notice is filed, or on which a copy thereof is received, as the case may be.

The person filling the notice shall be warned by a warning in writing, under the seal of the Court, delivered at the place mentioned in the notice as his address.

After the notice has been filed, a grant of probate or administration shall be made only by the Consul-General.

197. Notices in the nature of citations shall be given by publication in such newspapers, or in such other manner, as the Court in each case thinks fit.

198. Suits respecting probate or administration shall be instituted by petition; and the provisions of this Order respecting proceedings in other suits instituted by petition shall extend and apply thereto.

199. Every original will, of which probate or administration with will annexed is granted, shall be filed and kept in the public office of the Court from which the grant issues, in such manner as to secure at once the due preservation and the convenient inspection of the same.

No original will shall be delivered out for any purpose without the direction in writing of the Consul-General.

An office copy of the whole or any part of a will, or an official certificate of a grant of administration, may be obtained from the Court where the will is proved or the administration granted, on payment of the proper fees.

200. On the 1st February and the 1st August in every year, every Provincial Court shall send to the Consul-General:—

A list of the grants of probate and administration made by the Court up to the last preceding 1st January and 1st July respectively, not included in any previous list;

And a copy, certified by the Court to be a correct copy, of every will to which each probate or administration relates.

201. On receiving an application for probate or for administration with will annexed, the Court shall inspect the will and see whether it appears to be signed by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and to be subscribed by two witnesses, according to the enactments relative thereto, and shall not proceed further if the will does not appear to be so signed and subscribed.

If the will appears to be so signed and subscribed, the Court shall then refer to the attestation clause (if any), and consider whether the wording thereof states the will to have been, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments.

If there is no attestation clause, or if the attestation clause is insufficient, the Court shall require an affidavit from at least one of the subscribing witnesses, if either of them is living, to prove that the will was, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments.

The affidavit shall be engrossed and form part of the probate, so that the probate may be a complete document on the face of it.

If, on perusal of the affidavit, it appears that the will was not, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments, the Court shall refuse probate.

If, on perusal of the affidavit, it appears to the Court doubtful whether or not the will was, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments, the Court, if other than the Court of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him for directions.

If both the subscribing witnesses are dead, or if, from other circumstances, such an affidavit cannot be obtained from either of them, resort for such an affidavit shall be had to other persons (if any) present at the execution of the will; but if no such affidavit can be obtained, proof shall be required of that fact and of the handwritings of the deceased, and of the subscribing witnesses, and also of any circumstances raising a presumption in favour of the due execution of the will.

202. Where the testator was blind or illiterate, the Court shall not grant probate of the will, or administration with the will annexed, unless the Court is first satisfied, by proof or by what appears on the face of the will, that the will was read over to the deceased before its execution, or that he had at that time knowledge of its contents.

Where this information is not forthcoming, the Court, if other than the Court of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him for directions.

203. The Court, on being satisfied that the will was duly executed shall carefully inspect it to see whether there are any interlineations or alterations or erasures or obliterations appearing in it, and requiring to be accounted for.

Interlineations, alterations, erasures, and obliterations are invalid unless they existed in the will at the time of its execution, or unless, if made afterwards, they have been executed and attested in the mode required by the said enactments, or unless they have been made valid by the re-execution of the will, or by the subsequent execution of some codicil thereto.

Where interlineations, alterations, erasures, or obliterations appear in the will (unless duly executed or recited in or otherwise identified by the attestation clause), an affidavit in proof of their having existed in the will before its execution shall be filed.