

under this Article, or under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force, to give security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace, fails to do so, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that he be deported from the Protectorate.

(c.) Any order of deportation not made by the Consul-General must be approved by him.

19.—(a.) Any person ordered to be deported under this Order shall be, as soon as practicable, and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence, or while it is in course of execution, removed in custody, under the warrant of the Consul-General, to the place named in the warrant and there discharged from custody.

(b.) The place shall be a place in that part (if any) of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom to which the person belongs, or in some other part of those dominions, the Government whereof consents to the reception therein of persons deported under this Order, or a place under the Protectorate of Her Majesty, or in the country out of Her Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs.

(c.) The Court, on making an order of deportation, may, if it thinks fit, order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation, to be fixed by the Court in the order.

(d.) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order of deportation made under this Order, and the grounds thereof; and the proceedings thereunder.

(e.) If a person deported under this Order returns to the Protectorate without permission in writing of the Consul-General or Secretary of State, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(f.) He shall also be liable to be again deported under the original or a new order, and a fresh warrant of the Consul-General.

(g.) The Consul-General may at any time revoke or vary any order or warrant of deportation.

20.—(a.) Where, under this Order, a person is to be sent, or removed, or deported from the Protectorate, he shall, by warrant of the Consul-General under his hand and seal, be detained, if necessary, in custody, or in prison, until a fit opportunity for his removal or deportation occurs, and then, if he is to be deported beyond sea, be put on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or, if none is available, then on board some other British or other fit vessel.

(b.) The warrant of the Consul-General shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed or delivered for execution, and to the Commander or Master of the vessel, to receive and detain the person therein named, in the manner therein prescribed, and to send or remove and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant.

(c.) In case of sending or removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant of the Consul-General shall be issued in duplicate, and the person executing it shall, as soon as practicable after his arrival at the place therein named, deliver, according to the warrant, with one of the duplicates of the warrant, to a constable, or proper officer of police, or keeper of a prison, or other proper authority or person there, the person named in the warrant, to be produced on the order of the proper Court or authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

21. The Consul-General, and every officer for

the time being exercising the powers of a Magistrate, shall have in and for the Protectorate, province, or district, as the case may be, all the power and jurisdiction appertaining to the office of a Justice of the Peace.

22. A sentence of imprisonment under this Order, or any Regulations made under this Order, may be with or without hard labour, in the discretion of the Court, unless it is expressed to be without hard labour.

#### PART V.—Civil Matters.

23. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," and the other enactments relating to the administration of civil justice for the time being applicable to the Protectorate, shall have effect as if the Protectorate were the Presidency of Bombay.

(a.) For the purposes of these enactments the Protectorate Court shall be deemed to be the High Court, and the Court authorized to hear appeals from and to revise the decisions of District Courts;

(b.) District Courts shall be established under the provisions of "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," as applied by this Order; and

(c.) The powers both of the Governor-General in Council and the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Consul-General.

24. The following enactments of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," that is to say, section 2, sub-sections (2) to (4), sections 5 and 6, section 16, sub-section (3), shall apply to the Protectorate Court as if in the said sections the said Court were mentioned in lieu of a Colonial Court of Admiralty, and the Protectorate were referred to in lieu of a British possession.

25.—(a.) Every District Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the death of every British subject or foreigner dying in the Protectorate leaving property to be administered, and all such information as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of his property.

(b.) On receiving notice of the death of such a person, the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the Court-house, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or, where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for, or cannot be granted, for such time as he thinks fit.

(c.) The Court shall, where the circumstances of the case appear so to require, as soon as may be, take possession of the property in the Protectorate of the deceased, or put it under its seal (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

(d.) All expenses incurred by the Court in so doing shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased, and the Court shall, by sale of the property, or part thereof, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of these expenses.

26. Where a British subject or foreigner dies in the Protectorate intestate, his property shall, until administration is granted, vest in the Consul-General.

27. If a person named executor in a will, to the establishment of whose title, as such, it is necessary to obtain probate of that will, takes possession of, and administers or otherwise deals with, any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month