

after the death, or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be liable to be punished with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

28. If any person other than the person named executor, or the administrator, or a person entitled to represent the deceased, without obtaining probate or letters of administration, or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers, or otherwise deals with, any part of the property of the deceased, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the fact and the circumstances to the District Court, and shall furnish to that Court all such information as the Court requires, and shall conform to any directions of the Court in relation to the custody, disposal, or transmission of the property, or the proceeds thereof, and, in case of any contravention of this Article, he shall be liable to be punished with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

29—(1.) When the peculiar circumstances of the case appear so to require, for reasons recorded in its proceedings, the District Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion or otherwise, grant letters of administration to an officer or practitioner of the Court.

(2.) The person so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby; and, if he is a practitioner, he shall not act otherwise than as administrator in relation to the estate.

(3.) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit in the Protectorate, Aden, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

(4.) The Court shall require and compel him to file, in the proper office of the Court, his accounts of his administration at intervals not exceeding three months.

(5.) The accounts shall be audited under the direction of the Court.

(6.) All expenses incurred in behalf of the Court in execution of this Article shall be the first charge on the estate of the deceased in the Protectorate; and the Court shall by the sale of the estate or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

30.—(a.) Every agreement for reference to arbitration to which a person subject to this Order is a party may, on the application of any party, be filed for execution in the proper office of the District Court.

(b.) The Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the agreement, and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court may think fit.

PART VI.—*Miscellaneous.*

31. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Protectorate Court may frame Rules of Procedure and other Rules, consistent with this Order, for the better execution of the provisions herein contained in respect of civil or criminal proceedings, and for regulating the conditions on which persons other than parties may be permitted to practise as advocates or solicitors in any Court, and for suspending or excluding (subject to a right of appeal) such persons from practice in case of misconduct: provided that any scales of remuneration fixed by such Rules shall have been sanctioned by the Treasury.

32. The Consul-General may make Regulations (to be called Queen's Regulations) for the following purposes, consistent with the provisions of this Order, that is to say:—

(i.) For the Regulation of all matters relating to Customs, Inland Revenue, post-office, land,

highways, railways, money, agriculture, trade, and health.

(ii.) For the establishment of a constabulary or other force to be employed in the maintenance of order or (either with or without the limits of this Order) in defence of the Protectorate.

(iii.) For securing the observance of any Treaty for the time being in force relating to the Protectorate, or of any native or local law or custom; and

(iv.) For the registration of documents purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish any right, title, or interest in or over any immovable property situate in the Protectorate.

(v.) Generally for the peace, order, and good government of the Protectorate.

Any Regulations under this 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 the Regulations.

Any Regulations under this Article with respect to the registration of documents, may prescribe the period within which any documents are to be registered, and such penalties for non-registration, whether by stamp duties or otherwise, and whether, in lieu of, or in addition to, the other penalties provided by this Article; but nothing in any such Regulations shall make any instrument inadmissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

Any Regulations under this Article shall, when allowed by the Secretary of State, and published by the Consul-General, have effect as if contained in this Order: Provided that in case of urgency declared by 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.

The Consul-General may fix such penalties for the breach of any Regulations as may seem proper, and, where no penalty is so fixed, any person guilty of such breach, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment which may extend to two months, or both, in addition to any forfeiture as aforesaid.

33. The Consul-General may also make Queen's Regulations for the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons in the Protectorate, and for the infliction of corporal or other punishment on prisoners committing offences against the Prisons Regulations.

Any Regulations under this Article shall, when allowed by the Secretary of State, have effect, as if contained in this Order, and copies thereof shall be exhibited in every prison to which they apply in such manner as the Consul-General may direct.

Any breach of Regulations under this Article, committed by any officer of a prison, or by any other person (not being a prisoner), shall be punishable in like manner as a breach of Queen's Regulations under the last preceding Article.

34.—(a.) The Consul-General may, with the approval of the Secretary of State and concurrence of the Treasury, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, any Court established under this Order, and in respect of the registration of any instrument under this Order.