

Jurisdiction in the district; the High Court of Bombay shall be deemed to be the highest Civil Court of Appeal for the district, and the Court authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of the District Court; and 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 Governor-General of India in Council.

29. 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 Court as if in the said sections the Court were mentioned in lieu of a Colonial Court of Admiralty, and the Persian coast and islands were referred to in lieu of a British possession.

30.—(1.) The Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the deaths of all British subjects leaving property within the Persian coast and islands, and all such information as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of their property.

(2.) 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 it thinks fit.

(3.) The Court shall, where the circumstances of the case appear so to require, as soon as may be, take possession of the property within the Persian coast and islands of the deceased, or put it under the Consular 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.

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

(5.) When a British subject dies within the limits of this Order or elsewhere intestate, his property, or so much thereof as is within those limits, shall, until administration is granted, vest in the Consul-General.

31. If a person named executor in a will, and 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 after the death or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars).

32. 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 Court, and shall furnish to the Court all such information as the Court requires; and shall

conform to any direction 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 punished with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars).

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

(2.) The officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3.) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit, within the Persian coast and islands, Bombay, 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, and shall forthwith examine them and report thereon to the Consul-General.

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

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

34.—(1.) Where any person entitled to appeal to the High Court of Bombay from any decree or order made in the exercise of civil jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his memorandum of appeal to the Court which made the decree or order, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, that Court shall receive the same for transmission to the High Court in manner hereinafter provided.

(2.) The appellant shall, within such time as the Court directs, give security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such amount as the Court thinks reasonable, for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of any costs which may be ordered by the High Court of Bombay on the appeal, to be paid by the appellant to any person.

(3.) The appellant shall pay into the proper office of the Court which passed the decree or order such sum as the Court thinks reasonable, to defray the expense of the making up and transmission to the High Court of Bombay of the record.

35. The appellant may, with his memorandum of appeal, file any argument which he desires to submit to the High Court of Bombay in support of the appeal.

36.—(1.) The memorandum of appeal and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Court in which they are filed directs.

(2.) A respondent may, within fourteen days after service, file in that Court a memorandum (if