

dollars, but it shall be lawful to appoint the Administrator-General, with his consent, administrator of any estate, notwithstanding that the total value of the personal property does not exceed five thousand dollars.

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S. 2.

Time for
application.

13. In cases falling within the preceding section, it shall be lawful for the Administrator-General to apply for letters of administration to any deceased person's estate within three months after the death of such person, if it appears likely that no other person will take out letters of administration to such estate, and that injury to the estate is likely to result from delay in obtaining administration to the estate. On any such application the Court may give such decision as it thinks fit.

14. If any letters of administration, granted to the Administrator-General are revoked, he shall not be adjudged to pay any of the costs of such revocation, unless the Court shall be satisfied that he acted improperly in obtaining such administration, or in opposing the revocation thereof.

Costs on
revocation
of
administra-
tion.

15. Letters of administration to the Administrator-General shall, subject to this Act, be granted on the like occasions, to the same extent, on the payment of the same fees and duties, and in the same way, as letters of administration would have been granted if this Act had not been passed, and all proceedings to obtain or to oppose such administration, or otherwise in any way relating to such administration, shall, subject only to the provisions of this Act, be the same as if this Act had not been passed.

Administra-
tion pro-
ceedings by
him, same
as in other
cases.

16. On the grant of letters of administration to the Administrator-General, the property of the deceased shall vest in the Administrator-General, and be assets in his hands for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the deceased, in the same way, and to the same extent in all respects, as such property would have vested in and been assets in the

Vesting of
property.

hands of any other administrator, if this Act had not been passed, and the Administrator-General shall discharge the debts and liabilities of the deceased, and shall distribute the surplus, in the same way, and in the same order of priority, and to the same extent, that any other administrator would have been bound to discharge such debts and liabilities, and to distribute such surplus, if this Act had not been passed.

Appointing
Administrator-General
executor
of will.

17. It shall be lawful for any testator to appoint the Administrator-General the sole executor of his will. The Administrator-General shall not act as co-executor with any other person, and if any testator shall appoint any person as co-executor with the Administrator-General, the appointment of such person shall be void, and the Administrator-General shall be the sole executor :

Provided, that it shall be lawful for any testator to appoint the Administrator-General the sole executor in substitution for any other executor in the event of such executor dying, or neglecting, refusing, or becoming incapable to act as such executor.

No adminis-
tration bond
or oath of
office
required
from him.

18. It shall not be necessary for the Administrator-General, on taking out letters of administration, or on proving any will, to file any declaration of the value of the property, or to give any administration bond, or will bond, or to take any oath to bring into the Registry of the Supreme Court an inventory of the estate of the deceased, or to take any oath duly to administer such estate.

Duty to
return in-
ventories
and
administer
estate vested
in him.

19. It shall be the duty of the Administrator-General to make, as soon as possible after obtaining letters of administration or letters testamentary to any estate, a true and perfect inventory of all the personal property of the deceased person, with an appraisal thereof, and to return the same so made into the Registry of the Supreme Court; and it shall also be the duty of the Administrator-General well and truly to administer the estates of deceased persons vested in him.