

20. Letters of administration and letters testamentary shall be granted by the Supreme Court to the Administrator-General, according to the practice of the Supreme Court, and shall be granted by the Resident Magistrates' Courts in the same way, as nearly as may be, as such letters of administration and letters testamentary would be granted to any other executor or administrator. Such letters of administration and letters testamentary shall bear the stamp to which they would have been liable if granted to a private person.

Letters of administration, etc., granted to him by Supreme Court.

21. Subject to this Act, the rights, duties, powers, and liabilities of the Administrator-General, in applying for and obtaining letters of administration or letters testamentary, and in acting as administrator or executor, shall be the same in all respects as under similar circumstances the rights, duties, powers, and liabilities of private persons applying for and obtaining letters of administration or letters testamentary, or acting as administrators or executors would have been if this Act had not been passed.

Rights, duties, powers and liabilities of Administrator-General.

22. It shall be the duty of the Collector of Taxes in each parish to ascertain to the best of his ability, and to report to the Administrator-General, the names of all persons who shall die in the parish under such circumstances as to entitle the Administrator-General to the administration of their estates.

Duty of Collectors to report deaths.

23. Whenever it appears to the Supreme Court that there is good ground to believe that the Administrator-General is, or is likely to become, entitled to the administration of any estate, and that the property of such estate is likely to be damaged or diminished for want of a proper person to take charge thereof, before letters of administration or letters testamentary can be taken out, or while it is doubtful who will apply for and obtain letters of administration or

Jurisdiction of Court before or pending proceedings for administration.

letters testamentary, it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court to authorize the Administrator-General to take possession of such property for such time, in such manner, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may direct. The Administrator-General shall hold and deal with such property as may be directed by the Court from time to time until letters of administration or letters testamentary have been granted. The Administrator-General shall not be entitled to any commission in respect of such property unless he ultimately obtains the administration thereof, but he shall be entitled to be repaid out of such property all costs and expenses to which he may be put in respect thereof, and for applying to the Court if the Court thinks fit.

### *Trusts*

Power to  
appoint him  
a trustee  
or guardian.

24. It shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, and for any person or corporation, to appoint the Administrator-General trustee of any real or personal property, or, subject to sections 27 and 28, to appoint him guardian of any infant, on the like occasion, in the same way, and to the same extent, that any other person might be appointed such trustee or guardian.

Or com-  
mittee of a  
lunatic.

25. The Administrator-General may be appointed, but it shall not be compulsory to appoint him committee of the estate of any idiot or lunatic, or committee of the estate and person of any idiot or lunatic, but he shall not be appointed committee of the person only of an idiot or lunatic, except with his own consent.

Prohibition  
against  
acting with  
others.

26. The Administrator-General shall not act as co-trustee, co-guardian, or co-committee, with any one, except on the appointment of the Supreme Court. If any one (except as aforesaid) shall appoint any person to act with the Administrator-General as co-trustee, co-guardian, or co-committee, the appointment of such person shall be void,