

34. Writs, complaints, summonses, notices, pleadings, process, and all other documents in any legal or other proceeding by or against the Administrator-General, may be served by being left at his office, and such service shall have the same effect as if it had been made personally.

How process served on him.

35. All judgments, decrees, or orders, recovered or made in any legal proceeding by or against the Administrator-General, shall be in the same form and subject to this Act, shall have the same effect as such judgments, decrees, or orders would have had under similar circumstances, if this Act had not been passed, against a private person occupying, in relation to such proceedings, a position similar to that of the Administrator-General.

Judgments, etc., in proceedings by or against him.

36. No execution shall issue without the leave of the Supreme Court on any judgment, decree, or order against the Administrator-General, but it shall be the duty of the Administrator-General, unless an order is made under the immediately following section, to pay forthwith the amount of such judgment, decree, or order, and costs (if any) in the same way, to the same extent, and out of the same funds that a private person, under similar circumstances, would be bound to pay the amount of such a judgment, decree, or order and costs :

Execution against him.

Provided, that if a private person, under similar circumstances, would be personally liable on such judgment, decree, or order, and would be entitled to recoup himself out of the estate or trust in respect of which it was recovered, the Administrator-General may in the first instance pay the amount of such judgment, decree, or order, and costs, out of the estate or trust in respect of which it was recovered, to the extent that such private person would be so entitled to be recouped :

And provided further, that it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, if it thinks that the justice of the case requires it, to order that the amount for which such judgment, decree, or order is obtained, or such part thereof as the Court thinks fit, shall be paid by the Administrator-General personally, and not out of any trust or estate.

37. When a judgment, decree or order has been recovered against the Administrator-General, and there are any circumstances which render it doubtful whether he ought to pay the amount thereof, or out of what funds he ought to pay the amount thereof, he may apply to the Supreme Court for an order authorizing him to pay, or to refuse to pay, or directing out of what funds he should pay the amount of such judgment, decree, or order.

Power to submit to the Supreme Court questions of doubt.

38. It shall be lawful for the Supreme Court to authorize the Administrator-General to sue or defend in *forma pauperis*, in any case in which the Court thinks that the Administrator-General ought so to sue or defend. An order under this section shall authorize the Administrator-General to sue or defend in such Court, and in such proceeding, as may be specified in such order, and no Court fees shall be payable by the Administrator-General in any proceedings under such order: and the Supreme Court may give such directions as it thinks fit to secure the repayment, out of any property recovered or secured by such proceeding, of all costs and charges of such proceedings.

Suing or defending in *forma pauperis*.

39. The Administrator-General may at any time apply to the Supreme Court for the opinion, advice, or direction of the Court or Judge respecting his rights or duties with regard to applying for, or obtaining administration of any estate, or trust, or probate of any will, or assuming the management of any estate, or trust, or with regard to any estate or trust vested in or administered by him under this

Power to apply for the opinion and direction of the Court.