

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.

Act, or with regard to any matters arising out of the management or conduct of any such estate or trust.

40. The Administrator-General, obtaining *bona fide* the opinion or direction of the Supreme Court, or of a Judge thereof, or acting *bona fide* on such opinion or direction, shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as administrator, executor, trustee, guardian, committee or receiver, with regard to the estate or trust with respect to which such opinion or direction was given.

Relief from personal responsibility.

41. If the Administrator-General shall at any time improperly neglect, refuse, or delay to apply for or to obtain letters of administration, or to prove any will, or to assume the management of any estate or trust to which he has been appointed, or if he shall improperly act, or omit to act, in the management of any estate or trust vested in or administered by him, or the duties of which he shall have entered upon, or if he shall improperly neglect, refuse, or delay to pay forthwith the amount of any judgment, decree, or order recovered against him, or if he shall pay the amount of any such judgment, decree, or order out of any funds not properly liable to such payment, or if he shall improperly act, or omit to act, in any other matter with respect to any estate or trust vested in or administered by him, or with respect to any duty imposed upon him by this Act, or if there is reasonable ground to think that he is about improperly to act, or to omit to act, with respect to any of the matters aforesaid, any person interested in such estate, trust, judgment, decree, order, or other matter, may apply to the Supreme Court for an order, requiring the Administrator-General to do, or refrain from doing, the act in respect of which such person complains, and the Court may thereupon make such order as the Court thinks fit. Such order may direct that the Administrator-General shall pay out of his

Power to apply to Court against him.