

own pocket any sum of money required to compensate any person, estate, or trust for the consequences of any wrongful act or omission of the Administrator-General.

Winding up
estates
vested in
him.

42. When the management of any estate or trust, vested in or administered by the Administrator-General, is or ought to be determined, the Administrator-General, or any person interested in such estate or trust, may apply to the Supreme Court for an order, declaring that the duties of the Administrator-General with respect to such estate or trust are at an end, and making such provision for the winding-up of such estate or trust, and the transfer of the property thereof, as may be necessary.

Power of
Court in
making
orders.

43. In all applications under this Act to the Supreme Court, the Court may make any order authorized by this Act, either absolutely, or subject to any terms or conditions, and the costs of all such applications shall be in the discretion of the Court.

Power of
Court to
make
general
orders.
under
this Act.

44. It shall be lawful for the Supreme Court to make any general orders respecting any application to the Supreme Court, or to the Judge thereof, under this Act. Until such orders are made, all applications to the Court shall be by petition, and the present procedure shall apply to all proceedings upon such petitions, and also to all proceedings at Chambers under this Act, except so far as such procedure may be varied by any direction of the Court or Judge.

Change of
Administra-
tor-General,
and vesting
of estates,
and contin-
uing of
proceedings
thereon.

45. No change of the person holding the office of Administrator-General shall affect any estate or trust vested in or administered by the Administrator-General, but such estates and trusts shall vest in the succeeding Administrator-General, whether appointed temporarily or permanently, in the same way, and to the same extent, that they vested in the former Administrator-General. Such succeeding Administrator-General shall hold in all respects the same position

with regard to such estates and trusts as the former Administrator-General held. No proceedings, legal or other, pending on a change of the person holding the office of Administrator-General, shall be affected in any way by such change, but such proceedings may be continued by and against the succeeding Administrator-General, whether appointed temporarily or permanently, as they might have been continued by and against the former Administrator-General, without suggestion, revival or other similar proceeding.

46. Estates and trusts under the management of or vested in the Administrator-General, or which the Administrator-General is entitled to administer, or to have vested in him, shall not be administered by the Supreme Court, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that such estate or trust cannot be properly administered by the Administrator-General, and the Supreme Court shall not have any power to substitute any person for the Administrator-General to perform the duties with regard to any estate or trust vested in or administered by the Administrator-General.

Administering by the Court of estates, etc., vested in him.

47. All applications that may be made to, and whatever may be done by, the Supreme Court under this Act may be made to, and may be done by, a Judge of the Court in Chambers, who, in any proceeding under this Act shall have the same powers and jurisdiction as the Court.

Powers of Judge in Chambers.

48.—(1) The Administrator-General shall be entitled to a commission of six *per centum* on all payments made by him in respect of debts, liabilities, cost of management, and other similar charges, and on all payments in respect of dividends, interests, rents, or other produce, or receipts of any estate or trust, and also on all property, real and personal, conveyed, assigned, or distributed by him, includ-

Remuneration of Administrator-General, by commission.