

thereon, he shall forfeit and pay to the estate to which such interest appertains, a sum equal to three times the amount of such interest. And at every meeting of creditors, the Trustee shall produce a bank pass-book showing the amount of deposits made for the estate, the dates at which such deposits have been made, the amounts withdrawn and the date of such withdrawal, of which production mention shall be made in the minutes of such meeting, and the absence of such mention shall be *prima facie* evidence that it was not produced thereat. The Trustee shall also produce such pass-book whenever so ordered by the Judge at the request of the Inspectors, or of a creditor, or on his refusal to do so he shall be treated as being in contempt of Court. And if he shall make or cause to be made any false entry in such pass-book with a view to deceive the Inspectors, creditors or Judge, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court before which he shall be convicted, to punishment by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to any greater punishment attached to the offence by any Statute.

29. Upon the death of a Trustee or upon his removal from office, the estate shall remain under the control of the Judge until the appointment of another Trustee, whereupon the estate shall become vested in such other Trustee.—And upon the death of a Guardian, the Judge, on petition of any creditor, shall order another Guardian or person to take charge of the estate, who shall hold it and perform all the duties of Guardian until a Trustee is appointed.

30. After the declaration of a final dividend, or if after using due diligence the Trustee has been unable to realize any assets to be divided, the Trustee shall prepare his final account, and present a petition to the Registrar for his discharge, after giving notice of such petition to the debtor, and also to the Inspectors, if any have been appointed, and to the creditors by circular, and he shall produce and file with such petition a bank certificate of the deposit of any dividend remaining unclaimed, and of any balance in his hands, also a statement under oath, showing the nominal and estimated value of the assets of the debtor, the amount of claims proved, dividing them into ordinary, privileged or secured and hypothecary claims, the amount of dividends paid to the creditors of the estate, and the entire expense of winding up the same. And the Registrar, after causing the account to be audited by the Inspectors, or by some creditor or creditors named by him for the purpose, and after hearing the parties, may grant conditionally, or unconditionally, the prayer of such petition, or may refuse it. And any Trustee who neglects to present such a petition within one month after he shall have been required so to do by the Inspectors or by any creditor of the estate, after the declaration of a final dividend, or after it