

25. Relations descending shall be preferred to relations ascending in the collateral line; that is to say, (for example) a nephew shall be preferred to an uncle.

26. None shall be preferred in the ascending line beyond a father or mother, or in the descending line below a grandchild.

27. A feme sole shall be preferred to a married woman in equal degree.

28. Where a female is entitled, administration may be granted to her and her husband, provided he be capable.

29. Relations on the side of the father shall be preferred to relations on the side of the mother in equal degree.

30. If there be no relations, administration shall be granted to the largest creditor applying for the same.

31. If there shall be neither husband, nor wife, nor child, nor grandchild, nor father, nor brother, nor sister, nor mother, or if these be incapable, or decline, or refuse to appear on proper summons or notice, or if other relations and creditors shall neglect to apply, administration may be granted at the discretion of the court.

32. If the intestate be a married woman, it shall not be necessary for her husband to take out administration, but all her *choses in action* shall devolve on her husband, in the same manner as if he had taken out such administration; *Provided*, that if he shall not in his lifetime reduce the said *choses in action* into possession, or obtain judgment thereon, the said *choses in action* shall devolve on her representatives, and administration may be granted accordingly.

33. It shall not be necessary to give notice to a party entitled to administration if he be out of the State, nor shall it be necessary to summon or notify collateral relations more remote than brothers and sisters of the intestate, in order to exclude them from the administration; and no relations, except a widow, child, grandchild, father, brother, sister or mother, shall be considered as entitled, unless they shall apply for the same.