

real in which such infant has any estate, interest, trust or property or benefit, for other real estate or chattels real, or interest, trust or property therein; and the court, in decreeing such exchange, may not require equality or sameness in the quantity or character of the estate or interests, and the court may appoint trustees to execute the deeds necessary to carry such exchange into effect.

1904, art. 16, sec. 62. 1888, art. 16, sec. 57. 1860, art. 16, sec. 45. 1816, ch. 154, secs. 5, 6, 7. 1886, ch. 281. 1890, ch. 18.

66. When the real estate or leasehold property of an infant or in which an infant is interested has been, or may hereafter be, sold upon the application of his guardian or *prochein ami*, or by virtue of or under a decree of court, in a case to which such infant is a party, or by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage upon such real estate or leasehold property, the court decreeing or ratifying such sale may, upon the application of the person making such sale, or upon the petition of the guardian of such infant, order and direct the money arising from such sale to which such infant shall be entitled to be paid to the guardian of such infant, upon the filing in said court of a certificate from the register of wills of the county or city in which letters of guardianship have been granted, that the guardian of such infant has filed in the orphans' court of the county or city, granting letters of guardianship, a bond, which bond shall be in the judgment of the court making such decree, order or direction, in an amount and with security sufficient to protect such infant in the premises.

This and the three following sections held to apply where a decree was passed prior to the adoption of the code of 1860, but the sale took place thereafter. These sections as they stood prior to the code of 1860, discussed. *Gill v. Wells*, 59 Md. 499. And see *Roche v. Waters*, 72 Md. 270.

This section referred to in determining that a guardian who invests money belonging to his ward without first getting an order of the orphans' court, is responsible for ensuing loss. *Carlyle v. Carlyle*, 10 Md. 445.

For cases involving this section as it stood prior to the act of 1890, ch. 18, see *Bernard v. Equitable Trust Co.*, 80 Md. 124; *Benson v. Benson*, 70 Md. 257; *Gill v. Wells*, 59 Md. 500; *Clay v. Brittingham*, 34 Md. 676.

This section referred to in construing section 58—see notes thereto. *Mumma v. Brinton*, 77 Md. 200.

See notes to sec. 57.

See art. 93, sec. 172.

Ibid. sec. 63. 1888, art. 16, sec. 58. 1860, art. 16, sec. 46. 1816, ch. 154, sec. 8.

67. No part of the principal arising from such sale of any real estate shall be applied to the maintenance of any infant, unless the court shall consider it necessary and order the same to be done.

This section referred to in dealing with the proceeds of a sale of infants' lands. *Tilly v. Tilly*, 2 Bl. 444.

See sec. 98 and notes to sections 57 and 66

See art. 93, sec. 165.

Ibid. sec. 64. 1888, art. 16, sec. 59. 1860, art. 16, sec. 47. 1816, ch. 154, sec. 13. 1831, ch. 311, sec. 9.

68. Where an infant is seized of a reversion dependent upon a life estate, the court may, with the assent of the tenant for life, decree a