Held a valid bequest, and one which could not be objected to on the ground of indefiniteness.

Anderson v. Kilborn, 385.

11. The testator having been interested in having a place of worship, of which he was a deacon, completed, told the building committee to collect all they could from the other members, and that he would see the building paid for; and the committee, relying on this assurance, completed the edifice, and incurred liability for the expense, and were out of pocket a considerable amount.

Held, that the executors were at liberty to discharge this sum out of their testator's estate. *Ib.*

12. A testator devised his lands, charged with payment of debts, to his wife for life, and in the event of her death or marriage, to his children, "to be held for them until they come of age by the executors hereinafter named, to be applied for their use and benefit in the way and manner as the said executors shall see best and when the above children shall come of age the residue of the above property shall be given to the children in equal shares." The executors were not expressly authorized to sell, but the testator had directed that his wife should not have power to dispose of any part of the property without the consent of his executors.

Held (1), that the necessary implication from these words was, that she had power to sell with their assent: and the executors and executrix,—the widow,— having sold the real estate and applied a large portion of the proceeds in the support and maintenance of the children:

Held (2), that the sale was valid, and that the executors were entitled to be allowed the amount so expended for maintenance, which was moderate, in passing their accounts in the Master's office: and *semble*, that the fact of the debts having been charged on the lands, implied a power in the executors to sell.

Grummet v. Grummet, 400.

13. Where an estate consisted in large part of personalty, and by the will of the testator the whole was to be divided among his children on the youngest attaining twenty-one, all of whom took vested interests on their attaining majority, and in the event of the death of any before the period of distribution, leaving issue, the share of the one so dying was to go to his children, share and share alike:

Held, that until the youngest child attained twenty-one, the adult parties were not entitled to call for a partition or distribution of the property.

Murphy v. Mason, 405.

14. A testator devised all his estate, real and personal, to his wife for life, and after her death the real estate was to be equally