

provision made for her by the will; but that she was put to her election.

McGregor v. McGregor, 450.

10. A testator devised his estate to trustees to invest for the benefit of his wife and children, and to give to each child on attaining 21 a sum of \$1,000; and further directed that when his youngest child should attain the age of 21 years the trustees were to invest a sufficient sum to yield to his widow \$400 a year; and all the rest and residue of his real and personal estate remaining after investing such sum to be equally divided among his children, share and share alike.

Held, that each child on attaining 21 took a vested interest in the residue of the estate.

Murphy v. Murphy, 575.

See also "Testamentary Capacity."

WILL, IRREVOCABLE

See "Irrevocable Will."

WILLS ACT OF 1868.

The fifth section of the Wills Act of 1868, which provides that no will shall be revoked otherwise than by "another will or codicil executed according to law, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same, and executed in the manner in which a will is by law required to be executed," means a will, codicil or other writing executed with the same formalities as are required in the case of the will or codicil which it purports to revoke.

In re Trusts of Will of Anne Parker, 389.