

be two wills, one of the property abroad, and the other of the property here, but that course is not recommended, if it can be avoided, as it may lead to difficulties. It is hardly necessary to point out that, if two wills are resorted to, care must be taken that their provisions are not cumulative, unless of course so intended. In simple cases it is thought that it is better to include the property abroad in the devise of the property in England, and to insert power to the trustees or executors in England to appoint agents to act with regard to the property abroad: (see forms for that purpose in Key and Elphinstone's *Precedents*, 10th ed. vol. 2, p. 931).—*Law Times*.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR WILLS.

How far a solicitor, when taking instructions for a will, should make suggestions to a testator as to the mode of disposing of his property is a question not free from difficulty. Testators are apt to resent any interference with their testamentary intentions. As, however, but few laymen can know enough of the technicalities of English law to keep them straight in the matter of will-making, it is submitted that a solicitor is quite justified in pointing out to a testator the possible effect of his dispositions in certain contingencies which may not have occurred to him; and if any of such dispositions infringe any rule of law, of course it must be pointed out to him. There are three obvious points on which testators may unintentionally go wrong. Owing to the doctrine of *ademption*, that is, the rule that a specific gift is adeemed, or revoked, if at the testator's death the thing given has been destroyed by the act of God, or converted into something else by the act of the testator, or by duly constituted authority: (Theobald on Wills, 7th ed., p 164). This not infrequently happens with regard to bequests of stocks, shares, and securities which are changed in the lifetime of the testator, after the date of his will. It is not possible to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to what amount of change is necessary to cause *ademption*. If, therefore, a testator intends to benefit a legatee by bequeathing to him stocks, shares, or securities of a particular denomination, held by the testator, he should consider the possibility of the same being adeemed, and, if so minded, he should provide against it by substituting in that event a general legacy for a specific one. Another point upon which testators require guidance is as to income during the first year after their death. As a rule, legacies do not carry interest till the expiration of one year after the death of the testator; and in the case of gifts of residue the income of it is not likely to be available for some