cease, or in the event of her marrying again, then from and after such second marriage, I will and devise the same unto my son, who shall be named by my said wife by deed, under her hand and seal, and to his heirs and assigns, forever." The widow married again, without having executed the power.

Held, that there being no specific limitation as to time, the whole period of the life of the donee was allowed for the execution of the power, and it did not cease upon her second marriage.

Quære, whether she should exercise it till after her second marriage.

The testator also devised certain lands to his widow, to have and to hold the same for the following uses: "To sell and dispose of the same as she should think proper and right, and the moneys thereupon coming and arising to use and apply for the payment of my just debts, and for the maintenance of herself and my minor children, and the education of such children as she may see to be fit and necessary;" and he authorized his wife to convey the said lands in fee simple to the purchasers, and directed that in the event of any of the said lands remaining unsold at the time when his youngest surviving child should attain 21, then the above devises and powers should cease, and the lands be subject to the trusts of his will previously declared, under which the lands were ultimately to be divided among his children.

The testator was twice married.

Held, that the children and grandchildren of the testator's first marriage had no right to demand an account of the lands sold under the above provisions, or investigate the amount used for maintenance.

Semble, that the widow took absolutely the balance of the proceeds of sale not required for debts.

In the case of separate devises, though the wife may be barred of her dower in one, she is not therefore barred of her dower in the others. *Cowan* v. *Besserer et al.*, 624.

7. *Will—Construction of—Devise to Sisters of Charity—Statutes of Mortmain—Pedigree—Evidence.*]—A testator devised lands to K., in trust to sell and pay the proceeds "to the Sisters of Charity of Hamilton, to be their property absolutely." There were also bequests to K. of money, to pay the same to the St. Mary's Hospital, an Orphan Asylum and a Convent. No evidence was given to show who the Sisters of Charity were. In an action to recover the land brought by the heirs at law of the testator.

Held, that a corporate capacity could not be imputed to the Sisters of Charity, in order to destroy the gift to them under the Statutes of Mortmain, and that the devise might be supported as a gift to the individuals who, at the time of the testator's death, filled the character of Sisters of Charity.

Declarations made by the deceased mother of the plaintiff, in the hearing of the plaintiff and of the plaintiff's son, as to the marriage of the plaintiff's parents, received in evidence to prove the plaintiff's pedigree. *Walker* v. *Murray*, 638.

8. *Will—Construction—Married woman—Statute of Distribution—R. S. O., ch. 125, sec. 25.*]—A. died leaving two sons and two daughters, and by her will directed that her property should be invested until C., her eldest son, should attain twenty-one, when it was to be divided into four equal shares, and he was to get the income of one share until he attained thirty, when he was to get his share out and out. The other three shares were to