

her as a legacy. Neither can she dispose by will of the profit or fruit of the chattels she had as executrix, for the same reason, such as calves, lambs, &c.

It is said in Str. 891, that the *general* consent of the husband doth not seem sufficient, but he should consent to the *particular* will.

Where a married woman by settlement before marriage has a power to make a will of land, or chattels, or by the appointment of another, her will made in pursuance of such power, or appointment is good. 3 T. A. 711.

If two wills be found, making different dispositions of the estate, and it should not appear which was the latter, both are void; not so of codicils, in which if the same thing be given differently, the persons named will divide the thing given. Swin. 15.

Two wills of one date are both void.

A man made his wife executrix, and residuary legatee—she died in his life time—by nuncupative codicil he bequeathed to another, what he had given to her, and good; for this did not alter the written will, the operation of it being determined by her death. Raym. 334.