

248.

This section referred to in sustaining power of chancellor to require trustee to sell in foreclosure proceedings to give second bond under art. 66, sec. 7, when first bond is inadequate. *Assurance Corp. v. State*, 163 Md. 126.

249.

Cited but not construed in *Assurance Corp. v. State*, 163 Md. 126.

250.

Penalty of bond should be inserted upon remand of case. *Kramme v. Mewshaw*, 147 Md. 553.

252.

Secs. 252-258 cited but not construed in *Art Students' League of N. Y. v. Hinkley*, 31 Fed. (2nd), 472.

258.

Secs. 252-258 cited but not construed in *Art Students' League of N. Y. v. Hinkley*, 31 Fed. (2nd), 472.

260.

Secs. 260 and 261 relate to retirement of trustee of continuing trust and not discharge of trustee from trust that is ended. *Chapman v. Balto. Tr. Co.*, Daily Record, March 4, 1935.

261.

See notes to sec. 260.

266.

This section referred to in construing art. 21, sec. 95. *McCrorry Stores v. Bennett*, 159 Md. 572.

267.

Co-executors are in law one individual person; the acts of one relative to administration are acts of all, and possession of one is possession of all. Powers and duties of executors which remain unexecuted and unfulfilled pass to surviving executor. Rights of surviving executor against executor of his co-executor. *Crothers v. Crothers*, 121 Md. 118.

See notes to art. 93, sec. 11.

Art. 93, sec. 305, which was identical with this section, has been repealed.

1929, ch. 501.

267A. Whenever in any will, deed or other instrument executed after July 1, 1929, real or personal property is given to a trustee with or without a personal or discretionary power of sale or investment of any assets of the trust estate, any person having under the will, deed or other instrument an interest in the trust estate shall be entitled to have the trust estate administered under the supervision of a court of equity, and may apply to the court to assume jurisdiction thereof, and the court shall thereupon assume jurisdiction over the entire trust estate or such part thereof as it may deem proper, unless a contrary intention be expressly stated in the instrument creating the trust; and the court may thereafter, if it deems proper, require that all persons interested be made parties to the proceeding.

Cited but not construed in *Chapman v. Balto. Tr. Co.*, Daily Record, March 4, 1935.