

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. 13.

See art. 93, sec. 309.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 267A. 1929, ch. 501.

277. 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.*, 168 Md. 256.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 268. 1920, ch. 228, sec. 251A.

278. Any trustee, executor, administrator or other fiduciary, desiring to compromise or settle any claim or matter in dispute against or in favor of, or relating to, the estate or property in his, her or its charge, or to which he, she or it may have any claim or title in any of said capacities, may submit such proposed compromise or settlement to a court of equity jurisdiction for its ratification or approval; and the court shall have power to authorize or ratify the same in such manner, and upon such terms or with such modifications as the court may deem proper. Such submission may be made either by petition or report in any cause in which the court may have already assumed jurisdiction over the administration of such trusts or estate, or in which such fiduciary may have been appointed; or may be made by original bill or petition. The court, if it deems it proper, may require that any person or persons interested in the trust or estate be made parties to such petition or report.

See art. 93, sec. 271, and notes.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 268A. 1931, ch. 453.

279. Court of Equity within this State shall have full jurisdiction to enforce trusts for charitable purposes, upon suit of the State by the Attorney General or upon the suit of any person or persons having an interest in the enforcement thereof; and as to all trusts hereafter created for charitable purposes, whether by gift, deed, will or other form of settlement, and whether the subject thereof be real or personal property, it shall be no objection to the validity or enforceability of such trusts or of such gift, deed, bequest, devise, etc., that the beneficiaries of such trust, constitute an indefinite class or that such trusts or the limitations under such settlement are limited to extend for a perpetual or indefinite period. "Charitable purposes" under this section shall include all such purposes as are within either the spirit or letter of the Statute of 43 Elizabeth Ch. 4 (1601), commonly known as the statute of charitable uses.

A will providing for "home for unfortunate girls" held valid, being sufficiently definite to enable court to determine girls who would be entitled to admission. *Second Nat. Bank v. Bank*, 171 Md. 547.