

Wills & Estates
Fall Term 2022

Lecture Notes – No. 7

VI. WILL-MAKING

D. TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY

- Testamentary capacity is not age-dependant. Here the law looks to the circumstances and evidence to prove that the deceased was capable of the rational thought required to make a Will.
- The Will itself need not reflect rational decision-making. The testator or testatrix can act whimsically aside from restrictions of testamentary freedom either agreed-to *inter vivos* (e.g. provision of a gift to a former spouse as agreed-to in a separation agreement and chargeable against the estate if not honoured) or that arise by statute (dependants' relief claims) – but must do so where he or she was mentally competent.
- Testamentary capacity is a question of fact, which is presumed upon a duly-executed Will being proven. Where the testator made a Will that meets formalities requirements, it is presumed that the testator knew and approved of the contents, and, had the necessary testamentary capacity to make the Will. Where there is evidence that the Will was made in 'suspicious circumstances' (in respect of the preparation of the Will, or the testator's mental capacity, or the presence of coercion or fraud), the presumption is spent and the party propounding the Will must prove testamentary capacity and knowledge of the contents of the will on the normal civil standard; ***Vout v Hay* [1995] 2 SCR 876, para. 27; cb, p.238.**
- Testamentary capacity means that the testator or testatrix is of 'sound mind, memory and understanding' when the Will was made in the sense that he or she: (1) understands the nature and effect of a Will I; (2) recollects the nature and extent of his or her property; (3) understands the extent of what he or she is giving under the Will; (4) remembers the people he or she might be expected to benefit under his or her Will; and, (5) understands the nature of the claims that may be made by persons he or she is excluding under the Will; see *Re Martin*, [1965] S.C.R. 757.
- Many of the principles set out in the older cases were developed at a time when psychiatric science was unknown or immature. Now expert evidence of the deceased's capacity are the best evidence and the Court will resist reliance on broad presumptions respecting incapacity developed in the older cases. Thus, for example, the totality of the evidence might establish that the deceased was 'a cranky, garrulous, crotchety, somewhat eccentric old man... suffering from mild cognitive impairment and a slight deterioration in mental acuity... [but] He was not mentally ill..." sufficient to make him incapable of making a Will; see *Royal Trust Corp. of Canada v. Saunders* [2006] O.J. No. 2291 (Sup. Ct.), para. 87. One might wish to

obtain a mental status assessment by a certified capacity assessor under the Substitute Decisions Act 2002. The Capacity Assessment Office within the Ministry of the Attorney General makes available current guidelines, forms, and lists of approved assessors.

- It is mandatory that the solicitor drawing the Will inquire into testamentary capacity to ensure validity of the Will and as a matter of professional competence. In *Hall v. Bennett Estate* (2003), 64 O.R. (3d) 191 (C.A.), Charron JA held:

24 For a useful review of cases that have considered the solicitor's duty to ascertain and substantiate testamentary capacity, see the article written by M.M. Litman & G.B. Robertson on "Solicitor's Liability for Failure to Substantiate Testamentary Capacity" (1984), 62 Can. Bar Rev. 457. The authors note how courts have stressed the particular importance of the solicitor's duty in cases of suspicious circumstances. They state the following, at p. 470:

The solicitor's duty to substantiate capacity is particularly important in cases of suspicious circumstances. By suspicious circumstances is meant any circumstances surrounding the execution or preparation of a will which individually or cumulatively cast doubt upon the testator's capacity to make a will or his knowledge and approval of the will's contents. Suspicious circumstances are innumerable in form and cannot be listed comprehensively.

25 The authors conclude their review of cases of suspicious circumstances by saying, at p. 474:

'In the context of testamentary capacity cases, serious illness in a testator, especially where the testator is elderly and his illness is capable of affecting his mental state, is one of the most extreme of suspicious circumstances. Few other circumstances demand of the solicitor greater care and caution.'

26 The authors then identify solicitors' common errors that have been either the subject of criticism by the courts or the basis of liability for professional negligence in the preparation of a will. These include:

- the failure to obtain a mental status examination,
- the failure to interview the client in sufficient depth,
- the failure to properly record or maintain notes,
- the failure to ascertain the existence of suspicious circumstances,
- the failure to react properly to the existence of suspicious circumstances,

- the failure to provide proper interview conditions (e.g., the failure to exclude the presence of an interested party),
- the existence of an improper relationship between the solicitor and the client (e.g., preparing a will for a relative), and
- failing to take steps to test for capacity.

The Will must be the product of a person having the capacity to understand the nature of the act of making a will and its effects, and, have knowledge of the contents of the will and approve those contents. Failure to have knowledge of, and give approval to, the will or its individual provisions will render the will ineffective in whole or in part.

The classic statement in respect of testamentary capacity is set out in *Harrison v. Rowan* 11 Fed. Cas. 658, 663 (C.C.D.N.J. 1820) in a jury charge on the point by Washington Circ J:

As to the testator's capacity, he must, in the language of the law, have a sound and disposing mind and memory. In other words, he ought to be capable of making his will with an understanding of the nature of the business in which he is engaged, a recollection of the property he means to dispose of, of the persons who are the objects of his bounty, and the manner in which it is to be distributed between them. It is not necessary that he should view his will with the eye of a lawyer, and comprehend its provisions in their legal form. It is sufficient if he has such a mind and memory as will enable him to understand the elements of which it is composed, and the disposition of his property in its simple forms. In deciding upon the capacity of the testator to make his will, it is the soundness of the mind, and not the particular state of the bodily health, that is to be attended to; the latter may be in a state of extreme imbecility, and yet he may possess sufficient understanding to direct how his property shall be disposed of; his capacity may be perfect to dispose of his property by will, and yet very inadequate to the management of other business, as, for instance, to make contracts for the purchase or sale of property.

This statement was cited with approval in **Banks v. Goodfellow [1870] 5 Q.B. 549; cb, p.212**, (which is usually cited for the passage set out above). Here the testator was subject to delusions (and had been hospitalised due to his mental illness). There was evidence that the testator was somewhat lucid at times and could do some of his own business, but the evidence was quite consistent with insanity. The *Banks* case is striking for its support of a broad vision of testamentary freedom, which must be exercised by a rational will unaffected by 'general insanity' or 'insane delusions' in respect of the ability to comprehend the nature of the act of making the will and its effects. **The test of a sound and disposing mind and memory is certainly good law in Ontario; e.g. Re Schwartz [1970] 2 O.R. 61, 78 (C.A.).**

**Leger v Poirier
[1944] SCR 152; cb, p.218**

The testatrix was kept isolated by her son, who influenced her decision-making. Evidence was lead at trial in respect of the testatrix's memory and possible senile dementia at the time that the Will was made; she suffered experienced a rapid deterioration in her health, memory

and mental functioning less than two months prior to the will being made. Rand J held in respect of the test:

Now, in the majority judgment below, it is clear that both Baxter C.J. and Grimmer J. were powerfully influenced by the view that a pronouncement against the will necessarily involved a reflection upon the integrity of Robichaud, which was repelled by both his standing as a solicitor and the finding of the trial judge. But there is no doubt whatever that we may have testamentary incapacity accompanied by a deceptive ability to answer questions of ordinary and usual matters: that is, the mind may be incapable of carrying apprehension beyond a limited range of familiar and suggested topics. A "disposing mind and memory" is one able to comprehend, of its own initiative and volition, the essential elements of will-making, property, objects, just claims to consideration, revocation of existing dispositions, and the like; this has been recognized in many cases:

Marsh v. Tyrrell and Harding (1828) 2 Hagg. Ecc. R. 84, at 122:

It is a great but not an uncommon error to suppose that because a person can understand a question put to him, and can give a rational answer to such question, he is of perfect, sound mind, and is capable of making a will for any purpose whatever; whereas the rule of law, and it is the rule of common sense, is far otherwise: the competency of the mind must be judged of by the nature of the act to be done, and from a consideration of all the circumstances of the case.

Quoting from the *Marquess of Winchester's Case* 6 Coke's Rep. 23, Sir John Nicholl adds:

By the law it is not sufficient that the testator be of memory, when he makes his will, to answer familiar and usual questions, but he ought to have a disposing memory so as to be able to make a disposition of his estate with understanding and reason.

Murphy v. Lamphier (1914) 31 Ont. L.R. 287, at 308:

Again the words of Sir John Nicholl are apposite: "To support a paper thus revoking and altering this will and substituting a disposition quite different from and the very opposite to it, would require the clearest and most indisputable evidence": *Dodge v. Meach* (1828) 1 Hagg. Ecc. 612, 617.

Menzies v. White [(1862) 9 Gr. 574:

Merely to be able to make rational responses is not enough, nor to repeat a tutored formula of simple terms. There must be a power to hold the essential field of the mind in some degree of appreciation as a whole, and this I am satisfied was not present here.

Delusions: a delusion is a belief in a state of facts which no rational person would believe. The testatrix may be mentally ill causing her to hear voices from her deceased spouse's

grave, and might even have been held incapable of managing his or her affairs by such a disease. This itself does not mean that he or she was incapable of making a Will; **O'Neil v Royal Trust Co. [1946] SCR 622; cb, p.225**. In this case, the testatrix had changed her will when hospitalized and suffering from delusions and was declared incompetent in respect of her financial affairs.

RELEVANT DATE OF CAPACITY

The usual date that capacity is required is the date of the execution of the will. Thus, lucidity at the time of execution notwithstanding mental illness, delusions, etc. will allow the will to be regarded as valid.

There is an exception. A will is also valid if the testator is competent when he or she instructs the solicitor drawing the will, and, is capable of knowing that the will that is being executed is a will and is made in accordance with earlier instructions and gives assent to the making of the will.

Re Bradshaw Estate (1988), 30 ETR 276 (NBPC); cb, p.248

The testator signed a codicil but was so ill that he signed with a few strokes of his pen rather than signing the will; he died that same day. The solicitor who drew the will had been instructed two weeks prior by the testator, to the effect that the codicil to the will was necessary to set out gifts to two friends. The testator was 96 years old at his death. Jones J held:

Testamentary capacity has been referred to as "a disposing mind and memory". In the case of *Leger v. Poirier* [1944] 3 D.L.R. 1 at pp. 11-12 Rand, J. stated as follows:

A "disposing mind and memory" is one able to comprehend, of its own initiative and volition, the essential elements of will making, property, objects, just claims to consideration, revocation of existing dispositions, and the like: this has been recognized in many cases.

On the evidence before me I am satisfied that certainly at the time Mr. Bradshaw gave instructions with respect to the final codicil that he had a disposing mind and memory sufficient to take in the necessary elements referred to above. In fact while it is clear that Mr. Bradshaw was very frail on April 15, 1988 the evidence given indicates that his mind was alert and that he had testamentary capacity at that time. He certainly understood what he was doing. There is authority to the effect that the capacity of a person at the time of execution of a will need only go to the extent of his understanding of what he is doing and that he is completing that which he has previously instructed... *Feeney The Canadian Law of Wills*, third edition, Volume 1, page 39:

The relevant time for having capacity to make a will is when instructions are given. If a person has capacity then, he may make a good will later, so long

as he knows that he is executing a will for which he has previously given instructions and is physically capable of showing his assent thereto. See also *Parker v. Felgate* (1883), 8 P.D. 171.

I am satisfied that the testator had the requisite testamentary capacity both at the time that he gave Mr. O'Connell the original instructions with respect to the codicil of April 1988 and at the time it was presented to him for signature.

E. KNOWLEDGE AND APPROVAL

What of the significance of the testator or testatrix reading the Will, or having the Will read aloud to him or her, prior to execution? Some cases have seemingly attempted to elevate an evidential presumption of 'knowledge and approval' to a deemed conclusion.

In ***Guardhouse v Blackburn* (1866), [LR] 1 P&D 109** the Court held:

After much consideration, the following propositions commend themselves to the Court as rules which, since the statute, ought to govern its action in respect of a duly executed paper:- First, that before a paper so executed is entitled to probate, the Court must be satisfied that the testator knew and approved of the contents at the time he signed it. Secondly, that except in certain cases, where suspicion attaches to the document, the fact of the testator's execution is sufficient proof that he knew and approved the contents. Thirdly, that although the testator knew and approved the contents, the paper may still be rejected, on proof establishing, beyond all possibility of mistake, that he did not intend the paper to operate as a will. Fourthly, that although the testator did know and approve the contents, the paper may be refused probate, if it be proved that any fraud has been purposely practised on the testator in obtaining his execution thereof. Fifthly, that subject to this last preceding proposition, **the fact that the will has been duly read over to a capable testator on the occasion of its execution, or that its contents have been brought to his notice in any other way, should, when coupled with his execution thereof, be held conclusive evidence that he approved as well as knew the contents thereof.** Sixthly, that the above rules apply equally to a portion of the will as to the whole.

This strict form of the rule (that the reading of the Will is conclusive proof of knowledge and approval) was never really as strict as the dicta above suggest. Thus, in *Fulton v Andrew* (1875), LR 7 HL 448, the House of Lords held that evidence could still be admitted on the point. **The modern practice is to regard the reading of the will as presumptive proof but not conclusive proof that the testator knew and approved the contents of the will.**

Garwood v. Garwood 2017 MBCA 67 (Manitoba C.A.)

What is required of the solicitor who drafts a Will for a visually impaired solicitor and supervises its execution? "[P]roof of a verbatim reading of a Will is not a prerequisite to

establishing knowledge and approval. In many cases, it will be sufficient to show that the lawyer summarized and explained the contents of the Will to the testator prior to execution. Ultimately, it is a question of fact as to whether the particular words in question were brought to the attention of the testator and adopted by him as his words.”

F. UNDUE INFLUENCE AND FRAUD

Undue influence is an important equitable doctrine that applies to testamentary instruments as well as to *inter vivos* transactions such as gifts and contracts. In the testamentary context, undue influence is not presumed (based on the power differential inherent in the nature of the relationship between the parties); **actual undue influence must be proven on the normal civil standard.**

Thus, where it is proven that the testator made the Will, or certain dispositions in the Will, and acted based coercion, threats, or exploitation of special vulnerabilities, the Will or disposition, as the case may be, will be set aside.

It has been said that ‘**undue influence is only one of the instances of fraud**’; *Symons v Williams* (1875), 1 VLR (Eq) 199, 206 (Vict Ct Eq). While courts of equity and law have for some time had concurrent jurisdiction to deal with actual fraud in the sense of dishonest acts, the equitable jurisdiction pre-dates the common law jurisdiction (for example, in the form of the action of deceit) and is a wider concept. The concept of *equitable fraud* or *constructive fraud* allowed a court of equity to relieve against an act that was neither intended as dishonest or committed recklessly. Lord Haldane LC said in *Nocton v Lord Ashburton* [1914] AC 932, 954 (HL):

... it is a mistake to suppose that an actual intention to cheat must always be proved. A man may misconceive the extent of the obligation which a court of Equity imposes upon him. His fault is that he has violated however innocently because of his ignorance, an obligation which he must be taken by the court to have known, and his conduct has in that sense always been called fraudulent...

The concept of equitable fraud is rooted in a pragmatic view of equity as being able to respond to an infinite variety of offensive acts and has accordingly been left as a fluid rather than rigidly defined concept as a matter of judicial policy. Lord Macnaghten once said that ‘[f]raud is infinite in variety; sometimes it is audacious and unblushing; sometimes it pays a sort of homage to virtue, and then it is modest and retiring; it would be honesty itself if it could only afford it;’ *Reddaway v Banham* [1896] AC 199, 221 (HL).

Undue influence reflects the law’s general distrust of gifting in suspicious circumstances. Wilson J once said that ‘it seems to make sense that the process leading up to the gifting should be subject to judicial scrutiny because there is something so completely repugnant about the judicial enforcement of coerced or fraudulently induced generosity;’ *Geffen v. Goodman Estate*, [1991] 2 SCR 353, 376. In this case, the Supreme Court of Canada reviewed the operation of the *presumption of undue influence* in the context of an Alberta case respecting a mentally ill woman who conveyed property in trust on certain terms. Though there were three concurring judgements in the case, the common theme that was adopted was that presumptive

undue influence continues to operate as a doctrine that seeks to protect a person who is vulnerable against manipulation. Thus it is the *potential for domination that inheres in the relationship gives rise to the operation of the presumption*, rather than the relationship per se, and such matters as the absence of independent legal advice in matters where the mental disability of a parent who is party to a transaction with a child has been isolated as particularly important in the past. This is a traditional view based on the special tenderness that the court may feel for an aged or infirm person. Please note that the presumption does not operate in a testamentary context.

Undue influence in the testamentary context connotes something akin to coercion and not merely persuasion or the ability to persuade. See the dicta in **Wingrove v. Wingrove (1885), 11 P.D. 81, 82 (Eng. Prob. Ct.);** **cb, 251** which is approved and seemingly applied in all the cases below:

We are all familiar with the use of the word "influence"; we may say that one person has an unbounded influence over another, and we speak of evil influences and good influences, but it is not because one person has unbounded influence over another that therefore when exercised, even though it may be very bad indeed, it is undue influence in the legal sense of the word. To give you some illustrations of what I mean, a young man may be caught in the toils of a harlot, who makes use of her influence to induce him to make a will in her favour, to the exclusion of his relatives. It is unfortunately quite natural that a man so entangled should yield to that influence and confer large bounties on the person with whom he has been brought into such relation; yet the law does not attempt to guard against these contingencies. A man may be the companion of another, may encourage him in evil courses, and so obtain what is called an undue influence over him, and the consequence may be a will made in his favour. But that again, shocking as it is, perhaps even worse than the other, will not amount to undue influence. **To be undue influence in the eyes of the law there must be -- to sum it up in a word -- coercion. It must not be a case in which a person has been induced by means such as I have suggested to you to come to a conclusion that he or she will make a will in a particular person's favour, because if the testator has only been persuaded or induced by considerations which you may condemn, really and truly to intend to give his property to another, though you may disapprove of the act, yet it is strictly legitimate in the sense of it being legal. It is only when the will of the person who becomes a testator is coerced into doing that which he or she does not desire to do, that it is undue influence.**

Re Marsh Estate
(1991), 41 ETR 225 (NSSC – AD); **cb, p.255**

Here the Will was held invalid seemingly out of deference to the trial judge's findings in circumstances where the testatrix felt compelled to leave a gift in the Will to her sister lest her brother-in-law cease to help her with her physical needs and in managing her financial affairs. Chipman JA (in an oral judgement) held:

In early November 1988, word reached Frank Fryer by way of Raymond McGill of the provision in Mrs. Marsh's will regarding her residence. He confronted her about it and, with her agreement, contacted the Royal Trust Corporation regarding a change in the will.

The record is silent as to whether Mrs. Marsh or Mr. Fryer informed the trust company of the desired change, but Jane Holmes, a barrister, received instructions from David Green of Royal Trust to prepare a codicil changing the devise of the home from the respondents to Hilda Fryer. Solicitor Holmes was asked to make sure that there was no undue influence involved, and she attended upon Mrs. Marsh, explained the effect of the codicil, and oversaw its execution. On that occasion, Mrs. Marsh told solicitor Holmes that her brother-in-law, Mr. Fryer, had been very good to her and had done her banking and come once a month for this purpose. Solicitor Holmes was satisfied that Mrs. Marsh had testamentary capacity. Solicitor Holmes was accompanied by her then articulated clerk, Elizabeth Whelton. Both Ms. Holmes and Ms. Whelton prepared memoranda of the meeting with Mrs. Marsh. Ms. Whelton made particular note of the fact that Mrs. Marsh had told them that she was making the change because her brother-in-law did so much for her.

Frank Fryer testified that on learning of the devise of the house to the respondents, he told Mrs. Marsh that he was not happy about it. He said that since she had left the property to the respondents she had better get the respondent Ronald Harris to make up a power of attorney and let him do the work that he, Fryer, had been doing, that she should let him go to City Hall and fight with them about her taxes, and fight with the federal government about her pensions and so forth. According to Mr. Fryer, she thereupon said that she needed him and could not do without him, that she had to have his services. She said she wished to change her will, whereupon Mr. Fryer contacted the trust company and left the matter in its hands.

Mr. Fryer was confronted with previous discovery examination wherein he said that if she wished Ronald Harris to inherit, that he should do the work, and that he, Mr. Fryer, would not be doing it. He denied having said that.

Judge Bateman found that there was testamentary capacity at the time of the execution of the codicil, but that the respondent Frank Fryer had exerted undue influence on the testatrix. The codicil was set aside.

The finding of testamentary capacity is not disputed, and there is no question as to the relevant principles governing undue influence as a ground for setting aside a testamentary devise. Influence, to be undue influence, must amount to coercion. What is coercion in any given case depends on the circumstances. The burden of establishing undue influence rests upon those who attack the impugned transaction. See *Wingrove v. Wingrove* (1885), 11 P.D. 81; *Re Harmes; Harmes and Custodian of Enemy Property v. Hinkson*, [1946] 2 W.W.R. 433, [1946] 3 D.L.R. 497 (P.C.). After expressing concern as to Frank Fryer's credibility, Judge Bateman said [at p. 232, 99 N.S.R. (2d)]: There is no question that Mr. Fryer exerted influence, nor any question that the exercising of that influence resulted in the change in bequest consistent

with Mr. Fryer's wishes. The question is whether the influence was undue in this case.

Mr. Fryer presents as a very opinionated, confident and outspoken man. He clearly felt that Reverend Harris had inappropriately procured the bequest and thus was justified in speaking strongly against it. Had he only spoken against the bequest to the Reverend Harris I would have had more difficulty in finding undue influence. On the facts before me, however, Mr. Fryer went farther than that. He implicitly, if not expressly, threatened to withdraw his assistance from Mrs. Marsh if the Will was not changed. In Mrs. Marsh's poor physical situation resulting in her complete dependence on Mr. Fryer for her business affairs and her minimal contact with other support systems, I find that the influence exercised by Mr. Fryer was undue, even accepting his version of the exchange between him and Mrs. Marsh.

Having reviewed the record, consisting of exhibits and the testimony of the witnesses, we are satisfied that there was no palpable error made by Judge Bateman in her finding that undue influence exerted by Frank Fryer brought about the execution of the codicil. This is so, even though her finding that Mr. Fryer gave specific instructions as to the change in the will is not supported by direct evidence. **The evidence, particularly that of Mr. McGill, Mr. Fryer, and Ms. Whelton supports the conclusion that the testatrix was dependent upon Frank Fryer, and that there was an implied, if not expressed threat by him to withdraw the assistance that he had been giving her. His testimony, as well as that of the other witnesses, must be considered in the context of an unwell, elderly lady who was dependent upon her brother-in-law for the assistance which he had been giving her. All the evidence supports the finding of a threat to withdraw assistance, which in the circumstances amounted to coercion.**

**Pascu v. Benke
2005 CanLII 1086 (Ont Sup Ct)**

Here the testator had 3 step-sons. He had a previous Will in favour of one of them (Kurt Benke) He had no 'relationship with the other two. The testator's wife died in 1997 and he met an older couple (Mr & Mrs Mechicis) with whom he became friendly – they were all of Romanian heritage and birth, and the couple was very helpful to the testator. A second Will was prepared in their favour in 2002. Day J held:

Undue influence is another ground which may be applied to invalidate a will. To constitute undue influence in the eyes of law, there must be *coercion*. The burden of proof of undue influence is on the attackers of the will to prove that the mind of the testator was overborne by the influence exerted by another person or persons such that there was no voluntary approval of the contents of the will. The burden is the civil burden on the balance of probabilities. Undue influence sufficient to invalidate a will extends a considerable distance beyond an exercise of significant influence or persuasion on a testator; as indicated above, coercion is required. Essentially, the testator must have been put in such a condition

of mind that if he could speak he would say, "This is not my wish, but I must do it." A testamentary disposition will not be set aside on the ground of undue influence unless it is established on a balance of probabilities that the influence imposed by some other person or persons on the deceased was so great and overpowering that the document reflects the will of the former and not that of the deceased testator. Further, it is not sufficient to simply establish that the benefiting party had the power to coerce the testator, it must be shown that the overbearing power was actually exercised and because of its exercise the will was made. References: Mackenzie, James in Feeney's Canadian Law of Wills, 4th ed. (Butterworths Canada Ltd., 2000), at paras. 3.1.3; 3.5; 3.6; 3.7 and 3.13; Mitchell v. Mitchell (2001), 57 O.R. (3d) 259 (Ont. S.C.J.); Banton v. Banton (1998), 164 D.L.R. (4th) 176 (Ont. Gen. Div.); and Vout v. Hay (1995), 7 E.T.R. (2d) 209 (S.C.C.).

Wingrove, supra, illustrates what the court means by coercion. Clearly, in the present facts, the Mechicis curried favour with Mr. Boghici. They succeeded in obtaining substantial financial favours from him during his lifetime and, in my view, succeeded in persuading him to leave his estate to them. It could well have been that he did not want them to know that his previous will was in favour of his stepson, Kurt, which, if so, would reinforce the conclusion that Mr. Boghici purposely refrained from advising Mr. Pascu of its existence at the time he gave instructions for the subject will.

Basically, Mr. Boghici used his estate to attract the help, comforts and tenderness of the Mechicis in his old age; he used it to influence their behaviour toward him and to obtain the support he wanted in his remaining years. **As the evidence indicates, this was consistent with his behaviour towards others; he offered up his estate to at least three other people in hopes of securing that same kind of support and comfort. Specifically, he named Kurt as beneficiary of his 1997 will presumably on the basis that Kurt would take care of him for the rest of his life. He asked Kurt's spouse, Bogda Detembel, to move in and then he would leave her his "testament". He offered his estate to Elizabeth Silva, a neighbour who looked after him following his wife's death, if she would come and live with him. Mr. Boghici offered another neighbour, Wytold Kowalski, his home if he would agree to take care of him.**

The deceased constantly undertook to offer his assets to those who would look after him. Without question, the Mechicis gave him more care and companionship than anyone else in his late years and he rewarded them. This is not to say that Kurt was anything less than completely dutiful to his stepfather, but he lived in Midland and did not have the capability of spending the amount of time with Mr. Boghici that the Mechicis were able to do.

The foregoing indicates the pattern followed by the deceased in offering his assets to those who cared for him. In terms of remembering the persons who might be expected to benefit under his will, I do not conclude that he had forgotten about Kurt. Rather, the indications are that he went with those who had been looking

after him most completely at the late part of his life. I would expect that Mr. Boghici's motivation was not so much to be good to those who were good to him, but rather to improve his own life.

In such circumstances, the Mechicis did not unduly influence Mr. Boghici to leave his estate to them in the sense that there is no evidence of coercion by them. It would appear that there is good evidence to indicate persuasion, but that is not sufficient to vitiate the will. It is only undue influence that will catch the interest of the court. As indicated above, it is clear in the case law that undue influence is more than just an influence or persuasion; it must amount to actual coercion. Therefore, the fact that the Mechicis were currying favour with the deceased in order to benefit from his will is of no consequence because it simply does not amount to coercion.

The case law also makes clear that the burden lies on Kurt Benke to prove on a balance of probabilities that Mr. and Mrs. Mechici unduly influenced the deceased to the point of coercion. I conclude there is no evidence of coercion and that there is, therefore, no undue influence.

In this case, the estate was offered rather than demanded but there still remains an issue as to undue influence and the propriety of demanding favours for care. Traditionally the law has not interfered in such circumstances and in that sense **Re Marsh** seems somewhat over-protective of the testatrix's estate.