

180, sec. 5, sub-secs. 7, 8, he could not, yet on the death of B. a new tenancy-at-will was created, and a new period commenced for the running of the statute, which had not at the time of action brought, continued long enough to give the plaintiff title by possession. *Re Defoe*, 623.

See MORTGAGE, 4.

LITIGATION.

Reckless.]—See ADMINISTRATION.

LOCAL COURTS.

See CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

Jurisdiction of.]—See CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

LOCATEE.

See ASSESSMENT AND TAXES.

LUNATIC.

Contract of lunatic—Validity of.]—The plaintiffs made certain necessary repairs upon the defendant's vessel. At the time the agreement for the repairs was made, one of the plaintiffs knew that the defendant was subject to insane delusions, believing that people were conspiring against him. He, however, superintended the repairs, and talked intelligently to the workmen; but some months after he became violent, and was confined in an asylum for the insane.

Held, that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover for the work done. *Robertson et al. v. Kelly*, 163.

MAGISTRATE.

Jurisdiction of.]—See TEMPERANCE ACT, 1878.—TRESPASS.

MANDAMUS.

See MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, 2.

MARRIED WOMAN.

See HUSBAND AND WIFE.

MARRIAGE.

During pregnancy—Cause of action.]—See SEDUCTION.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

See SHIPPING.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Contracts—Sub-contractor—Novation—Condition precedent—Architect's certificate.]—Where a contractor for the building of a house, made default in carrying on the work, and in consequence, the owner, acting under a clause in the contract to that effect, dismissed him, and agreed verbally with a sub-contractor, who had been employed by the contractor, that if the sub-contractor would go on and finish the work, he, the owner, would pay him:

Held, that the agreement with the sub-contractor was a new and inde-