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IF any one will search the old law lexicons, he will find many writs with names unknown to modern practitioners. That some of these writs should have been disused and dropped does not seem at all strange, but that the days of the Judicature Act and The Consolidated Rules should produce a new writ not known to our forefathers, and one that might be supposed to issue only after the object of it had passed away beyond the reach of sheriffs and bailiffs, does seem strange.

A sheriff of a neighbouring county lately advised the solicitors that he had duly executed the writ of *Requiescat in pace* placed in his hands. Whether the consequence of the sheriff's action was that another had to "join the majority," deponent sayeth not. The *other* name of the writ was *de nocumento amovendo*.

THE recent decision of the Chancellor in *Harrison v. Spencer*, 15 O. R. 692, brings out the fact that there is no statute in force in this Province which prevents a testator from tying up his property, subject to trusts, for accumulation for an indefinite time. This power, it may be remembered, having been exercised in a somewhat extraordinary way in England, many years ago, by a gentleman of the name of Thellusson, gave rise to the passage by the Imperial Parliament of what is known as the Thellusson Act (39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 9), which restrains the power of testators in this respect within reasonable limits. The provisions of that Act, as the Chancellor points out, have never been introduced or re-enacted in this Province, and perhaps no great inconvenience has been so far felt for the want of some such Act. There is, however, no telling what disposition some eccentric millionaire may hereafter make of his wealth, and to prevent such eccentricities taking this particular form, we think it would be well if the Legislature were to adopt the provisions of the Thellusson Act without further delay.

PARTIES TO ACTIONS TO ENFORCE MECHANICS' LIENS.

AN important point of practice was recently brought before Ferguson, J., for decision in *Cole v. Hall*. The action was to enforce a mechanic's lien, and was commenced against the owner within the ninety days allowed by sec. 23 of the Mechanics' Lien Act for commencing the action; but after the lapse of the ninety days an order was made adding as a party in the Master's office one Rogers,