

TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES.—*Continued.*

10. Those who have only a possible, or expectant interest in a legacy, can give to a trustee no direction as to its disposition. *Ib.*
 11. Those who mislead or practise a fraud upon a trustee, can claim nothing of him. *Ib.*
 12. The proceedings of a trustee appointed, under the Act of Assembly, to dispose of property directed by a will to be sold for the payment of debts or other purposes, may be limited and controlled. *Deakins' Case*, 382.
 13. In appointing such a trustee, the Court does not confer upon him an authority more extensive than that specified in the will. *Ib.*
 14. An order, directing a trustee to suspend further proceedings, operates as an injunction. *Ib.*
 15. An *ex parte* petition to appoint a trustee to sell under a will, may be treated as a creditor's suit; and the creditors of the testator notified to file the vouchers of their claims. *Ib.*
 16. Under the head of just allowances a trustee may be allowed a fee paid to a solicitor for advice in relation to his trust. *Jones v. Stockett*, 392.
 17. A complaint, that a trustee holds the trust fund in his hands idle and unprofitable, necessarily implies that it should be brought into Court and invested. *Ib.*
 18. There are few cases in which trustees may not decline to act without direction of the Court. *Ib.*
 19. Although a trustee may have no pecuniary interest in the subject, yet he has duties to perform, in regard to which he should keep the Court correctly informed. *Ib.*
 20. In what cases, and how far the Court will interfere with the relations of parent and child. *Ib.*
 21. In what cases the Court will remove or discharge a trustee, after he has accepted the trust. *Ib.*
 22. A trustee, appointed to make sale, cannot be permitted, without the previous sanction of the Court, to apply the proceeds of the sale. *Tilly v. Tilly*, 417.
- See DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, 63, 64.
PRACTICE, 49, 52.
SALE, 2, 7.

VOLUNTARY CONVEYANCE.

See DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, 1-4.

WILLS.

1. According to the terms of the devise, in this case, it was held that the contribution of the devisees should be in proportion to the actual value of the property given to each. *Hammond v. Hammond*, 287.
2. A power of appointment as given in a certain will, allowed to be arbitrarily exercised. *Addison v. Bowie*, 575.
3. A testator cannot, in any way, place his personal estate beyond the reach of his creditors. *Ib.*
4. A legatee may file a creditor's bill. *Ib.*
5. Where a testator may put his devisees to an election to take under or in opposition to his will the Court may, in such cases, elect for infants. *Ib.*