

150. – A juristic act is void if it is subject to an unlawful condition, or a condition contrary to public order or good morals.

(c/p J. 132; Fr. 1172; S.O. 157).

151. – A juristic act upon a condition precedent which is impossible is void.

A juristic act upon a condition subsequent which is impossible is unconditionally valid.

(J. 133).

152. – A juristic act upon a condition precedent which depends merely upon the will of the debtor is void.

(J. 134).

153. – If a time of commencement is annexed to a juristic act, its performance cannot be demanded until [before] such time has arrived[s].

H.C.  
ad. d. 106  
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If a time of ending is annexed to a juristic act, its effect ceases when such time arrives[d].

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tenor of the instrument or from the circumstances of the case that it was intended for the benefit of the creditor, or of both parties.

The benefit of such a time may be waived, but this will not affect any benefit which would accrue therefrom to the other party.

*(c/p old text 211; J. 136; Br. 126).*

**155.** – In the following cases the debtor cannot take advantage of a time of commencement or ending:

- (1) If he has been adjudged bankrupt;
- (2) If he has destroyed or diminished any security given;
- (3) If he has not given security when he was bound to give it.

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