

- rehearing in a creditor's suit.—*Tessier v. Wyse*, 61.
- Although an infant who attains his full age pending a suit may be allowed to come in as of course and demur, plead, or answer; yet he cannot be permitted to do so in a creditor's suit after a decree, 62; *McCormick v. Gibson*, 501.
- An infant plaintiff can make no admissions by his not replying to the answer.—*Salmon v. Clagett*, 141.
- A deed may be treated as a nullity as to an infant who had signed it, in regard to any claim against him; but he can have no relief, if he claims none, 171.
- How far the court has gone, upon general principles, or has been authorized to go, by general or special legislative enactments, in applying the principal of an infant's estate to his maintenance and education.—*Williams' case*, 189.
- An infant's personalty may be converted into realty, or the timber and mineral part of his real estate may be converted into personalty; but not his real estate of inheritance, 190, 193, 204.
- The acts of Assembly which authorize the sale of the real estates of infants considered as to their true construction; their practical utility, and their constitutionality, 199, 209.
- Where under those acts, the widow who is the guardian of the infants, is the petitioner, her assent to the sale is implied, 210.
- The credit given on the sale of an infant's real estate, considered as an investment for his benefit, 211.
- The sale of an infant's mortgaged estate must always be for his benefit, 194.
- The capital of an infant's personal estate broken in upon, and the dividend of the proceeds of the sale of his real estate paid to him to enable him to prosecute his professional studies, and to put him out in life, 198; *Hanson v. Chapman*, 198.
- No part of an infant's real estate to be diminished without the approbation of the Court of Chancery as well as the Orphans Court.—*Williams' case*, 200; *Gottier's case*, 200.
- Females of age for certain purposes at eighteen or day of marriage; why this provision.—*Williams' case*, 219, note.

### INJUNCTION.

- An injunction to stay proceedings at law against the party will not be granted without bond.—*Walsh v. Smyth*, 13.
- No bond is required in certain cases on the granting of an injunction to stay execution at law.—*The Cape Sable Company's case*, 615.
- Where the suit abates by the death of a plaintiff, the injunction not to be dissolved without notice.—*Walsh v. Smyth*, 23.

- But on the ground of the great lapse of time after the abatement, the defendant may move at once for a dissolution, 24.
- An injunction may be granted on an *ex parte* application on the bill alone, notwithstanding an apparent misnomer of the corporation.—*Bosley v. The Susquehanna Canal*, 64.
- An injunction before answer does not order the defendant to do or to undo any thing, 65.
- Nothing can be deemed a breach of an injunction forbidding the disturbance of a peculiar right of way which does not interfere with its free exercise, 68.
- A motion to dissolve the injunction and exceptions to the answer may be taken up together and determined at the same time.—*Salmon v. Clagett*, 131.
- How an injunction may be obtained, and how dissolved on bill and answer, 159, 161.
- The difference between the combination of facts which gives rise to the equity upon which the injunction rests, and that which gives rise to the equity upon which the plaintiff asks relief, 159.
- On a motion to dissolve, the court is confined to the answer so far as it is responsive, putting aside all matter in avoidance, 132, 162; *The Bellona Company's case*, 445.
- An injunction may be granted to protect mortgaged property before the mortgage debt becomes due.—*Salmon v. Clagett*, 180.
- On a motion to dissolve, no *ex parte* affidavits or proofs admitted, 132; *The Bellona Company's case*, 445.
- An injunction dissolved as to the amount due, and made perpetual as to credits not given.—*Beard v. Williams*, 163.
- Where each of the litigating parties claims a right to demand wharfage for the use of a public wharf, for the use of which no toll can be demanded, they must both of them be perpetually enjoined from collecting wharfage.—*The Wharf case*, 380, 384.
- After an appeal had been taken, the plaintiff, on dismissing his appeal, allowed to amend his bill, on which a new injunction was granted on terms.—*McKim v. Odom*, 413.
- An injunction granted to stay trespass, there being no then depending suit to try the right, dissolved on the coming in of an answer which denied the trespass, and alleged that the acts complained of were done on his the defendant's own land.—*Stewart v. Chew*, 441.
- On the filing of a bill the defendant may instantly put in his answer, so as thereby to prevent the granting of an injunction.—*Hall v. McPherson*, 531.