

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—*Continued.*

9. The making of a settlement upon the ground of what is called "the wife's equity." *Ib.*
 10. In general, the Court settles only a part of the wife's fortune upon her; but, in some cases, or with the consent of her husband, the whole of her fortune may be settled on her. *Ib.*
 11. The settlement is made upon the wife and her legitimate and illegitimate children; the Act of Assembly having given to bastards a capacity to take from their mother as heirs or next of kin. *Ib.*
- See CONFLICT OF LAWS, 4.
PLEADING, 10.

INFANT.

1. An infant female between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, is competent to give a valid receipt for her property, but not an acknowledgment for the payment of an equivalent. *Crapster v. Griffith*, 1.
 2. A decree against infants for the payment of money. *Townshend v. Duncan*, 40.
 3. An infant defendant brought into the presence of the Chancellor, who thereupon appointed him a guardian *ad litem*. *Tilly v. Tilly*, 417.
 4. Land, belonging to infants, sold, under the Act of Assembly, on the petition of some of them by *prochein ami*, and the appearance of the others, by guardian. *Ib.*
 5. Such a peculiarly constituted suit does not abate by the death of any one of the infants. *Ib.*
 6. Where lands are devised to an adult for life, such tenant for life may be treated as the actual pernor of the profits; but, in case of such a devise to infants, until they attain their lawful age, their guardian must take the profits and apply them according to the directions of the will. *Ib.*
 7. Such a devise to several infants, for their maintenance, must be applied equally; and in greater proportions as some die, or the elder ones become of full age; and the same rule must govern the application of the gross sum for which the estate had been sold. *Ib.*
 8. In what cases, and how far the Court will interfere with the relations of parent and child. *Jones v. Stockett*, 392.
 9. The interests of infant defendants should be protected as far as practicable: but the parol cannot demur; nor can the claims of others be in any way impaired in their favor. *Watkins v. Worthington*, 486.
 10. The father is the natural guardian of his infant children; yet, in some cases, the care of the infant may be committed to the mother. *Helms v. Franciscus*, 519.
 11. How an infant may become a ward of Court. *Ib.*
 12. A father, so far as he is able, is bound to maintain his infant children; and therefore he is held accountable for the profits of their estate held by him. *Ib.*
- See DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, 12, 23.
GUARDIAN AND WARD.
JURISDICTION, 2, 3.
PLEADING, 4.
PRACTICE, 4.
WILLS, 5, 8.