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Separate maintenance out of the wife's property; in what cases allowed.—*Helms v. Franciscus*, 574.

The allowance and settlement called the wife's equity, 575.

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A husband is bound to maintain his wife and infant children.—*Addison v. Bowie*, 619, 626.

### INFANTS.

A female infant of full age to receive her estate at eighteen, and to release her guardian, but not for other purposes.—*Crapster v. Griffith*, 7; *Corrie's case*, 489; *Waring v. Waring*, 673.

Money decreed to a female infant who had attained sixteen (eighteen) years of age, directed to be paid into her own hands.—*Woodward v. Chapman*, 72.

The bill amended, stating that an infant defendant had attained his full age, so that he might be compelled to answer. *Kipp v. Hanna*, 29.

A decree against infants for the payment of money.—*Townshend v. Duncan*, 45.

Where an infant takes as devisee, it is not necessary to allege in the bill, that he received the rents and profits; because it is the duty of his guardian to take care of his estate, 45; *Parker v. Muckall*, 64.

By consent, a certain sum paid by the defendants to the infant plaintiffs for their maintenance, pending the suit.—*Woodward v. Chapman*, 69.

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The nature, power and duties of a guardian *ad litem*.—*Hammond v. Hammond*, 350.

The admission of an infant in his answer, sufficient to found a decree in a creditor's suit.—*Campbell's case*, 220; *Hammond v. Hammond*, 352; *Chamberlain v. Brown*, 221.

On a bill to foreclose the answer of an infant by his guardian *ad litem*, deemed sufficient to found a decree under the act of 1785, ch. 72.—*Lambert v. Clark*, 358.

In what cases, and how far the court will interfere with the relations of parent and child.—*Jones v. Stockett*, 412, 429; *Helms v. Franciscus*, 563.

A testamentary guardian removed, on the ground of her negligence and immoral conduct.—*Pratt v. Pratt*, 429.

An infant may be brought before the Chancellor to have a guardian *ad litem*, appointed.—*Tilly v. Tilly*, 438.

Land devised to infants for their maintenance, until they attain full age, sold on the petition of some of them, by *prochien ami*, and the appearance of the others by their guardian.—*Tilly v. Tilly*, 437.

Such a peculiarly constituted suit, does not abate by the death of any one of the infants, 439.

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The jurisdiction of the Chancellor as to infants and lunatics.—*Corrie's case*, 492.

In all cases where the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals, falls short, the Chancellor may appoint a guardian, and provide for an infant by petition, without suit, 489.

An appointment of a guardian to an infant resident here, recognized every where out of the state, 489.

The interests of infant defendants may be protected, without prejudice to the rights of others.—*Watkins v. Worthington*, 518.

How an infant may become a ward of court.—*Helms v. Franciscus*, 577.

A father, so far as he is able, is bound to maintain his infant children, and is therefore accountable for the profits of their estate, held by him.—*Addison v. Bowie*, 619.

In general, the father has a right to the custody of his infant children; yet, pulling infants will not be taken from the care of their mother.—*Helms v. Franciscus*, 563.

On a bill to sell the realty, to save the personalty, the court may appoint a guardian to a female between eighteen and twenty-one years of age.—*Waring v. Waring*, 674.

### INJUNCTION.

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