

succeeded in an ejectment suit at law in respect of the same right on one of the grounds relied on by the bill; but there being no evidences that the plaintiff was actually put forward by the other persons interested to try the right, or that the suit was not brought entirely at his own instance: security for costs was refused.

Little v. Wright, 576.

SEQUESTRATION.

The claim of a debtor to compensation for misrepresentation of parties in obtaining a patent of land, is not liable to be seized, attached, or sequestered before the amount is determined by decree or otherwise.

Roberts v. The Corporation of
the City of Toronto, 236.

SETTING ASIDE DEEDS.

[FOR WANT OF CONSIDERATION.]

1. An old man, greatly addicted to drinking, executed deeds of all his property, real and personal, to the tavern-keeper with whom he boarded, and he accepted in consideration thereof the bond of the latter for his support for life, which was an inadequate consideration. Within five months afterwards the grantor died; and, one of his heirs having filed a bill to set aside the deeds, the Court made a decree for the plaintiff with costs.

Hume v. Cook, 84.

2. Where a debtor died owing more than he had the means of paying, and a month afterwards his mother, who wished to pay all his debts, was induced to give her promissory note to one of the creditors for an amount which was less than one-eighth the value of her property, it was *held* that, in the absence of fraud, the note, though given without professional or other advice, could not be impeached in equity.

Campbell v. Belfour, 108.

3. A *fi. fa.* lands was placed in the hands of the sheriff, and, before the return day, the plaintiffs filed their bill in respect of property of the debtor fraudulently conveyed away. During the pendency of this suit the sheriff returned the writ "no