grantor to the grantee, was impeached by a creditor of the grantor. There was no evidence of any prior negotiation for a marriage settlement. The deed was not executed by the grantee, and there was no evidence that it was known to her, or to any one acting for her, until long after the marriage. The grantor, who was in trade, continued to deal with the property as owner, and the deed was not registered for three years afterwards, when the grantor had become insolvent:

Held, that the deed could only be regarded as a voluntary deed; and as it did not appear that the grantor was in circumstances at the time to make a gift of so much property, the deed was set aside as a fraud on creditors. [SPRAGGE, V. C., dissenting.]

Mulholland v. Williamson, 91.

WAGES.

Where a minor enters into a contract of hiring, the wages he earns belongs to him and not to his parents.

Delesdernier v. Burton, 569.

WILD LAND TAXES.

1. It is the duty of the assessors to assess village lots, the property of non-residents, separately, placing opposite to each the value and amount of assessment. Where, therefore, the assessor had included three village lots in one assessment, two of which only belonged to one person, the sale was set aside; but without costs, as the purchasers—the defendants in the suit—had not anything to do with the irregular proceedings which formed the ground for setting aside the sale.

Black v. Harrington, 175.

(See, to the same point, Christie v. Johnston, 534.)

2. Where a sale of land for wild land taxes was effected, and the taxes included one year's assessment which had been paid; the sale was set aside, notwithstanding that the number of years for which the assessment was in arrear was greater than was required to render them liable to sale.

Irwin v. Harrington, 179.