

whatever, shall not hereafter be deemed or taken at law or in equity to give or impart, nor to have given or imparted notice to any third person, his heir, executors, administrators or assigns, of the existence or of the possibility or probability of the existence of any subsisting creditor or creditors of such husband.

1888, art. 45, sec. 3. 1860, art. 45, sec. 3. 1853, ch. 245, sec. 3.
1898, ch. 457.

3. It shall not be necessary for a married woman to have a trustee to secure to her the sole and separate use of her property; but if she desires it, she may make a trustee by deed, or she may apply to a court of equity and have a trustee appointed, in which appointment the uses and trusts for which the trustee holds the property shall be declared.

Barton v Barton, 32 Md. 214.

1898, ch. 457, sec. 4.

4. Married women shall hold all their property of every description for their separate use, as fully as if they were unmarried, and shall have all the power to dispose of by deed, mortgage, lease, will or any other instruments that husbands have to dispose of their property, and no more; provided, that no disposition of her real or personal property, or any portion thereof, by deed, mortgage, bill of sale, or other conveyance, shall be valid if made by a married woman under eighteen years of age, unless her husband shall unite therein.

Ibid. sec. 5.

5. Married women shall have power to engage in any business, and to contract, whether engaged in business or not, and to sue upon their contracts, and also to sue for the recovery, security or protection of their property, and for torts committed against them, as fully as if they were unmarried; contracts may also be made with them, and they may also be sued separately upon their contracts, whether made before or during marriage, and for wrongs independent of contract committed by them before or during their marriage, as fully as if they were unmarried; and upon judgments recovered against them, execution may be issued as if they were unmarried; nor shall any husband be liable upon any contract made by his wife in her own name and upon her own responsibility, nor for any tort committed separately by her out of his presence, without his participation or sanction.

Wolf v. Frank, 92 Md 143.