

An. Code, sec. 201. 1904, sec. 192. 1888, sec. 179. 1886, ch. 441.

216. The court may, at any stage of any cause or matter concerning property, real or personal, on application, or of its own motion, pass such order as to it may seem fit, with regard to the possession of the same, *pendente lite*, or the receipt of the income thereof, on such terms preliminary thereto (as to security, etc.,) as to it may seem just, subject to the same right to move for its discharge, and the same right of appeal as is given in the preceding section.

This section gives the court power to appoint a receiver in a proper case, but does not abolish the existing rules determining when a receiver will be appointed. An application for receivers held to be under this section, but an appointment not to be justified. *Baker v. Baker*, 108 Md. 271; *Joyce v. Ragan*, 117 Md. 44.

An. Code, sec. 202. 1904, sec. 193. 1888, sec. 180. 1886, ch. 441.

217. The court may, on such terms and conditions (as to security, &c.,) preliminary thereto, as to it may seem fit, in any cause or matter, upon application by any party thereto, or party in interest, or of its own motion, pass an order charging the income, or the interest or dividends on any property, real or personal, or chose in action, for any purpose, and the same shall take effect from the time when it shall be by copy served on, or otherwise come to the knowledge of, the person or persons, or corporation (through its proper officer), whose duty it might be to pay the same to the person, persons or corporation otherwise entitled to the same; but such person or persons or corporations, or any of them, or the person or persons, or corporation, whose duty it is to pay the same, or any party to the cause or matter, or in interest, shall be entitled to apply by petition or motion for the discharge of such order; and such order, or the refusal to discharge the same, shall be subject to the same right of appeal as that given in sections 214-216.

This section referred to in construing sec. 216—see note thereto. *Baker v. Baker*, 108 Md. 272.

An. Code, sec. 203. 1904, sec. 194. 1888, sec. 181. 1886, ch. 441.

218. All orders or writs issued under the four foregoing sections shall bind any person or persons, or corporation, against whom the same may be passed or issued, from the time when the passing or issuing of the same shall come to the knowledge of such person or persons, or corporation, by service or otherwise.

This section referred to in construing sec. 216—see note thereto. *Baker v. Baker*, 108 Md. 272.

An. Code, sec. 204. 1904, sec. 195. 1888, sec. 182. 1785, ch. 72. 1790, ch. 60. 1816, ch. 154. 1818, chs. 133, 193. 1828, ch. 184. 1831, ch. 311. 1833, ch. 150.

219. No decree *pro confesso* shall be passed against an infant or insane defendant under the preceding sections relating to process; but such infant or insane defendant shall be proceeded against according to the provisions of this article relating specially to infants and persons *non compos mentis*.

A nominal decree "*pro confesso*," held to be actually an interlocutory decree. Who is entitled to rely upon a violation of this section? *Dungan v. Vondersmith*, 49 Md. 251.

As to decrees *pro confesso*, see sec. 164, *et seq.*