dorsements and other liabilities which the said Charles Salmon shall incur or make on account of the said Thomas Clagett, not to

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junction in its original form would be nugatory, but if the plaintiff had title to said ground, he could amend the bill by making proper parties and praying for a different injunction. *Hiss* v. *McCabe*, 45 Md. 82, 83. After an appeal had been taken, the plaintiff on dismissing the appeal, was allowed to amend his bill, on which a new injunction was granted. *McKim* v. *Odom*, 3 Bland, 407. As to remanding a cause for the purpose of allowing amendments, see Rev. Code, Art. 71, sec. 51; *Clagett* v. *Hall*, 9 G. & J. 82; *Benscotter* v. *Green*, 60 Md. 327.

4. *Answer.* The answer to a bill for an injunction stated that the respondent "does not believe and denies" the material averment of the bill. The cause was heard upon bill and answer. *Held*, 1. That this statement was responsive to and an express denial of the averment of the bill. 2. That even if it were construed as a denial on information and belief, it was sufficient to put complainant to the proof of the fact thus denied. 3. That complainant having failed to support the averment in the bill by proof, the injunction should be dissolved. *Phila. Ins. Co.* v. *Scott*, 45 Md. 451.

As to answer by a corporation, see *Bouldin* v. *Balt.* 15 Md. 18; *Carpenter* v. *Ins. Co.* 4 Howard, 185; by an executor or administrator, *Coale* v. *Chase*, 1 Bland, 136.

A party submitting to answer, must answer fully and frankly, and he who evidently holds back something cannot complain if he finds himself regarded with suspicion and distrust, and be refused that to which he may be really entitled, and under other circumstances might have obtained. *Keighler* v. *Sav. Co.* 12 Md. 383.

On an application for an injunction, the defendant may instantly put in his answer, and the Court is bound to give proper effect to it if filed before the application is disposed of. *Krone* v. *Krone*, 27 Md. 77.

An order granting an injunction was affirmed on appeal and the cause remanded. The cause being reinstated and leave given to take proof, both parties proceeded to take the same after notice and new parties were made. On the day fixed for the hearing, two and a half years after the filing of the answer, exceptions thereto were for the first time taken. *Held*, 1. That the allowance of exceptions at this stage of the cause would not only be an unreasonable indulgence in itself and an encouragement to vexatious delays, but a manifest injustice to the defendants who had incurred the expense of taking proof upon the well grounded belief that the case was to be heard upon its merits. 2. That the answer must be taken free from all objections on account of irregularity or insufficiency, and, being responsive to the material allegations of the bill, the burden of proof rests upon complainants. *Belt* v. *Blackburn*, 28 Md. 227. As to effect of answer of one of several defendants, see *post* "Motion to dissolve," and *Annapolis* v. *Harwood*, 32 Md. 472.

XX. SUSPENSION OF INJUNCTION BY GIVING BOND. When an appeal is taken from an order granting an injunction, and an appeal bond is given, the injunction is stayed, and its operation suspended, pending the appeal. *Gelston* v. *Sigmund*, 27 Md. 345; *Hiss* v. *McCabe*, 45 Md. 77, and until judgment shall be pronounced by the Appellate Court. *Railway Co.* v. *Canton Co.* 24 Md. 500; *Glenn* v. *Davis*, 35 Md. 209. See Rev. Code, Art. 71, sec. 43.

XXI. MOTION TO DISSOLVE AND DISSOLUTION. When a motion to dissolve is heard upon bill and answer, the responsive allegations of the latter