

swer is filed on February 1st, the plaintiffs have the whole of February 16th on which to file a replication; hence a rule further proceedings may not be entered on the 16th. *Norris v. Ahles*, 115 Md. 64.

This section referred to in discussing the dismissal of a petition in the orphans' court for failure to file replication. *Long v. Long*, 115 Md. 135.

An. Code, sec. 171. 1904, sec. 162. 1888, sec. 149.

**186.** No special replication to any answer shall be filed. But, if any matter alleged in the answer shall make it necessary for the plaintiff to amend his bill, he may obtain leave to amend the same, upon application to the court or judge thereof, within such time and upon such terms as may be prescribed by order.

An. Code, sec. 172. 1904, sec. 163. 1888, sec. 150.

**187.** If the plaintiff, so obtaining any order to amend his bill after answer, or after plea or demurrer thereto, shall not make the amendment within the time allowed, he shall be considered to have abandoned the leave to amend, and the cause shall proceed as if no application for such leave had been made. But where such amendment is made, and new facts are introduced, and the case is thus varied in any material respect, the defendant shall be at liberty to answer anew, or to plead, or demur to the bill as amended, within such time as the court or judge thereof may prescribe, after notice of the amendment made; and notice may, in all cases, be given by service of a copy of the bill as amended, upon the defendant, or upon his solicitor, if there be one; or it may be by subpœna. The mode of proceeding in default of answer to the matter of the amendment shall be the same as that in default of answer to the original bill; and the proceeding on answer, plea or demurrer, filed to the amended bill, shall be the same as that on answer, plea or demurrer to an original bill.

The defendant is always entitled to notice of an amended or supplemental bill. If the case is materially varied or new matter introduced, the defendant must answer anew. Bill held to be substantially varied. *Cockey v. Plempel*, 86 Md. 185.

As to amendments in equity, see secs. 17 and 176.

An. Code, sec. 173. 1904, sec. 164. 1888, sec. 151. 1785, ch. 72, sec. 22.

**188.** In order to enforce obedience to the process, rules and orders of the courts of equity, in all cases where any party or person shall be in contempt, for disobedience, non-performance or non-observance of any process, rule or order of the court, or for any other matter or thing whatsoever, whereby or wherein a contempt, according to the rules, law, practice or course of the said courts may be incurred, such party or person shall, for every such contempt, and before he shall be released or discharged from the same, pay to the clerk of the court (to be paid by him at the end of every six months to the treasurer, for the use of the State), a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, as a fine for the purgation of every such contempt; and the said party or person being in court upon any process of contempt or otherwise, upon the order of the court, shall stand committed and remain in close custody until the said process, rule or order shall be fully performed, obeyed and fulfilled, and until the said fine or fines for such contempt imposed by the said court, and the costs, shall be fully paid.

See notes to sec. 81.

As to attachments for contempt, see sec. 205.