proper, shall be at liberty to make a decree, saving the rights of the absent parties, or may require the plaintiff to bring in such absent party, upon such terms as the court may prescribe as to costs.

Secs. 196 to 200 referred to—see notes to sec. 197. Brown *v.* Scott, 138 Md. 240.

An. Code, sec. 185. 1904, sec. 176. 1888, sec. 163. Rule 33.

200. Where the defendant shall, by his demurrer or answer, suggest that the bill is defective for want of parties, the plaintiff shall be at liberty within fifteen days after answer filed, to set down the cause for argument upon that objection only; and the clerk, at the instance of the plaintiff, shall make entry thereof in his docket in the following form: "Set down upon the defendant's objection for want of parties." And if the plaintiff shall not set down the cause, but shall proceed therewith to a hearing, notwithstanding the objection for want of parties taken by the answer, he shall not, at the hearing of the cause, if the defendant's objection for want of parties be then allowed, be entitled as of course, to an order for liberty to amend his bill by adding parties; but the court or judge thereof may, if it be thought fit, dismiss the bill. If, however, the cause be set down upon the objection taken, and, upon hearing, the objection be allowed, the plaintiff shall have liberty to amend, upon paying the cost of amendment.

Where the answer sets up a want of proper parties, and the plaintiff fails to have the matter specially set for hearing as provided in this section, if the court finally holds that proper parties have not been made, the bill may be dismissed. How the failure of the answer to point out what parties have been omitted, should be taken advantage of. Mishler *v.* Finch, 104 Md. 185.

The question of whether proper parties have been made, must be determined before the bill is dismissed under this section, and that question is reviewable on appeal. Ridgely *v.* Wilmer, 97 Md. 728.

Secs. 196 to 200 referred to—see notes to sec. 197. Brown *v.* Scott, 138 Md. 240.

As to amendment in equity, see secs. 17, 176 and 187.

An. Code, sec. 186. 1904, sec. 177. 1888, sec. 164. Rule 48.

201. All final decrees, and orders in the nature of final decrees, shall be considered as enrolled from and after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the same, the day of the date inclusive.

This section applied. Before a decree is enrolled it is within the province of the court to revise or revoke it, and this is true where the decree is entered by default. Norris *v.* Ahles, 115 Md 65. And see Long *v.* Long, 115 Md. 135; Long Contracting Company *v.* Albert, 116 Md. 114.

See notes to sec. 203.

An. Code, sec. 187. 1904, sec. 178. 1888, sec. 165. Rule 49.

202. Clerical mistakes in decrees or decretal orders, or errors arising from any accidental slip or omission, may, at any time before the enrollment of such decrees or orders, be corrected by order of the court or judge thereof upon petition, without the form or expense of a rehearing.

This section referred to in deciding that a petition lay to rescind a decree after it is enrolled. Whitlock Cordage Co. *v.* Hine, 125 Md. 107.

See notes to sec. 203.

An. Code, sec. 188. 1904, sec. 179. 1888, sec. 166. Rule 50.

203. Every petition for rehearing shall contain the special matter or cause on which such hearing is applied for, and shall be signed by solicitor