

be raised, and it shall be divided into paragraphs, consecutively numbered; and upon the hearing of such case, the court and the parties shall be at liberty to refer to the whole contents of such documents, and the court shall be at liberty to draw from the facts and documents stated and referred to in such special case, any inference which the court might have drawn therefrom, if such facts and documents were proved under formal pleading. And upon such special case stated, the court may decree as upon bill and answer, and such decree shall be enforced as other decrees are but such decree shall in no case conclude or affect the rights of any other persons than those who are parties to such special case, and those claiming under or through such parties and the right of appeal shall exist as in cases of decrees upon bill and answer.

Cited but not construed in *Rogers v. Sisters of Charity*, 97 Md. 551; *Western Md., etc., Co. v. Goodwin*, 77 Md. 273; *Benson v. Linthicum*, 75 Md. 143; *Franke v. Auerbach*, 72 Md. 581; *Newbold v. Glenn*, 67 Md. 491.

See notes to sec. 221.

An. Code, sec. 208. 1904, sec. 199. 1888, sec. 186. Rule 47.

223. Married women may join in any special case stated with their husbands, and infants having guardians, and lunatics having committees, may join in such special case by their guardians or committees, in respect to any interest or right represented by such guardians or committees; and all the parties to such special case shall sign the same in person or by solicitor, and the appearance of the parties shall be entered to said case, as to a cause regularly instituted by formal proceedings; and all the parties to such special case shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the court in the same manner as if the plaintiff in the special case had filed a bill against the parties named as defendants thereto, and such defendants had appeared to such bill, and by answer admitted the facts thereof.

This section referred to in deciding that a party might file exceptions to a mortgage sale *in propria persona*. *Aukam v. Zantzinger*, 94 Md. 425.

Cited but not construed in *Benson v. Linthicum*, 75 Md. 143; *Newbold v. Glenn*, 67 Md. 491.

See notes to sec. 221.

An. Code, sec. 209. 1904, sec. 200. 1892, ch. 654, sec. 186A.

224. When any plaintiff, or any defendant, who has been duly summoned to answer a bill or petition in any of the equity courts of this State shall die before final decree, leaving heirs at law or representatives who should be made parties to said cause, or any one has been omitted as a plaintiff or defendant in any equity cause, it shall not be necessary to file an amended bill or petition in said cause, but on a short petition setting forth their interest in said cause they shall be made a party plaintiff, or if a defendant, the court shall cause a summons to be issued requiring said party or parties to answer said bill or petition as originally filed; and said short petition shall be taken and considered as part of said bill.

A suit to set aside a fraudulent conveyance, does not abate upon the death of the grantor leaving the grantee his only heir. This section, while not abrogating the practice of filing a bill of revivor under sec. 12, gives a new method of attaining the same object. Purpose of this section. A purchaser *pendente lite* is not a necessary party. The heirs at law of a deceased defendant may be brought in by petition