

A judgment in one county is not a lien upon lands situated in a different county, unless the judgment has been transferred to the latter county under this section. *Farmers' Bank v. Heighe*, 3 Md. 357. See also *Hayden v. Stewart*, 1 Md. Ch. 462; *Parker v. Brattan*, 120 Md. 431.

Under this section and art. 26, sec. 19, where a judgment is rendered in one county and the docket entries thereof are recorded in another county, a writ of *scire facias* may issue from the latter county. *Parker v. Brattan*, 120 Md. 431.

For a case dealing with this section as it stood prior to the act of 1888, ch. 475, in connection with art. 75, secs. 119 and 121, see *Browning v. Loraw*, 58 Md. 525.

For a case construing the acts of 1777, ch. 12, and 1794, ch. 54, see *Harden v. Moores*, 7 H. & J. 11. See also *Cape Sable Co.'s Case*, 3 Bl. 666.

See sec. 31, *et seq.*

See art. 52, sec. 59, *et seq.*

An. Code, sec. 7B. 1914, ch. 502.

9. The Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the counties of Maryland and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City be and hereby are authorized to file among the Judgment Records of their offices such notices of liens for the payment of Internal Revenue taxes of the United States of America as may be presented for filing therein, and to index the same in the said Judgment Records.

An. Code, sec. 8. 1904, sec. 8. 1888, sec. 7. 1777, ch. 13, sec. 4. 1795, ch. 74, sec. 5.

10. Every clerk shall, on or before the first Monday of June and first Monday of December in each year, transmit to the comptroller a list of all executions issued by the court of which he is clerk, for fines, penalties or forfeitures, and also a list of the fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by his court, and a list and account under oath of all public money received by him, which list shall contain the names of the parties, the amount of the fines, penalties and forfeitures, and to whom payable, with the costs thereon, and shall embrace all cases not included in former lists returned by him, and shall show from whom and on what account public money has been received.

This section treats monies collected by the clerk as "public money," when he receives it, when he reports it and when he pays it over. *Vansant v. State*, 96 Md. 124.

An. Code, sec. 9. 1904, sec. 9. 1888, sec. 8. 1800, ch. 82, sec. 4. 1809, ch. 127, sec. 3. 1822, ch. 217. 1825, ch. 208. 1829, ch. 90. 1831, ch. 68. 1845, ch. 71. 1868, ch. 197.

11. On the first Monday of March, June, September and December, in each and every year, each clerk shall pay to the treasurer all public money which he may have received, and on his failure to do so within thirty days thereafter, his bond may be put in suit for the use of the State, in which suit recovery shall be had for the amount appearing to be due the State, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the date or dates when the same became payable as aforesaid; and a failure on the part of any clerk to make such payment shall amount to a forfeiture of the commissions to which he would otherwise be entitled; any recovery on the bond of the clerk for the non-payment of public money received by him shall be evidence of a misdemeanor in office, for which, upon conviction, he may be removed.

This section treats monies collected by the clerk as "public money," when he receives it, when he reports it and when he pays it over. Hence, if the clerk draws