

Judgments.

An. Code, sec. 14. 1904, sec. 14. 1888, sec. 14. 1763, ch. 23, sec. 2.

14. The court shall give judgment in all actions according as the very right of the cause and matter in law shall appear to them, without regarding any matters of mere form, so as sufficient matter shall appear in the proceedings, upon which the court shall proceed to give judgment, and it shall appear that the action has been commenced after the cause thereof did accrue.

When there appears to be good reason for a qualified judgment, such as with a perpetual stay of execution, it can be rendered. *Kendrick v. Warren*, 110 Md. 73; *Crook-Horner Co. v. Gilpin*, 112 Md. 5.

This section, in connection with sec. 21, recognizes the right to recover judgment against one of several obligors in a bond. Motion in arrest, held too late, and that it was the duty of the court to pronounce judgment under this section. An informality in the way a judgment was entered, held not to vitiate it. *Gott v. State*, use of *Barnard*, 44 Md. 337.

As to the form of judgment in actions of replevin, see art. 75, sec. 128.

As to judgments on appeal, see art. 5, sec. 17, *et seq.* As to judgments of justices of the peace, see art. 52, sec. 36, *et seq.*

See notes to art. 5, sec. 17.

An. Code, sec. 15. 1904, sec. 15. 1888, sec. 15. 1888, ch. 317.

15. Upon all agreed statements of facts, all special cases stated, and all special verdicts, the court shall be at liberty to draw all inferences of facts or law that court or jury could have drawn from the facts so agreed or stated as if the same had been offered in evidence upon a trial before the court or before the court and a jury.

This section does not relieve the parties from necessity of properly presenting questions of law to be submitted to lower court if a review of decisions of such court thereon is desired. How such questions should be presented. *Bank of La Plata v. Charles County*, 120 Md. 10.

For an inference of fact drawn, by virtue of this section, from an agreed statement, see *Reed Grocery Co. v. Canton Bank*, 100 Md. 305. See also *Baltimore v. Consol. Gas Co.*, 99 Md. 544.

Prior to the act of 1888, ch. 317, the court could not draw inferences from the facts stated, unless it was so agreed. *Tyson v. Western Natl. Bank*, 77 Md. 421.

An. Code, sec. 16. 1904, sec. 16. 1888, sec. 16. 1809, ch. 153, sec. 4. 1811, ch. 161, sec. 5. 1914, ch. 111.

16. All judgments by confession or by default shall be so entered as to carry interest from the time they are rendered, and all judgments on verdict shall be so entered as to carry interest from the date of the rendering of such verdict.

Judgment may be entered for amount of claim and interest, and from that date interest accrues on amount of the judgment. This section has never been extended to decrees in equity on bills for an account. *Rayner v. Bryson*, 29 Md. 482. And see note to *Hammond v. Hammond*, 2 Bl. 308.

If judgment is entered without interest, it is an irregularity which will not cause a reversal on the plaintiff's appeal. *Anders v. Devries*, 26 Md. 227.

Interest accrues from time judgment is rendered, and not from time of verdict. *Baltimore City Pass. Ry. Co. v. Sewell*, 37 Md. 456.

This section referred to in discussing whether a judgment was final or interlocutory. *Davidson v. Myers*, 24 Md. 552 (dissenting opinion).

Cited but not construed in *Hammond v. Hammond*, 2 Bl. 370.