

An. Code, 1924, sec. 22. 1912, sec. 22. 1904, sec. 22. 1888, sec. 22. 1888, ch. 474.

22. Every order of court, whether in an action, cause or matter, may be enforced in the same manner and by the same writs as a judgment or decree to the same effect.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 23. 1912, sec. 23. 1904, sec. 23. 1888, sec. 23. 1829, ch. 166, sec. 1. 1830, ch. 80. 1834, ch. 126. 1864, ch. 49. 1927, ch. 432.

23. Upon all judgments rendered at the second term after the defendant has been summoned, the defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution until the first Thursday of the ensuing term, with the privilege of superseding the same in the manner allowed by law at any time within two months after the expiration of said stay and with the power of prosecuting an appeal or suing forth a writ of error, as authorized by law; this section not to apply to judgments recovered in the courts of Baltimore City and Prince George's County.

This section applied. *Goldsborough v. Green*, 32 Md. 92.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 24. 1912, sec. 24. 1904, sec. 24. 1888, sec. 24. 1888, ch. 442.

24. Any party to an action or suit at law, or in equity, may, at any stage thereof, apply to the court for such order or judgment as he may, upon any admission of fact in the pleadings or other written admissions in the case, be entitled to without waiting for the determination of any other question between the parties. Such application may be made by motion or petition so soon as the right of the party applying to the relief claimed has appeared from the pleadings or other written admissions in such action or suit, and the court may, upon such application, give such relief, subject to such terms, if any, as such court may think fit, and such order or judgment shall, with the proceedings relating thereto, form part of the record and be reviewable on appeal from the final judgment or decree in such action or suit.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 26. 1912, sec. 26. 1904, sec. 26. 1888, sec. 25. 1802, ch. 101, sec. 1.

25. If an administrator conceives that he has not assets sufficient to discharge the claim, or any part thereof for which a suit shall be brought against him, he may plead the fact and a trial by a jury shall be thereupon had.

As to suits by and against administrators, see art. 93, sec. 109.

As to cases before justices of the peace to which an executor or administrator is a party, see art. 52, sec. 10, *et seq.*

An. Code, 1924, sec. 27. 1912, sec. 27. 1904, sec. 27. 1888, sec. 26. 1802, ch. 101, sec. 1.

26. If, on any trial so had against an administrator, the debt or demand of the plaintiff shall be contested, and there be any other issue joined than upon the subject of assets, the jury, if they find for the plaintiff upon the issue so joined, and the amount of assets found by them to be less than the debt or demand of the plaintiff, shall declare the amount of the debt or demand, and also the sum to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, regard being had to the amount of the assets in hand, and the debts due from the deceased; and the court shall thereupon enter judgment against the defendant for the penalty of the bond or damages laid in the plaintiff's declaration, and costs of suit, if the court shall so direct, to be released upon payment of the sum ascertained to be paid by the verdict of the jury, and interest thereon from the time of rendering the said judgment.

If this section is not followed, and the jury does not pass upon the sufficiency of assets, though the undisputed evidence shows that assets were insufficient and less than