

cretion make a further order that any other examination or testimony be taken by a commissioner or examiner designated therein.

Supplementary proceedings under Secs. 147-152; testimony failed to show concealment of assets. *Little v. Keithley* (Judge Lawrence, Circuit Court for Harford Co.), *Daily Record*, Sept. 27, 1939.

The fact that supplementary proceedings to locate property or credits of judgment creditor are authorized by this section and secs. 148-152 does not deprive equity of jurisdiction in such cases. *Atlantic Lumber Co. v. Waxman*, 162 Md. 191.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 148. 1912, sec. 139. 1904, sec. 137. 1890, ch. 558, sec. 87B.
1939, ch. 452, sec. 148.

148. If it shall appear upon proof, by affidavit or otherwise to the satisfaction of the court, commissioner or examiner that any person or corporation has property of the judgment debtor or is indebted to him in a sum of money, or has any knowledge or information tending to prove any concealment or fraudulent transfer or withholding of any assets belonging to the judgment debtor, the judgment creditor shall be entitled to an order requiring such person or any of the officers of such corporation to attend and be examined as provided in the preceding section concerning the debt or other property at a time and place specified in said order.

See notes to sec. 147.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 149. 1912, sec. 140. 1904, sec. 138. 1890, ch. 558, sec. 87C.
1939, ch. 452, sec. 149.

149. Upon an examination under either of the two preceding sections such parties shall testify under oath, and shall not be excused from answering any questions on the ground that such examinations will tend to connect such party with the commission of fraud, but such answers cannot be used as evidence against said persons in any criminal action or proceeding based upon such fraud, and it shall be within the discretion of the court, examiner or commissioner to examine any of the witnesses, with the exception of the judgment debtor, out of the presence of one another.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 150. 1912, sec. 141. 1904, sec. 139. 1890, ch. 558, sec. 87D.
1939, ch. 452, sec. 150.

150. Under the proceedings provided in the three preceding sections the court shall grant relief unto said judgment creditors by orders in the nature of injunction, decree for specific performance, writ of mandamus, or for the appointment of a receiver, and shall pass such orders as will subject said property or credits of said judgment debtor, either in his own hands or in the hands of any person or corporation, to the operation and effect of the judgment, provided that a copy of such order or decree shall be served upon said judgment debtor, person or corporation giving him or them proper opportunity to be heard by the court passing or issuing such order or decree, and in the event that said judgment debtor, person or corporation, having been duly served and failing to answer or appear by the date provided in such order or decree, or if said judgment debtor, person or corporation shall be twice returned *non est*, such order or decree shall become final.¹

See notes to sec. 147.

¹ Sec. 2, ch. 452, 1939, reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby."