at any time after the lapse of thirty days from the date of the order pro confesso, if there be no answer, plea or demurrer interposed, and the allegations of the bill or petition present a proper case for relief. But the court or judge thereof, may, in all such cases, if it be deemed proper, order that the allegations of the bill or petition, or any of them, be supported by affidavit or deposition to be taken as may be directed.

The practice prevails in this state of requiring plaintiffs to support the allegations of a bill or petition by proof, and a final decree must be sanctioned by the evidence, although a decree pro conjesso has passed. Turpin v. Derickson, 105 Md. 625. And see Benson v. Ketchum, 14 Md. 331; Buckingham v. Peddicord, 2 Bl. 447; Purviance v. Barton, 2 G. & J. 315.

No notice of decree pro confesso is required. Harrison v. Morton, 87 Md. 677.

Proof taken ex parte cannot be used against defendants who are not in default. Kerr v. Martin, 4 Md. ch. 343.

For cases arising under art. 16, sec. 115, of the Code of 1860 (analogous in some of its provisions to this section), see Rust v. Lynch, 54 Md. 637; Mondell v. Shafer, 49 Md. 493; Brown v. Kemper, 27 Md. 674.

For cases dealing with the act of 1820, ch. 161, sec. 1 (analogous in its provisions to equity rule 12), see Higgins v. Horwitz, 9 Gill, 343; Richardson v. Stillinger, 12 G. & J. 479; Hatton v. Weems, 12 G. & J. 106; Grove v. Fresh, 9 G. & J. 280; Neale v. Hagthrop, 3 Bl. 573; Buckingham v. Peddicord, 2 Bl. 454; Campbell's Case, 2 Bl. 219; Ringgold's Case, 1 Bl. 19.

No decree pro confesso may pass against infant or insane defendants—see sec. 225.

See notes to sec. 173.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 165. 1912, sec. 150. 1904, sec. 141. 1888, sec. 128. 1820, ch. 161, sec. 2.

Whenever any bill shall charge any matter or thing as being within the private knowledge of the defendant and shall pray a discovery. on oath, as to such matter or thing, and an interlocutory decree, as provided for in the last preceding section, shall have been entered, and the plaintiff shall satisfy the court, by affidavit, to be taken in open court and filed in the cause, that such matter or thing does rest in the private knowledge of the defendant, and that there is reasonable ground for believing, prima facie, that such matter or thing does exist, the said court is authorized and required to order the bill as to such matter or thing, the same being sufficiently alleged and charged, to be taken pro confesso, and to proceed to make a final decree in the case, in the same manner as if such matter or thing had been proved or admitted by answer.

The decree pro confesso must precede the final decree upon bills of discovery under this section. Oliver v. Palmer, 11 G. & J. 445.

Cited but not construed in Korns v. Shaffer, 27 Md. 89; Purviance v. Barton, 2 G. &

J. 317; Salmon v. Clagett, 3 Bl. 148; Buckingham v. Peddicord, 2 Bl. 454.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 166. 1912, sec. 151. 1904, sec. 142. 1888, sec. 129. 1799, ch. 79, sec. 5.

- If any defendant, after appearance and before he puts in a sufficient answer, shall leave the State, or if any non-resident defendant appears and does not put in a sufficient answer, the court may order such defendant to answer by a particular day, and upon his failure to comply with such order, the bill may be taken pro confesso against such defendant.
- An. Code, 1924, sec. 167. 1912, sec. 152. 1904, sec. 143. 1888, sec. 130. 1795, ch. 88, sec. 1. 1797, ch. 114, sec. 3. 1799, ch. 79, sec. 2. 1820, ch. 161, sec. 3.
- Any defendant against whom an interlocutory decree shall be entered, and also any defendant against whom an order to take a bill as to any matter or thing pro confesso may be passed, may appear at any time before final decree and file his answer, on oath, to the bill, which shall be filed forthwith, or within such reasonable time as the court in its discretion. and on special cause shown by affidavit, shall appoint; and on such answer