

This section held to cure any defect arising out of an injunction not being embraced in the prayer for that writ. *Supreme Lodge v. Simering*, 88 Md. 288; *Washington County v. School Commissioners*, 77 Md. 291; *B. & O. R. R. Co. v. Silbereisen*, 121 Md. 413.

The issue and continuance of an injunction, upheld under this section. *Horner v. Nitsch*, 103 Md. 508. And see *Baltimore v. Poole*, 97 Md. 68; *B. & O. R. R. Co. v. Silbereisen*, 121 Md. 413.

This section referred to in construing sec. 222—see note thereto. *Baker v. Baker*, 108 Md. 272.

As to injunctions, see also sec. 86, *et seq.*

An. Code, 1924, sec. 215. 1912, sec. 200. 1904, sec. 191. 1888, sec. 178. 1886, ch. 441.

**221.** Any party to the cause or matter, party in interest or party against whom such mandate or injunction may issue, may move to have the same discharged or dissolved, and an appeal may be taken by any of such parties from the order granting such mandate or injunction, or the refusal to discharge or dissolve the same in such cases, and in such manner and on such terms as is now allowed in cases of injunctions.

This section referred to in construing sec. 222—see note thereto. *Baker v. Baker*, 108 Md. 272.

See notes to art. 5, sec. 31.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 216. 1912, sec. 201. 1904, sec. 192. 1888, sec. 179. 1886, ch. 441.

**222.** The court may, at any stage of any cause or matter concerning property, real or personal, on application, or of its own motion, pass such order as to it may seem fit, with regard to the possession of the same, *pendente lite*, or the receipt of the income thereof, on such terms preliminary thereto (as to security, etc.,) as to it may seem just, subject to the same right to move for its discharge, and the same right of appeal as is given in the preceding section.

This section gives the court power to appoint a receiver in a proper case, but does not abolish the existing rules determining when a receiver will be appointed. An application for receivers held to be under this section, but an appointment not to be justified. *Baker v. Baker*, 108 Md. 271; *Joyce v. Ragan*, 117 Md. 44; *Lipskey v. Voloshen*, 155 Md. 144.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 217. 1912, sec. 202. 1904, sec. 193. 1888, sec. 180. 1886, ch. 441.

**223.** The court may, on such terms and conditions (as to security, &c.,) preliminary thereto, as to it may seem fit, in any cause or matter, upon application by any party thereto, or party in interest, or of its own motion, pass an order charging the income, or the interest or dividends on any property, real or personal, or chose in action, for any purpose, and the same shall take effect from the time when it shall be by copy served on, or otherwise come to the knowledge of, the person or persons, or corporation (through its proper officer), whose duty it might be to pay the same to the person, persons or corporation otherwise entitled to the same; but such person or persons or corporations, or any of them, or the person or persons, or corporation, whose duty it is to pay the same, or any party to the cause or matter, or in interest, shall be entitled to apply by petition or motion for the discharge of such order; and such order, or the refusal to discharge the same, shall be subject to the same right of appeal as that given in sections 220-222.

This section referred to in construing sec. 222—see note thereto. *Baker v. Baker*, 108 Md. 272.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 218. 1912, sec. 203. 1904, sec. 194. 1888, sec. 181. 1886, ch. 441.

**224.** All orders or writs issued under the four foregoing sections shall bind any person or persons, or corporation, against whom the same may be