

and have immediate connection with the subject-matter of the suit.

Belt v. Bowie, 65 Md. 350.

Rule 34.

162. If a defendant shall, at the hearing of the cause, object that the suit is defective for want of parties, not having by plea or answer taken the objection, and therein specified by name or description the parties to whom the objection applies, the court or judge thereof, if it be deemed proper, shall be at liberty to make a decree, saving the rights of the absent parties, or may require the plaintiff to bring in such absent party, upon such terms as the court may prescribe as to costs.

Rule 35.

163. Where the defendant shall, by his answer, suggest that the bill is defective for want of parties, the plaintiff shall be at liberty, within fifteen days after answer filed, to set down the cause for argument upon that objection only; and the clerk, at the instance of the plaintiff, shall make entry thereof in his docket in the following form: "Set down upon the defendant's objection for want of parties." And if the plaintiff shall not set down the cause, but shall proceed therewith to a hearing, notwithstanding the objection for want of parties taken by the answer, he shall not, at the hearing of the cause, if the defendant's objection for want of parties be then allowed, be entitled, as of course, to an order for liberty to amend his bill by adding parties; but the court or judge thereof may, if it be thought fit, dismiss the bill. If, however, the cause be set down upon the objection taken, and, upon hearing, the objection be allowed, the plaintiff shall have liberty to amend, upon paying the cost of amendment.

Rule 50.

164. All final decrees, and orders in the nature of final decrees, shall be considered as enrolled from and after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the same, the day of the date inclusive.

Rule 51.

165. Clerical mistakes in decrees or decretal orders, or errors arising from any accidental slip or omission, may, at any time