

from the dockets or papers so returned to any person applying for the same.

P. G. L., (1860,) art. 51, sec. 12. 1809, ch. 76, sec. 4. 1814, ch. 82, sec. 1.

18. Any justice of the peace of the same county may issue process of any sort on a copy of another justice's docket, made by the clerk, if the docket has been delivered to him, that he might issue if the docket had been kept by himself.

Process and Practice.

P. G. L., (1860,) art. 51, sec. 17. 1818, ch. 166, sec. 2.

19. No justice of the peace shall grant any blank summons or execution to any constable or party; and any justice so granting a blank summons or execution shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding four hundred dollars.

Ibid. sec. 18. 1791, ch. 68, sec. 6. 1841, ch. 139. 1852, ch. 76, sec. 3.

20. The process to be issued by justices of the peace in civil cases shall be a summons, wherein shall be stated briefly the purpose for which the party is summoned, and shall be made returnable before the justice issuing the same, or before some other justice to be named therein, on a day to be stated in said summons, not exceeding forty days from the time of issuing the same.

Ibid. sec. 19. 1852, ch. 76, sec. 3.

21. If the summons shall be returned "summoned," and the defendant shall fail to appear on the return day thereof, then the justice shall fix a day of trial, not less than six nor more than fourteen days from the return day, and on such day proceed to try such case *ex parte*; the defendant to have the right to appear at any time before judgment and make any defence he may have, as if he had appeared at the return day of the summons.

Wagner v. Shank, 59 Md. 321. Fahey v. Mottu, 67 Md. 254.

Ibid. sec. 20. 1852, ch. 76, sec. 4.

22. Where there are more than one defendant, and some shall appear, and some who have been summoned shall fail to appear, the justice shall proceed to try the cause as if all had appeared.