

be ascertained by three disinterested appraisers to be summoned and sworn by the officer at the time of levying the execution; and the appraisement signed by the appraisers shall be returned with the writ.

Miles & Bratton v. State use etc., 73 Md. 398.

1888, art. 83, sec. 10. 1861, ch. 7, sec. 3.

10. If any property of any defendant, whether real or personal, cannot be divided so as to set apart a portion of it of the value of one hundred dollars, without loss and injury to all parties concerned, then the whole shall be sold, and the defendant whose property is so sold shall have one hundred dollars of the proceeds in money; and whether the property can be divided without loss shall be determined by the appraisers. This section only to apply to cases where a single parcel of land or single article of personal property is levied on and in all such cases the officer shall not sell unless the property offered shall bring more than one hundred dollars.

Ibid.

Ibid. sec. 11. 1861, ch. 7, sec. 4. 1884, ch. 504.

11. All wearing apparel, mechanical text-books and books of professional men, tools of mechanics and all tools or other mechanical instruments or appliances moved or worked by hand or foot, necessary to the practice of any trade or profession and used in the practice thereof, shall be exempt from execution, in addition to the property hereinbefore exempted; but this section shall not apply to any books, tools, mechanical instruments or appliances kept for sale or barter.

Ibid. sec. 12. 1861, ch. 7, sec. 5.

12. The four preceding sections relating to exemptions shall not impair the lien of any vendor for the purchase money of land, nor of any mortgagee, nor of any mechanic or other person, for any debt contracted for or in aid of the erection of any building, nor shall they apply to any levy on property for non-payment of taxes.

Ibid. sec. 13. 1861, ch. 7, sec. 6. 1870, ch. 195.

13. Said exemption shall not apply to any persons except actual *bona fide* residents of the State of Maryland.

Ibid. sec. 14. 1886, ch. 279.

14. Whenever any defendant in an original contract or cause of action or by a subsequent contract in writing shall waive