

may, in its discretion, under all the circumstances of the case, judge reasonable and proper for avoiding delay or expense, and for the attainment of justice ; and the filing of such answer shall in no case affect the validity of any testimony previously taken.

Wagner v Shank, 59 Md., 313. *Belt v. Bowie*, 65 Md 350.

1888, art. 16, sec. 131. Rule 13.

144. Every bill or partition shall be expressed in terms as brief and concise as it reasonably can be, and shall contain no unnecessary recitals of documents of any kind, in *haec verba*, nor any impertinent matter, or matter scandalous and not relevant to the suit ; and the same rule shall apply to all answers and pleas filed by defendants ; and if this rule be violated the unnecessary or improper matter of averments may be stricken out at the cost of the party introducing the same.

Chew v. Glenn, 82 Md 374.

Ibid. sec. 132. Rule 14.

145. All bills and petitions in the introductory part thereof shall contain the names of all the parties, plaintiffs and defendants, by and against whom this suit is brought. The form shall be substantially as follows :

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR _____ COUNTY.

A B, *Plaintiff*,

against

C D, *Defendant*,

To the Honorable the Judges of said Court:

Your orator, complaining, says :

1. That, etc., making each paragraph contain a succinct but a complete statement of fact.

Ibid. sec. 133. Rule 15.

146. All bills and petitions shall be divided into paragraphs, as indicated in the preceding section, and be consecutively numbered, and shall contain simply a statement of the facts upon which the plaintiff asks relief, and, at his option, the facts which are intended to avoid an anticipated defence, and such averments as may be necessary, under the rules of equity pleading, to entitle the plaintiff to relief ; and the prayer for relief shall specify particularly the relief desired, and shall also contain the prayer for general relief. And if an injunc-