

compel such sheriff, deputy sheriff or collector, or his representatives, to answer such bill or petition under oath, and disclose the state of his collections.]

[115.

If on the filing of a bill or petition under § 114, or at any other period in the cause, it shall be made to appear to the court, by affidavit, that an injunction is necessary to security of the plaintiff, the court may issue such injunction, and may appoint a receiver to take charge of the collections of the defendant, and to perform the duty of the trustee mentioned in § 114, until the further order of the court; and the court may confer on him such powers, and pass such orders as may be necessary to effect the objects of such injunction and receivership.]

[116.

The court may order the delivery to the trustee or receiver mentioned in §§ 114 and 115, by any person, of all books, papers and vouchers of or concerning the claims, demands and debts to be collected by such trustee or receiver, and may compel such sheriff, deputy sheriff or collector, or his executors, to disclose, under oath, all the books, papers and vouchers aforesaid, and where they are deposited, and the persons having the control or possession of the same; and such trustee or receiver is authorized to collect in the same manner, and by the same means that the officer might whose collections he is appointed to complete.]

[117.

Sections 114 to 116 shall apply to executors and administrators of any officer therein named, and to the executors and administrators of the surety of any such officer; but if the bill or petition is not filed until six years after the death of such sheriff, deputy sheriff or collector, or until six years after the term of office has expired, then the trustee or receiver appointed by the court shall make his collections in the mode lawful for the recovery of debts.]

[118.

The courts of equity in this State shall not hear, try, determine or give relief in any cause, matter or thing wherein the original debt or damages does not amount to twenty dollars.]

[123.

When the name of a person is changed by a court proceeding, the true and legal name of the person shall be that determined by the order of the court. A copy of said order, under the seal of the court, shall be sufficient and legal evidence of the facts therein stated.]

[159.

The court may decree a sale of vessels or other personal property held by two or more persons jointly.]

REVISOR'S NOTE: Art. 16, §§ 114 through 118, 123, and 159 are repealed as obsolete and duplicative of the Maryland Rules of Procedure and common law.