

such deed, upon application by said purchaser, and may order said agent to execute said deed. Whenever property in the city of Baltimore has been sold for taxes, pursuant to law by one city collector, and such sale has been reported and the deed executed by the successor in office of the city collector who made the sale as aforesaid, such report and such conveyance shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as they would have been if made by the city collector who made the sale. Whenever property in the city of Baltimore has been sold for taxes, pursuant to law, by one city collector, and such sale has been reported by the city collector who made the same, but the deed for such property has been executed and delivered by the successor in office of the city collector who made such sale and report as aforesaid, such conveyance shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as it would have been if made by the city collector who made and reported the sale.

The act of 1904, ch. 281, validates the deed of the successor in office of the collector who made the sale, and does not violate any of the vested rights of the owner of the property. *McMahon v. Crean*, 109 Md. 669.

The act of 1904, ch. 281, amending this section, apparently grew out of the decision in *Taylor v. Forest*, 96 Md. 529.

1904, art. 81, sec. 60. 1888, art. 81, sec. 59. 1860, art. 81, sec. 66. 1844, ch. 236, sec. 7. 1874, ch. 483, sec. 58.

62. In all cases where personal property is sold by a collector, he shall deliver possession thereof to the purchaser; but if the property is not present, or if for any other cause the collector cannot deliver possession thereof, the purchaser may recover possession by action of replevin, together with damages for the detention thereof from the time of sale, or may recover the value thereof and damages in an action of trover.

Ibid. sec. 61. 1888, art. 81, sec. 60. 1860, art. 81, sec. 67. 1843, ch. 329, 1874, ch. 483, sec. 59.

63. Whenever personal property that has been assessed as the property of any individual, in any county, city or election district shall be removed before the tax levied thereon has been collected, the collector in whose hands the levy is may pursue said property and collect said tax in the same manner as if the property remained in his said county, city or district.

Ibid. sec. 62. 1888, art. 81, sec. 61. 1860, art. 81, sec. 68. 1844, ch. 236, sec. 9. 1874, ch. 483, sec. 60.

64. If any person shall resist, strike or menace with violence any collector in the discharge of his duties, or shall resist, attack or menace with violence any person present, and bidding or proposing to bid at any such sale of property by a collector as aforesaid, the said collector may summon for his defense the *posse comitatus*, and each person so summoned shall be allowed fifty cents per day, to be levied on the county or city as other charges; and if any person summoned shall refuse to serve, he shall be liable to a fine of five dollars, to be recovered before a justice of the peace, one-half to the use of the party prosecuting and the other half to the county or city.