

Billiards.

1904, art. 56, sec. 8. 1888, art. 56, sec. 8. 1860, art. 56, sec. 6. 1798, ch. 13.
1824, ch. 64, sec. 1. 1826, ch. 219, sec. 1. 1865, ch. 56.
1870, ch. 250. 1892, ch. 525. 1912, ch. 67.

8. A license may be granted to any person who may apply for permission to keep a billiard table, for which license there shall be paid the sum of ten dollars, and for every additional billiard table kept by the same person he shall pay a license of five dollars; provided, that all said additional tables shall be kept in the same premises; and the word billiard table shall be construed to include pool tables; and provided further, that any person who shall keep a pool or billiard table where a charge is made for playing on the same but the said charge is returned or is to be returned to the players to be exchanged with the owner of said table or his agent for money, drinks, cigars or any other article of merchandise, shall be considered as gambling, and such tables shall be deemed gaming tables for the purposes of this article; and the person so keeping such table shall be liable to the penalty or penalties prescribed by the Public General Laws for keeping a gaming table or other place of gaming or permitting gambling on his or her premises.*

History of sections 8, 9 and 10. Although the law applicable to billiard tables in Baltimore City has been codified in the local code, the licenses are contemplated to be issued by the state, and the state receives the revenue therefrom; demurrer to indictment overruled. Although the law excepts the billiard tables which are kept for private use, such exception need not be negatived in the indictment. The local requirements for the issue of licenses held to have exclusive operation within the limits of Baltimore City. *Weber v. State*, 116 Md. 404.

See notes to this section (as it stood in 1911) in volume 2 of the Annotated Code.

9.

See notes to section 8.

10.

See notes to section 8.

Brokers.

1914, ch. 384.

16A. Any person, corporation, member or members of a corporation or firm who loans money on deposits or pledge on personal property or other valuable thing, other than securities or printed evidences of indebtedness, or who deals in the purchasing of personal property or other valuable things on condition of selling the same back again at a stipulated price, is hereby declared and defined to be a pawnbroker.

1912, ch. 836.

21A. Any person, firm, corporation or association applying for the same and paying the sum of \$50.00 may obtain a license for carrying

*A "saving" clause is contained in section 2 of chapter 67 of the act of 1912, and by section 3, the act is made effective on May 1, 1912.