

Knowledge, or want of diligence on the part of trustees, imputed to plaintiff. *Reeder v. Lanahan*, 111 Md. 384.

For a discussion of this subject prior to the adoption of this section, see *MacDowell v. Goldsmith*, 2 Md. Ch. 390.

As to extension by fraud of time within which appeal may be entered, see art. 5, sec. 36.

See notes to art. 45, sec. 1.

An. Code, sec. 15. 1906, ch. 803.

15. Whenever land or lands shall be sold for the payment of county or State taxes, or both, assessed thereon and in default, and the owner or owners of such land or lands at the time of such tax sale, his, her or their heirs, devisees or assigns, severally, jointly or in continuous successive ownership have held land or lands so sold in adverse possession for seven years after the final ratification of such tax sale and before action or suit brought, and duly prosecuted by the purchaser or purchasers at such tax sale, his, her or their heirs, devisees or assigns to obtain possession of such land or lands, such possession shall be a bar to all right, title, claim, interest, estate, demand, right of entry, and right of action in such purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, devisees or assigns derived from such tax sale as to the land or lands so held in possession. This section shall apply to all tax sales heretofore or hereafter made and ratified as aforesaid; provided, nevertheless, that as to such tax sales made and ratified as aforesaid prior to the first day of May, in the year 1900, its operation and effect shall be suspended for the period of one year from the first day of May, in the year 1906; this section shall apply to Prince George's county only.

An. Code, sec. 16. 1918, ch. 128.

16. Whenever a party has a good cause of action, but in bringing suit has mistaken his cause of action and on said wrong cause of action has recovered a judgment or decree, which after being affirmed on appeal by the Court of Appeals of Maryland, has been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States without a *procedendo* because of the mistake as to his cause of action, suit may be brought on the cause of action on which he is entitled to recover, at any time within two years after the date of such final decree or judgment entered by the Supreme Court of the United States; and this section shall be construed retrospectively as well as prospectively.

This section apparently grew out of *B. & O. R. R. Co. v. Branson*, 131 Md. 686.