(*a*) Accept or keep the goods and set up against the seller the breach of warranty by way of recoupment in diminution or extinction of the price;

(*b*) Accept or keep the goods and maintain an action against the seller for damages for the breach of warranty;

(*c*) Refuse to accept the goods, if the property therein has not passed, and maintain an action against the seller for damages for the breach of warranty;

(*d*) Rescind the contract to sell or the sale and refuse to receive the goods; or, if the goods have already been received, return them or offer to return them to the seller and recover the price, or any part thereof, which has been paid.

(2) When the buyer has claimed and been granted a remedy in any one of these ways, no other remedy can thereafter be granted.

(3) Where the goods have been delivered to the buyer, he can not rescind the sale if he knew of the breach of warranty when he accepted the goods; or, if he fails to notify the seller within a reasonable time of the election to rescind, or if he fails to return or to offer to return the goods to the seller in substantially as good condition as they were at the time the property was transferred to the buyer. But if deterioration or injury of the goods is due to the breach of warranty, such deterioration or injury shall not prevent the buyer from returning or offering to return the goods to the seller and rescinding the sale.

(4) Where the buyer is entitled to rescind the sale and elects to do so, the buyer shall cease to be liable for the price upon returning or offering to return the goods. If the price, or any part thereof, has already been paid, the seller shall be liable to repay so much thereof as has been paid, concurrently with the return of the goods, or immediately after an offer to return the goods, in exchange for repayment of the price.

(5) Where the buyer is entitled to rescind the sale and elects to do so, if the seller refuses to accept an offer of the buyer to return the goods, the buyer shall thereafter be deemed to hold the goods as bailee for the seller, but subject to a lien to secure the repayment of any portion of the price which has been paid, and with the remedies for the enforcement of such lien allowed to an unpaid seller by section 71.

(6) The measure of damages for breach of warranty is the loss directly and naturally resulting, in the ordinary course of events, from the breach of warranty.

(7) In the case of breach of warranty of quality, such loss, in the absence of special circumstances showing proximate damages of a greater amount, is the difference between the value of the goods at the time of delivery to the buyer and the value they would have had if they had answered to the warranty.

When owner has kept goods, he may, by way of subrogation in proceedings in equity, set up breach of implied warranty against claimant. Parker *v.* Morgan, 170 Md. 22.

Cited in dissenting opinion in Dining Hall Co. *v.* Swingler, 173 Md. 507.

Cited but not construed in Bedding Co. *v.* Warehouse Co., 146 Md. 484.

Where goods do not conform to samples, buyer may accept the goods and set up against seller breach of warranty by way of recoupment. See notes to sec. 67. Berman *v.* Littauer, 141 Md. 655; May Oil Burner Corp. *v.* Munger, 169 Md. 605.

In case of a breach of warranty measure of damages is difference between value of the truck in defective condition warranted against and what it would have been worth if it had been as represented. Evidence as to such damages held improper. Rittenhouse, W. Auto. Co. *v.* Kissner, 129 Md. 110.

After having adopted one of the courses set out in this section, buyer thereafter may have no other remedy. *Res adjudicata.* Impervious Products Co. *v.* Gray, 127 Md. 69.