

sheriff, who shall retain such apparatus, device or instrument, as described in section 222, until the trial of the person or persons accused of such misdemeanor; and after said trial, said apparatus, device or instrument, as described in section 222, shall be destroyed by the sheriff.

1886, ch. 127, sec. 5.

225. The four preceding sections shall not apply to druggists or physicians, or others engaged in the legitimate use or sale of opium.

Perjury.

P. G. L., (1860,) art. 30, sec. 155. 1892, ch 16, sec. 4. 1899, ch. 138, sec. 8.
1828, ch. 165, sec. 6. 1858, ch 414, sec. 10.

226. An oath or affirmation, if made wilfully and falsely in any of the following cases, shall be deemed perjury: first, in all cases where false swearing would be perjury at common law; secondly, in all affidavits required by law to be taken; thirdly, all affidavits to accounts or claims made for the purpose of inducing any court or officer to pass such accounts or claims; fourthly, all affidavits required to be made to reports and returns made to the general assembly or any officer of the government.

Deckard v. State, 38 Md. 201. State v. Bixler, 62 Md. 358.

Ibid. sec. 156. 1892, ch. 16, sec. 2.

227. Any person who shall procure another to make a false oath or affirmation in any of the cases embraced in the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of subornation of perjury.

Ibid. sec. 157. 1899, ch 138, sec. 8.

228. Every person who shall be convicted of the crime of perjury or subornation of perjury, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than ten years.

Poison—Attempting to.

P. G. L., (1860,) art. 30, sec 158. 1840, ch. 222.

229. Every person, his aiders, advisers or abettors, who shall be convicted of the crime of attempting to poison any person,