

the court before which trial was had shall cause such person to be sent to the almshouse of the county or city in which such person resided at the time of the commission of such act, or to a hospital, or some other place better suited, in the judgment of the court, to the condition of such prisoner, there to be confined until he shall have recovered his reason and be discharged by due course of law. And any judge of the circuit court in any county where such person is detained or of Baltimore city, as the case may be, may, upon *habeas corpus* proceedings, make any order, absolute or conditional, for the permanent or temporary discharge of the person upon satisfactory proof of permanent or temporary recovery.

Hadaway v Smith, 71 Md. 321.

ARTICLE LXI.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning of the terms "fertilizer"—"brand" 2. Conditions upon which fertilizers may be sold. 3. Penalty for failure to comply with these conditions. 4. Unlicensed dealers shall send names to agricultural college; also names of brands. Penalty for failure. 5. College to analyze samples and send result to dealers. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Manner of procuring and sending samples. 7. Disposition of proceeds from licenses. Proviso. 8. Purchaser defrauded by labels may recover. 9. Penalty for using trade-mark of another or adulterating fertilizers. 10. Cases to which this article does not apply. 11. State's attorneys to prosecute for all violations of this article. |
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1890, ch. 387. 1894, ch. 397.

1. The term "fertilizer," as used in this article, shall be held to mean any commercial fertilizer, or any article, substance or mixture sold, offered or exposed for sale for manurial purposes within this State, of which the selling price shall be more than ten dollars per ton of two thousand pounds. The term "brand" shall be held to mean the name under which the commercial fer-