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(1) The justices of the peace in and for Baltimore, Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, Harford, Carroll, Kent and Queen Anne's counties, and the judges of the Peoples Court in Howard County in any case within their jurisdiction, shall have power, before conviction of any person accused of crime, with the written consent of the person so accused, and after conviction or after plea of guilty or of *nolo contendere*, without such consent, to: (a) Suspend that imposition of sentence; (b) place such person on probation before commitment; (c) and in all such cases above named to make such written conditions of suspension of sentence and probation as said justices of the peace may deem proper; and (d) upon determining that such person has violated any such condition, to strike out the suspension of sentence and to impose such sentence as may be authorized by law and to revoke such probation. The provisions of this section shall also apply to St. Mary's County and Cecil County. Provided, however, in Kent, Carroll, Calvert, Harford, Howard, St. Mary's, Cecil and Queen Anne's counties any person placed on probation shall be under the supervision of the State Department of Parole and Probation.

(2) Said justices of the peace, or judges, at any time during the period hereinafter set out, and after notice to the probationer or person accused, and after full opportunity to him to be heard either in person or by counsel, may alter, enlarge, modify or change any one or more of such conditions, and may add other conditions of suspension of sentence or probation—all however, to be subject to the limitations hereinafter set forth.

(3) Said justices of the peace or judges shall have power to fix the period of probation and suspension of sentence, which period shall not in any event exceed two years from the date of such suspension of sentence or probation. Said justices of the peace, or judges, from time to time, may continue to extend the period of probation and suspension of sentence first fixed, until the conditions originally or thereafter prescribed by said justices of the peace shall have been fulfilled, but the length of the entire period shall in no event exceed the maximum time herein prescribed.

(4) Said justices of the peace or judges at any time may end such period of probation, or during such period, or written charges preferred under oath, or violation of any condition of probation, may issue a warrant or notice requiring the probationer or person accused to be brought or to appear before the justice of the peace or judge issuing said warrant or notice, to answer such charges of violation of conditions of probation or suspension of sentence, and to fix a date for the hearing of such charge or violation of said conditions. Pending the hearing or determination of such charge, the probationer or person accused may be sent to jail by said justice of the peace or judge, or may be by him released, with or without bail, as said justice of the peace or judge may determine. If at such hearing the person accused be found by said justice of the peace or judge to have violated any of the terms of said conditions of probation, said justice of the peace or judge may revoke the probation granted or suspension of sentence, and may impose any sentence, to take effect from its date, which he might have originally imposed for the crime of which said probationer or person accused was either convicted or to which