

Although there are exceptions to the general rule, they would not appear to be at all controlling in this instance. See, e.g., Art. 27, §36B(e); State v. Shearin, ___ Md. ___ (The Daily Record, Oct. 21, 1974). The deletion of minimum penalties follows the revision standard previously adopted by the General Assembly; see, e.g., NR §4-1201.

The Commission notes that the specific, defined provisions of this subtitle, which require "intent to deceive," are subject to lesser penalties than the general provisions of Art. 27, §195(b-2), which permit the imposition of \$1,000 fine and a one-year prison term for persons who, whether or not with intent to deceive, offer for sale secondhand merchandise without identifying them as such. The General Assembly may wish to conform these provisions and penalties.

SUBTITLE 9. KOSHER PRODUCTS.

14-901. DEFINITIONS.

(A) IN GENERAL.

IN THIS SUBTITLE THE FOLLOWING WORDS HAVE THE MEANINGS INDICATED.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This subsection is new language used as the standard introductory language to a definition section.

(B) KOSHER.

"KOSHER" MEANS PREPARED UNDER AND CONSISTING OF PRODUCTS SANCTIONED BY ORTHODOX JEWISH RELIGIOUS RULES AND REQUIREMENTS.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This subsection is new language derived without substantive change from the first clause of each of Art. 27, §§ 196 and 197.

The more correct term "Jewish" is substituted for the somewhat archaic "Hebrew."

(C) MEAT.

"MEAT" INCLUDES MEAT PREPARATION.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This subsection is new language introduced without substantive change to avoid