

1906, ch. 472½.

**336.** On and after April 15, 1906, no common carrier shall charge for performing the acts of receiving, hauling, icing, or delivery between any two stations, wharves or other regular stopping places on its line or branch line, for a distance not exceeding thirty (30) miles, a total rate greater than two (2) cents per gallon for milk or cream, or one and one-half (1½) cents per gallon for buttermilk or skim-milk, or two and one-half (2½) cents per gallon for milk or cream, and two (2) cents per gallon for buttermilk or skim-milk, for a distance not exceeding fifty (50) miles.

As to tariff schedules, see sec. 427; as to the determination of when rates are just and reasonable, see sec. 435; as to freight rates on interstate traffic, see sec. 441. See also, sec. 275.

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**337.** On and after April 15, 1906, no common carrier shall refuse to receive at any station, wharf or stopping place, a quantity of milk, cream, buttermilk or skim-milk in a unit of two (2) gallons, three (3) gallons, five (5) gallons, seven (7) gallons, or ten (10) gallons, or groups of these units.

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**338.** Any breach of sections 336 and 337 shall be deemed a misdemeanor and the common carrier shall be fined fifty (50) dollars for the first offense and one hundred (100) dollars for each succeeding offense.

### Religious Corporations.

1904, art. 23, sec. 301. 1888, art. 23, sec. 205. 1868, ch. 471, sec. 156.

**339.** In every church, religious society or congregation, of whatever sect, order or denomination, or which shall at any time hereafter be known and acknowledged in the State, and protected in the free and full exercise of its religion by the constitution and the laws thereof, there shall be sufficient power and authority in all persons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any such church, society or congregation, to elect, at their discretion, certain, sober and discreet persons, not less than four, nor more than twelve, which persons so elected, upon being registered, as hereinafter directed, shall be constituted a body politic or corporate to act as trustees in the name and behalf of the particular church, society or congregation for which they are respectively chosen, and to manage the estate, property, interest and inheritance of the same.

#### Suits.

A corporation formed under the act of 1802, ch. 111, can only be sued in its corporate name; and a suit against the trustees individually designating them as trustees of the corporation, and omitting part of the corporate name, is not a suit against the corporate body. *Tartar v. Gibbs*, 24 Md. 335.

Under the act of 1802, ch. 111, suit might be brought by a minority of the trustees (constituting a quorum for the transaction of business), in their corporate capacity against a majority of the trustees individually. *African Methodist, etc., Church v. Carmack*, 2 Md. Ch. 143.