

Sec. 6.

The position of councilman of Snow Hill held to be an "office of profit and trust" within the meaning of this section; see notes to article 35 of the Declaration of Rights. *Truitt v. Collins*, 122 Md. 530.

To the 2nd note to this section on page 35 of volume 3 of the code, add *State Tax Commission v. Harrington*, 126 Md. 161.

Cited but not construed in *McCurdy v. Jessop*, 126 Md. 320.

ARTICLE II.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 9.

This section referred to; see notes to article 15, section 1, of the constitution. *Schneider v. Yellott*, 124 Md. 98.

Sec. 11.

See notes to article 33, section 4 of the code.

Sec. 15.

To the 2nd note to this section on page 35 of volume 3 of the code, add *State Tax Commission v. Harrington*, 126 Md. 160.

Sec. 17.

No bill can become a law without the Governor's approval if submitted to him after the adjournment of the legislature. There are three ways in which a bill may become a law: (1) by being signed by the Governor; (2) by being passed over his veto; and (3) by his failure to return the bill within six days after receiving it unless a return is prevented by an adjournment of the legislature. Where the Governor approves a bill making an appropriation in part and disapproves it in part, and the portion of the appropriation which he approves has been paid, the payment of the balance of the appropriation may not be enforced. *Nowell v. Harrington*, 122 Md. 488.

A bill held to have been presented to the Governor before the 14th of April, and hence to have been signed by him in due time. The leaving of bills with the chief clerk in the Governor's office to be examined by the attorney-general does not amount to a presentation of such bills to the Governor. *Johnson v. Luers*, 129 Md. 523.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 17.

The position of general counsel to the state tax commission held not to be an office within the meaning of this section. *State Tax Commission v. Harrington*, 126 Md. 159.

Sec. 19.

Under this section the senate is made the final and exclusive judge of all questions of law and fact respecting election returns or the qualification of its members so far as they are involved in the determination of the right of any person to be a member thereof. *Price v. Ashburn*, 122 Md. 525.