

An. Code, 1924, sec. 3. 1912, sec. 2A. 1912, ch. 365.

3. The repeal of any statute "including the repeal of any part of the Code of Public General Laws or of the Code of Public Local Laws" shall not have the effect to release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture or liability incurred under such statute, unless the repealing act shall so expressly provide, and such statute shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture or liability.

See art. 89A.

Cited in construing art. 2B, sec. 2. *State v. Clifton*, Daily Record, Feb. 6, 1940.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 4. 1912, sec. 3. 1904, sec. 3. 1888, sec. 3.

4. No rights, property or privileges held under a charter or grant from this State shall be in any manner impaired or affected by the adoption of this code.

Purpose and effect of this section. An act omitted from an adopted code is repealed. *Frederick City v. Groshon*, 30 Md. 436.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 5. 1912, sec. 4. 1904, sec. 4. 1888, sec. 4.

5. Whenever the word administrator is used in this code it shall include executor, and so *vice versa*, unless such an application of the term would be unreasonable.

This section referred to in construing art. 93, secs. 3 and 258—see notes thereto. *Stake v. Stake*, 138 Md. 54.

This section applied. *Muncaster v. Muncaster*, 23 Md. 288.

Cited but not construed in *Linthicum v. Polk*, 93 Md. 91; *Crow v. Hubbard*, 62 Md. 564.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 6. 1912, sec. 5. 1904, sec. 5. 1888, sec. 5.

6. The word decedent means either a testator or person dying intestate.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 7. 1912, sec. 6. 1904, sec. 6. 1888, sec. 6.

7. The masculine includes all genders, except where such construction would be absurd or unreasonable.

Where the statute shows an intention to confine its application to males, as in the law regulating admissions to the bar, this section will not control. *In Re Maddox*, 93 Md. 727.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 8. 1912, sec. 7. 1904, sec. 7. 1888, sec. 7.

8. The singular always includes the plural, and *vice versa*, except where such construction would be unreasonable.

Where an act authorizes the appointment of an attorney-at-law as general counsel, this section does not justify the appointment of two attorneys; the rule of construction announced in this section cannot override the legislative intent. *State Tax Commission v. Harrington*, 126 Md. 167.

A statute requiring a bond to be executed with "sufficient securities," can not be construed under this section to call for only one surety. *Harris v. Register*, 70 Md. 109.

This section applied so as to entitle more than one surety to sue under art. 8, sec. 5. *Fuhrman v. Fuhrman*, 115 Md. 443.

This section referred to in construing art. 101, sec. 80. *Wheeler v. Rhoten*, 144 Md. 12. See notes to art. 3, sec. 29, Md. Constitution.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 9. 1912, sec. 8. 1904, sec. 8. 1888, sec. 8.

9. Wherever an oath is required by this code an affirmation shall be sufficient, if made by a person conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

The affidavit need not show on its face that the party affirming was conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath. *Loney v. Bailey*, 43 Md. 16.