

56.\*

57.\*

58.\*

59.\*

**Potomac.**

1912, ch. 4, sec. 1.

68A. It shall be lawful for any citizen of the State of Maryland or of the State of Virginia to take fish, oysters or crabs from the Potomac River after complying with the requirements of the laws of the State of which he is a citizen for the taking of fish, oysters or crabs from the waters of such State; and any citizen of either State who takes fish, oysters or crabs from the Potomac River without having complied with the requirements of the law of his State as to the taking of fish, oysters or crabs in its own waters shall be considered guilty of violating the laws of the State of which he is a citizen, and shall be prosecuted according to such laws. It shall not be lawful for any person to take or catch fish, oysters or crabs in any manner whatever in the waters of the Potomac River unless he be a citizen of Maryland or of Virginia, and shall have been a resident of the State of which he is a citizen for twelve months immediately preceding. Any such non-resident violating this section shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; furthermore, any vessel, with its equipment and cargo, or any net or other appliances used in violating this section, shall be deemed forfeited to the State.†

This section is a duplicate of article 39, section 59A.

1912, ch. 4, sec. 2.

68B. It shall not be lawful for any citizen of Maryland or of Virginia to take or catch oysters with a scoop, scrape, dredge, or any such instrument in the waters of the Potomac River between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of November of each year; it shall not be lawful for any citizen of either State to take oysters with tongs from

\*The act of 1912, chapter 603, regulated the catching of oysters in the Patuxent River and its tributaries within Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's Counties, and repealed the act of 1904, chapter 522, in so far as it related to the said river and its tributaries in said counties.

†By section 10 of the act of 1912, chapter 4, it is provided that since an emergency existed for the passage of that act because of the depletion of fish and shell fish in the Potomac, the act should take effect from the date of its passage (February 19, 1912), provided concurrent legislation was passed by the General Assembly of Virginia by that time, and if not, then immediately upon the passage thereof. By section 12 of the act of 1912, chapter 4, it is provided that upon the taking effect in Virginia of the provisions prescribed in that act, the Governor of Maryland should issue a proclamation declaring the provisions of said act effective.