

charged with the enforcement of the criminal laws to the end that proceedings may be started for the punishment of the person or persons who may have violated the sub-title.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 539. 1912, sec. 483E. 1916, ch. 210, sec. 488.

626. Every person who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this sub-title, and every physician who knowingly makes a false certificate as above provided for, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof may be fined not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or imprisoned in jail for not more than one hundred days, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Lights on Vehicles on Public Highways.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 540. 1912, sec. 483F. 1918, ch. 53.

627. All vehicles in use or at rest on the public highways of this State or of any city, county, town or village thereof, during the period of from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, shall display not less than one white light so placed as to be clearly visible both from the front and rear for a distance of at least two hundred feet; provided that such vehicles may display at the option of the owner or user one white light visible from the front and one red light visible from the rear for the distance aforesaid.

Any person causing or knowingly permitting this section to be violated shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars.

This section has no reference to motor vehicles. *Miles v. Webb*, 162 Md. 271.

As to the motor vehicle law, see art. 56, sec. 145, *et seq.* As to lights, etc., on motor vehicles, see art. 56, sec. 194.

II.

JURISDICTION, PROCEDURE AND SENTENCE.

Jurisdiction.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 541. 1912, sec. 484. 1904, sec. 430. 1888, sec. 278. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 17.

628. If any person be feloniously stricken or poisoned in one county, and die of the same stroke or poison in another county within one year thereafter, the offender shall be tried in the court within whose jurisdiction such county lies where the stroke or poison was given; and in like manner an accessory to murder or felony committed shall be tried by the court within whose jurisdiction such person became accessory.

This section is merely declaratory of common law; the same reason and principle equally apply where the mortal blow or poison is given in any county in this state and the party so stricken or poisoned dies out of the state within the year and a day in consequence of the blow or poison. In such case the law of Maryland is violated. *Stout v. State*, 76 Md. 323.

As to jurisdiction over crimes in connection with aeronautics, see art. 1A, sec. 7.

As to criminal jurisdiction of justices of the peace, see art. 52, sec. 13.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 542. 1912, sec. 485. 1904, sec. 431. 1888, sec. 279. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 18.

629. If a person be feloniously stricken or poisoned on the waters of the Chesapeake bay, and not within the body of any county, and within one year thereafter die of the same stroke or poison within any county of this State; or if any person be feloniously stricken or poisoned in any county of this State, and within one year thereafter die of the same stroke