

of Baltimore or to the County Commissioners of the Counties, shall be construed to refer to the Mayor of Baltimore and City Council of the City of Baltimore and to the President and County Council herein provided for whenever such construction would be reasonable. From and after the adoption of a charter by the City of Baltimore, or any County of this State, as hereinbefore provided, the Mayor of Baltimore and City Council of the City of Baltimore or the County Council of said County, subject to the Constitution and Public General Laws of this State, shall have full power to enact local laws of said City or County including the power to repeal or amend local laws of said city or county enacted by the General Assembly, upon all matters covered by the express powers granted as above provided; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or empower the County Council of any County in this State to enact laws or regulations for any incorporated town, village, or municipality in said County, on any matter covered by the powers granted to said town, village, or municipality by the Act incorporating it, or any subsequent Act or Acts amendatory thereto. Provided, however, that the charters for the various Counties shall provide that the County Council of the Counties shall not sit more than one month in each year for the purpose of enacting legislation for such Counties, and all legislation shall be enacted during the month so designated for that purpose in the charter, and all laws and ordinances so enacted shall be published once a week for three successive weeks in at least one newspaper published in such Counties, so that the taxpayers and citizens may have notice thereof. This provision shall not apply to Baltimore City. All such local laws enacted by the Mayor of Baltimore and City Council of the City of Baltimore or the Council of the Counties as hereinbefore provided, shall be subject to the same rules of interpretation as those now applicable to the Public Local Laws of this State, except that in case of any conflict between said local law and any Public General Law now or hereafter enacted the Public General Law shall control.

Ch. 335, Acts of 1935, licensing and regulating paper hangers in Baltimore City, is not "local" law within meaning of this Article. *Dasch v. Jackson*, 170 Md. 261.

See notes to sec. 1.

Sec. 4. From and after the adoption of a charter under the provisions of this Article by the City of Baltimore or any County of this State, no public local law shall be enacted by the General Assembly for said City or County on any subject covered by express powers granted as above provided. Any law so drawn as to apply to two or more of the geographical subdivisions of this State shall not be deemed a Local Law, within the meaning of this Act. The term "geographical sub-division" herein used shall be taken to mean the City of Baltimore or any of the Counties of this State.

This section referred to in construing art. 60, sec. 3—see notes thereto. *West v. Musgrave*, 154 Md. 43.

See notes to sec. 2.

Ch. 229, 1924, authorizing Baltimore City to incur debt for constructing a viaduct and to condemn property, is not sufficient so as to dispense with the requirements in the City Charter as to street openings, etc. *Browne v. Baltimore*, 163 Md. 212.

Ch. 356, 1937 (art. 89B, secs. 155-172), authorizing construction of bridge within limits of Baltimore City to be a part of new state highway, is not in violation of this section. *Wyatt v. State Roads Comm.*, 175 Md. 258.

Ch. 497, 1931, exempting W., B. & A. R. Co. not repugnant to this section. *Williams v. Mayor*. 289 U. S. 47.

See notes to Sec. 3.

Sec. 5. Amendments to any charter adopted by the City of Baltimore or by any County of this State under the provisions of this Article may be