

Contributory negligence of pedestrian at intersection, for jury. Right of way. *Merrifield v. Hoffberger*, 147 Md. 140; *Webb-Pepploe v. Cooper*, 159 Md. 430; *Weitzel v. List*, 161 Md. 28; *Sheriff Motor Co. v. State*, Daily Record, June 21, 1935, 169 Md. 79.

Plaintiff's, in personal injury case, being between crossings, is to be considered on question of contributory negligence, but alone is not sufficient to establish such negligence. *Nelson v. Sellar*, 154 Md. 76.

Right of way of pedestrian at intersection not duly respected if motor vehicle is driven too rapidly to stop in time to avoid accident. See notes to sec. 196. *Deford v. Lohmeyer*, 147 Md. 476.

Relative rights of pedestrians and motor vehicles at street crossings; at crossings controlled by traffic officers, rights at common law remain unchanged. *Panitz v. Webb*, 149 Md. 84.

Right of way of pedestrians at street crossings where several streets meet; objectionable prayers; burden of proof of contributory negligence. Meaning of "regular crossing" and "at a point between crossings." *Cons. Gas, etc., Co. v. Rudiger*, 151 Md. 235.

It is the duty of motorist to observe movements of pedestrian while crossing street and to have car under such control as to avoid injury to him if reasonably possible, and to warn him by proper signals. Negligent acts of defendant. Prayers. *Parr v. Peters*, 159 Md. 106.

Child struck by automobile while playing in street between intersections not entitled to damages in absence of evidence to show negligence on part of driver. *Slaysman v. Gerst*, 159 Md. 292.

Person crossing highway when struck by automobile on wrong side of road is not guilty of contributory negligence as a matter of law and is entitled to have question submitted to jury. *Fisher v. Finan*, 163 Md. 418.

Question of contributory negligence is question of fact for jury when person crossing the street between intersections is struck by automobile driven on wrong side of street. *Lusk v. Lambert*, 163 Md. 335.

Where two streets joined at wide angle, with street car tracks on both streets, and street cars stopping near junction of streets as at street crossing, held that whether pedestrian, struck by automobile while standing by street car, was on street crossing, was question for jury. *Legum v. State*, 167 Md. 339.

Pedestrian cannot recover for injuries when his own negligence was a contributing cause thereto; crossing street between intersections. *Barker v. Whitter*, 166 Md. 39.

The right of way of pedestrians at street crossings applies where a street intersects one side of another street, without crossing it. *York Ice Machinery Corp. v. Sachs*, 167 Md. 121.

### In General.

Operator of motor vehicle failing to keep to right of center of highway does so at risk of being held for negligence in case of collision and resulting injuries. *Con. Gas etc. Co., v. O'Neill*, 175 Md. 50.

In case of collision at intersection of highway designated as boulevard, held that granting of defendant's prayer, that one operating motor vehicle on boulevard must slow up at intersection, was in error. *Pegelow v. Johnson*, Daily Record, Dec. 23, 1939.

In case of collision at intersection of boulevard or "stop street," held that it is positive duty of person approaching highway lawfully designated as a "boulevard" or "stop street" to stop before entering intersection, and after entering, to yield the right of way to such traffic by permitting it to proceed without interruption, and that this duty persists throughout his passage across the favored way. *Greenfield v. Hook*, Daily Record, Nov. 7, 1939.

Failure of plaintiff to anticipate position of defendant's car on wrong side of road was not under the circumstances negligence *per se*. *Pitcher v. Daugherty*, Daily Record, Nov. 8, 1939.

In case of accident at street intersection, where plaintiff alleged speeding on part of defendant, who had right of way, was proximate cause of accident, held that evidence was not conclusive and that judgment be reversed. *Askin v. Long*, Daily Record, May 22, 1939.

The general rule that motor vehicle should keep to right of center line does not apply where width of road is too narrow for rule to be observed. *Longenecker v. Zanghi*, 175 Md. 311.

If operator of vehicle, when entering a "stop street," collides with another vehicle approaching on such through street, collision can be attributed to his negligence. *Blinder v. Monaghan*, 171 Md. 77.

Where truck driver, in suing on account of collision with another truck driver, testified he had 3½ feet of road on his right but held his course as other truck swayed toward him, held he was guilty of contributory negligence in failing to turn slightly to right to avoid other car. *Oberfeld v. Eilers*, 171 Md. 333.

Right of way at street intersection; concurrence of negligent acts. 171 Md. 351.

Bare possession of right of way did not justify taxicab driver to enter intersection in face of imminent danger. *Sun Cab Co. v. Reustle*, 172 Md. 494.

Prayer as to right of way where two cabs reached intersection about same time held proper. *Yellow Cab Co. v. Bradin*, 172 Md. 394.