

access to any and all information possessed by the office of said Bank Commissioner with reference to the conditions or affairs of any such insured institution.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to limit the duty of any banking institution in this State, deposits in which are to any extent insured under the provisions of Section 8 of the "Banking Act of 1933" (Section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended) or of any amendment of or substitution for the same, to comply with the provisions of said Act, its amendments or substitutions, or the requirements of said Corporation relative to examinations and reports, nor to limit the powers of the Bank Commissioner with reference to examinations and reports under existing laws.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 7. 1912, sec. 8. 1910, ch. 219, sec. 8 (p. 8).

9. The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may summon the officers, managers, trustees, employees or agents of such banking institution and such other witnesses as he thinks proper, and examine them relative to its affairs, and for that purpose may administer oaths. Whoever, without justifiable cause, refuses to appear or testify when required, or obstructs the Commissioner or those acting for him in the discharge of his duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Cited but not construed in *State v. Page*, 163 Md. 512.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 8. 1912, sec. 9. 1910, ch. 219, sec. 9 (p. 8). 1912, ch. 194, sec. 9.

10. Whenever the Bank Commissioner shall, upon examination have reason to believe that the capital stock of any institution to which this Article is applicable, is reduced by impairment, the said Bank Commissioner may require such institution to make good the deficiency within sixty days after the day of such requisition, and if said institution shall fail to comply with said request within the time prescribed, the Bank Commissioner may forthwith take possession of the property and business of such institution and retain such possession until such institution shall resume business or its affairs be finally liquidated as herein provided.

The forfeiture of the charter of a bank cannot be taken advantage of or enforced collaterally, but only by a direct proceeding for that purpose. Such a forfeiture must be judicially established. *Planters Bank v. Bank of Alexandria*, 10 G. & J. 356.

Cited in *Pritchard v. Myers*, 174 Md. 73.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 8A. 1933, ch. 529, sec. 8A.

11. Any banking institution doing business under this Article may, by action of its Board of Directors, place its affairs and assets in the hands and under the control of the Bank Commissioner, by posting a notice on its front door as follows: "This institution is in the hands of the Bank Commissioner." Immediately upon posting such notice, the said institution shall notify the Bank Commissioner of such action; upon the posting of such notice the Bank Commissioner shall forthwith take possession of the property and business of said institution.

Cited in *Pritchard v. Myers*, 174 Md. 73.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 9. 1912, sec. 10. 1910, ch. 219, sec. 10 (p. 9). 1912, ch. 194. 1914, ch. 205, sec. 10. 1931, ch. 294, sec. 9. 1933, ch. 529, sec. 9.

12. Whenever it shall appear to the Bank Commissioner, upon examination, that any banking institution doing business under this Article