

1904, art. 93, sec. 191. 1888, art. 93, sec. 191. 1860, art. 93, sec. 191.
1833, ch. 15, sec. 2.

192. Every such guardian so receiving money or other property belonging to his ward shall be liable to account for the same, to be recovered by suit on his guardian's bond or otherwise, as provided by law in case of guardians duly and regularly appointed.

See note to sec. 191.

Ibid. sec. 192. 1888, art. 93, sec. 192. 1860, art. 93, sec. 192. 1798, ch. 101,
sub-ch. 12, sec. 15. 1829, ch. 216, secs. 5, 6.

193. On a ward's arrival at age, or on the marriage of a female ward, the guardian shall exhibit a final account to the orphans' court, and shall deliver up, agreeably to the court's order, to the said ward, all the property of such ward in his hands, including bonds and other securities; and on failure, his bond may be put in suit, and he shall be liable to attachment and fine not exceeding three hundred dollars; and a female shall be of age at eighteen years, for the purposes of this section.

Final account.

A ward may settle with his guardian out of court and thus be precluded from suing the bond. It is the guardian's duty, however, to state a final account in the orphans' court and property is taxable to him until he does so. *Baldwin v. Washington County*, 85 Md. 161.

The control of the orphans' court and the responsibility of the guardian and his bond, continue until a final account is stated under this section. *Griffith v. Parks*, 32 Md. 7.

When a female becomes of age.

The expression "lawful age" as used in a will construed in the light of this section. For many purposes a female does not arrive at her majority until she is twenty-one. *McKim v. Handy*, 4 Md. Ch. 236. And see *Waring v. Waring*, 2 Bl. 674.

The act of 1798, ch. 101, only removes the disabilities of infancy in the cases therein expressly provided. Though entitled to the possession of her property, a female under twenty-one can not dispose of it save as provided in section 322. *Davis v. Jacquin*, 5 H. & J. 109; *Fridge v. State*, 3 G. & J. 115; *Waring v. Waring*, 2 Bl. 674; *Newton v. Griffith*, 1 H. & G. 137 (dissenting opinion); *Bowers v. State*, 7 H. & J. 36; *Greenwood v. Greenwood*, 38 Md. 385.

This section does not affect the rule that a father has legal control over his daughter and the right to her services until she is twenty-one. *Greenwood v. Greenwood*, 28 Md. 385. And see *Keller v. Donnelly*, 5 Md. 217.

Generally.

As to releases and other transactions between guardians and wards shortly after the latter's becoming of age, see *Spalding v. Brent*, 3 Md. Ch. 411.

The statute of limitations begins to run against a ward from the moment he or she becomes free under this section. This section distinguished from sections 188 and 190. *State v. Henderson*, 54 Md. 343.

This section referred to in construing section 165. *Thaw v. Falls*, 136 U. S. 519.

Cited but not construed in *Contee v. Dawson*, 2 Bl. 273; *Corrie's Case*, 2 Bl. 500; *McClellan v. Kennedy*, 3 Md. Ch. 253.

See notes to sections 177 and 190.

As to releases to a guardian and who may execute them, see art. 79, sec. 1.