

A man carrying a message relating to a supply of coal for a railroad company's use is not engaged in interstate commerce, and hence is subject to workmen's compensation act. Cases reviewed. *Hines v. Baechtel*, 137 Md. 514.

This section referred to in construing sec. 58—see notes thereto. *Hagerstown v. Schreiner*, 135 Md. 654 (decided prior to act of 1920, ch. 456).

This section referred to in construing sections 56 and 65—see notes thereto. *Coastwise Shipbuilding Co. v. Tolson*, 132 Md. 205.

See notes to sec. 15. As to negligence causing death, see art. 67.

An. Code, sec. 37. 1914, ch. 800, sec. 36. 1916, ch. 597, sec. 37. 1920, ch. 456, sec. 37. 1924, ch. 364.

**37.** In addition to the compensation provided for herein, the employer shall promptly provide for an injured employee such medical, surgical or other attendance or treatment, nurse and hospital services, medicines, crutches, apparatus, artificial hands, arms, feet and legs as may be required by the Commission in an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars. If an employer fails to provide the same, the injured employee may do so at the expense of the employer. All fees and other charges for such treatment and services shall be subject to regulation by the Commission, and shall be limited to such charges as prevail in the same community for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living, and in case death ensues from the injury within three years, reasonable funeral expenses shall be allowed, not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Any bill for funeral expenses contracted for an amount in excess of one hundred and twenty-five dollars shall be null and void and uncollectable either out of the compensation allowed or out of the personal assets of those obligating themselves to pay, unless and until said bill is approved by the Commission. Provided, however, that if there are no dependents and the deceased employee leaves sufficient estate to pay same, all expenses of last sickness and burial shall be paid (by said estate and not) by the employer or insurance company, or Commission out of the State Accident Fund, as the case may be. The Commission shall have full power to adopt rules and regulations with respect to furnishing medical, nurse, hospital services and medicines to injured employes entitled thereto and for the payment therefor.

Evidence of medical experts on whether claimant should have submitted to an operation. Claimant may not continue to receive compensation and at same time refuse to submit to proper and reasonable medical or surgical treatment. *Hernia. Prayers. Schiller v. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.*, 137 Md. 236.

An. Code, sec. 38. 1914, ch. 800, sec. 37.

**38.** Notice of an injury for which compensation is payable under this article shall be given to the employer within ten days after the accident, and also in case of the death of the employe resulting from such injury, within thirty days after such death. Such notice may be in writing, and contain the name and address of the employe, and state in ordinary language the time, place, nature and cause of the injury, and be signed by him or by a person on his behalf, or in case of death, by any one or more of his dependents, or by a person on their behalf. The failure to give such notice, unless excused by the Commission either on the ground that notice for some sufficient reason could not have been given, or on the ground that the