

Illegitimate children are not entitled to workmen's compensation benefits. *Scott v. Independent Ice Co.*, 135 Md. 350 (decided prior to act, 1920, ch. 456).

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. 72—see notes thereto. *Hagerstown v. Schreiner*, 135 Md. 654 (decided prior to act of 1920, ch. 456).

This section referred to in construing sections 70 and 80—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, 1924, sec. 37. 1912, sec. 37. 1914, ch. 800, sec. 36. 1916, ch. 597, sec. 37. 1920, ch. 456, sec. 37. 1924, ch. 364. 1937, ch. 430.

49. 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; provided however that the employer shall repair or replace any artificial limb, eye, tooth or other part that shall be damaged or destroyed as a result of an accident during the course of employment and if the artificial limb, eye, tooth or other part is not repaired or replaced with three days following its damage or destruction, then the employer shall pay the employee such compensation for his lost time, if any, after the three-day waiting period, as the Commission may direct. 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 uncollectible 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 employees 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.

This section referred to in construing sec. 72—see notes thereto. *Clough & Molloy v. Shilling*, 149 Md. 194; *Sudbrook v. State*, 153 Md. 195.

This section referred to in construing secs. 14, 31, *et seq.* *Owners' Realty Co. v. Bailey*, 157 Md. 143.

See notes to sec. 50.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 38. 1912, sec. 38. 1914, ch. 800, sec. 37. 1935, ch. 475. 1937, ch. 332.

50. Notice, in writing or otherwise, 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 employee resulting from such injury, within thirty days after such death. Such