This section referred to in construing Sec. 44. Keeney *v.* Beasman, 169 Md. 585.

The word "accidental" qualifies and describes the injuries contemplated by statute. Geipe, Inc., *v.* Collett, 172 Md. 169.

"Heat prostration," if occasioned by unusual or extraordinary conditions in employment which cannot be regarded as naturally and ordinarily incident thereto, is compensable. No sufficient evidence in this case. Slacum *v.* Jolly, 153 Md. 351; Miskowiak *v.* Bethlehem Steel Co., 156 Md. 695.

Question whether death of employee resulted from accidental injury arising out of and in course of employment is for jury. Nicholson *v.* Walters, 153 Md. 17; Southern Can Co. *v.* Sachs, 149 Md. 562.

To put to jury question whether disease or infection was result of injury would have been misleading, since question involved was whether injury may have started up or aggravated disease so as to disable claimant. "Natural result." Refusal to submit to medical examination. Dickson, etc., Co. *v.* Beasley, 146 Md. 574.

Under paragraph 6 of this section, it is immaterial whether occurrence was normal or abnormal, and whether results were usual or unusual, if there is direct causal connection between injury and disease so that disease directly attributable to injury. Mental disease. Expert witnesses. Bramble *v.* Shields, 146 Md. 504.

Phosphorus poisoning held an injury in connection with employment within meaning of paragraph 6 of this section. See notes to sec. 14. Victory Sparkler Co. *v.* Francks, 147 Md. 380.

Exclusion of employees who receive salary of $2,000 a year from Compensation Act, does not apply to weekly employee receiving average weekly wage of $40. Meaning of "wage." Koester Bakery *v.* Ihrie, 147 Md. 222 (arose prior to act 1924, ch. 217).

How average weekly wage is calculated as to members of the militia. See notes to sec. 46. Merrill *v.* Military Dept., 152 Md. 478 (decided prior to act 1927, chs. 83 and 395).

The term "workmen" does not exclude from the operation of the Compensation Law a person who employs a single workman in view of art. 1, sec. 8. Wheeler *v.* Rhoten, 144 Md. 10.

Variance prayer properly rejected. Conceded prayer. Non-reversible errors in prayers. Kelso *v.* Rice, 146 Md. 276.

This section referred to in construing sec. 70—see notes thereto. Hygeia Ice Co. *v.* Schaeffer, 152 Md. 235.

This section referred to in dissenting opinion in Gas Equipment Corp. *v.* Baldwin, 152 Md. 331.

One building his own home by hired mechanics was not carrying on a trade, business or occupation for pecuniary gain within the meaning of this section. Clement *v.* Minning, 157 Md. 201.

The exclusion of employees "engaged in rendering any agricultural service," etc., from the provisions of this article covered person who worked on farm in dairy, though not actually doing farm work. Beyer *v.* Decker, 159 Md. 290.

Death from tuberculosis held not to have resulted from accidental injury arising out of and in course of his employment; inhalation of dust while at work of operating flour mill, grinding and mixing poultry feed. Cambridge Mfg. Co. *v.* Johnson, 160 Md. 248.

"Proximate cause" in compensation cases does not mean that the result must be natural, usual or expected one, but that the result could have been caused by the accident and that there has not intervened, between the accident and the result, any other efficient cause. Baker *v.* Knipp & Sons, 164 Md. 64.

Where contractor, engaged in moving house, arranged with a carpenter, who was working for the owner, to remove the eaves of the house, a task which required only two or three hours, held that carpenter was only casual employee of contractor and not entitled to compensation for injury received while removing eaves. Marvil *v.* Elliott, 164 Md. 660.

Where worker in quarry, on extremely hot day, while exposed to gases from explosion of dynamite, had cerebral hemorrhage, question was for jury to determine whether it was accidental injury arising out of and in course of employment. Schemmel *v.* Gatch & Sons, etc., Co., 164 Md. 676.

Employee of store, who was subject to call at any time to go to store for any unusual conditions, entitled to compensation for injury when struck by automobile while returning from store after being called there at night, since the injury arose out of and in course of employment. Reisinger-Siehler Co. *v.* Perry, 165 Md. 191.

Employee looking after horses and having his eye injured by pebble blowing in it while shutting stable door, it was question for jury whether injury arose out of employment. Noyes *v.* Liddle, 167 Md. 335.

Nursing is not extra-hazardous work under the provisions of this article. Baltimore *v.* Smith, 168 Md. 458.

This section referred to in construing sec. 48. Victory Sparkler Co. *v.* Gilbert, 160 Md. 189; Baking Co. *v.* Reissig, 164 Md. 23.

Cited but not construed in McLane *v.* State Tax Commission, 156 Md. 145.

See notes to secs. 14, 33 and 70, and to art. 16, sec. 38.