

minors generally, or of any particular age or classes, have the power and authority following: (1) To retain male and female children legally committed or confided to them until the age of twenty-one years, and to discharge such children absolutely before attaining said age whenever the managers of such institutions shall deem such discharge to be beneficial to such children. (2) To permit the return of such children to their parents or other relatives, or to place them out in suitable homes without relinquishing absolutely the custody, control and supervision of the managers, and a record is to be kept of the time of placing out, name and residence of persons with whom placed, and terms and conditions of placing out; and it is the duty of the managers to cause every child so placed out to be visited not less than once in six months, in order to inquire into his or her welfare until he or she shall attain the age of twenty-one years; and the managers may require the return to the institution of any child under twenty-one years of age so placed with parents or relatives or in other homes, whenever they shall deem that the welfare of the child requires such return. (3) To exercise parental authority and control over such children, and make needful provisions as to their care, maintenance and education. (4) To procure the commitment of such children in cases of necessity to reformatory institutions.

The foregoing provisions are not to be understood to affect the power of courts to adjudicate all questions as to the custody of minors, irrespective of any alleged or supposed claim or right of guardianship or custody, or to abridge or affect any corporate rights of any institution, or to prevent the receiving of minors under such limitations, or for such definite periods as any institution may by its regulations direct or prescribe.

Devises and bequests for charitable uses are not to be held void by reason of the uncertainty of the donees, provided the will contains directions for the formation of a corporation to take the same, and provided such corporation is formed within twelve months—art. 93, sec. 328.

See art. 42, sec. 18, *et seq.*

Municipal Corporations.

1904, art. 23, sec. 241. 1888, art. 23, sec. 157. 1876, ch. 367.

259. Any municipal corporation in this State, against which there is a judgment or decree in any court of law or equity in this State, shall have power to levy a sum of money upon the assessable property of such municipality sufficient to pay such judgments.

For the purpose of the remedy provided by this section, a judgment rendered by a justice of the peace may be regarded as a judgment of a court of law. If the municipality refuses to make the required levy to pay the judgment, mandamus lies. *Darling v. Baltimore*, 51 Md. 14. And see *Watts v. Port Deposit*, 46 Md. 505.

Railroad Companies.

Ibid. sec. 242. 1888, art. 23, sec. 158. 1876, ch. 242.

260. Any number of natural persons, not less than five, three of whom shall be citizens of Maryland, may become a body corporate, with