

apprentice from his master or mistress, and place the said apprentice so cruelly used, under the care of some other person, who shall be bound to have the apprentice before the next circuit court or criminal court, to abide such determination as shall be made.

An. Code, sec. 8. 1904, sec. 8. 1888, sec. 8. 1793, ch. 45.

8. If any apprentice shall be convicted of any offence in consequence of which judgment shall be entered against him for any fine or penalty and costs, the court by which such judgment shall be rendered shall adjudge and enter on their records the time for which such apprentice shall serve his master or mistress after the expiration of his apprenticeship, in case the master or mistress will pay the fine or penalty and costs; and if the said master or mistress pay the said fine or penalty and costs, the said apprentice shall be obliged to serve during the time adjudged by the said court.

An. Code, sec. 9. 1904, sec. 9. 1888, sec. 9. 1825, ch. 65.

9. In all cases where an apprentice hath been taken from, or detained against the will or consent of his master or mistress, the master or mistress may recover possession of such apprentice by action of replevin, as the owner of a chattel may recover possession thereof.

An. Code, sec. 10. 1904, sec. 10. 1888, sec. 10. 1793, ch. 45.

10. The orphans' courts in the several counties and the city of Baltimore may bind out as an apprentice to some manufacturer, mechanic, mariner, handicraftsman, or other person, at their discretion, any orphan child, the increase or profits of whose estate (whether real or personal) is not sufficient for the maintenance, support or education of such orphan.

Object of the law providing for apprentices. Validity of the old negro apprentice law (formerly embraced in art. 6, secs. 31 to 40). *Brown v. State*, 23 Md. 506.

An. Code, sec. 11. 1904, sec. 11. 1888, sec. 11. 1793, ch. 45.

11. The said courts may also bind out as apprentices such children as are suffering through the extreme indigence of poverty of their parents, the children of beggars, illegitimate children, and the children of persons out of the State to whom sufficient sustenance is not afforded.

This section referred to in deciding that illegitimate children were not entitled to workmen's compensation benefits. *Scott v. Independent Ice Co.*, 135 Md. 348 (decided prior to the act of 1920, ch. 456).

An. Code, sec. 12. 1904, sec. 12. 1888, sec. 12. 1793, ch. 45.

12. When any child is about to be bound out, the parent or parents of such child (if living in the county) shall be summoned to appear before the court, and the inclination of the said parents, so far as is reasonable, shall be consulted in the choice of the person to whom the said child shall be bound.

Cited but not construed in *Brown v. State*, 23 Md. 510.

An. Code, sec. 13. 1904, sec. 13. 1888, sec. 13. 1793, ch. 45.

13. When any child shall be brought before the court for the purpose of being bound out as an apprentice, if any relation or other person will,