

applicants. No one shall be examined who shall not have studied the law in a law school in any part of the United States or in the office of a member of the bar of this State for at least two years. Every applicant, upon presenting himself or herself for examination before the board of law examiners, shall pay to the treasurer of the board such fee, not exceeding twenty-five dollars, as may be fixed by the court of appeals. On payment of one examination fee the applicant shall be entitled to the privilege of three examinations, but no more. Any fraudulent act or representation by an applicant in connection with his or her application or examination shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of the order admitting him or her to practise. The board of law examiners shall render an annual account of their expenses to the court of appeals. The provisions of this and the preceding section shall not apply to those students who shall have matriculated at the law department of the University of Maryland, or the Baltimore University School of Law prior to the first day of January, 1898, but such students shall be admitted upon the production of their diplomas of graduation as heretofore.

Prior to the act of 1902, ch. 399, women were not entitled to practice law in Maryland. In *Re Maddox*, 93 Md. 729.

For a case apparently now inapplicable to this section by reason of changes in the law, see *In Re Taylor*, 48 Md. 30 (involving the right of a negro to practice law).

1904, art. 10, sec. 4. 1902, ch. 399, sec. 3 A.

4. Women shall be permitted to practise law in this State upon the same terms, conditions and requirements and to the same extent as provided in this article with reference to men.

This section apparently grew out of the decision, *In Re Maddox*, 93 Md. 727.

Ibid. sec. 5. 1888, art. 10, sec. 6. 1860, art. 11, sec. 6. 1831, ch. 268, sec. 5.
1898, ch. 139.

5. Members of the bar of any State, district or territory of the United States, who, for five years after admission, have been engaged as practitioners, judges or teachers of law, shall be admitted without examination on proof of good moral character, after becoming actual residents of this State. Members of the bar of any other State, district or territory of the United States, who may be employed as counsel in any case pending before any of the courts of this State, may be admitted for all the purposes of the case in which they are so employed by the court before which said case is pending, without examination. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the courts of this State of the power, as at present existing, of disbaring or otherwise punishing members of the bar.

This section would not authorize the admission to the Maryland bar of women who had been practicing law in other states, if women were not entitled to be originally admitted here. *In Re Maddox*, 93 Md. 734. (See Section 4.)

The act of 1898, ch. 139, does not interfere with the authority of Maryland courts to admit non-resident attorneys for the purpose of appearing in a particular case. How a difficulty in serving pleadings in such case, may be met. *Chappell v. Real Estate Co.*, 89 Md. 261.