

An. Code, 1924, sec. 4. 1912, sec. 3A. 1914, ch. 655.

5. All persons, graduates of a recognized law school and possessing all other qualifications which are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law, shall be eligible to take the examination provided for in this Article at the regular examination of the Examining Board, held at any time following his graduation, even though he be less than twenty-one years of age; provided, however, that no such person shall receive his certificate of admission to the Bar of this State, nor be qualified nor permitted to perform any of the duties of an Attorney at Law as provided by this Article until he shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 5. 1912, sec. 4. 1904, sec. 4. 1902, ch. 399, sec. 3A.

6. 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.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 6. 1912, sec. 5. 1904, sec. 5. 1888, sec. 6. 1831, ch. 268, sec. 5. 1898, ch. 139.

7. 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 disbarring 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 sec. 6.)

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.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 7. 1912, sec. 6. 1904, sec. 6. 1888, sec. 9. 1831, ch. 228, sec. 1. 1878, ch. 400.

8. All persons who are now or shall hereafter be admitted to practise law in the court of appeals of this State, shall be entitled to practise law in any or all other courts of the State, upon exhibiting to the judge or clerk thereof a duly authenticated certificate of such admission to the bar of the court of appeals.

Free Inspection of Records by Practitioners.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 8. 1912, sec. 7. 1904, sec. 7. 1900, ch. 26, sec. 9A.

9. All persons who are now or shall hereafter be admitted to practise law in any court in this State, or their authorized clerk or representative, shall be entitled to inspect and examine as soon as received for record, or at any time thereafter, all papers filed for record or otherwise, in the clerk's office of the circuit courts of this State, and in the clerk's offices of the courts constituting the supreme bench of Baltimore city, and in the offices of the registers of wills in this State and of the commissioner of the land