

of the Code. Both bills apparently passed on the same day. If this bill is signed it will prevent the playing of bingo for charitable purposes in Kent County.

For that reason the bill will be vetoed.

HOUSE BILL 561

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact, with amendments, Section 14 (5) of Article 21 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1939 Edition), title "Conveyancing", sub-title "Conveyances in General", as said Section 14 (5) was amended by Chapter 385 of the Acts of 1945, exempting Allegany County from certain requirements relating to the certificate of tax collectors on deeds before they can be recorded.

Chapter 385 of the Acts of 1945 requires the transfer on the assessment books of all real estate and the payment of all property taxes due thereon as a condition precedent to the recording of a deed. This bill seeks to exclude Allegany County from the provisions of that Act. If it should become law, it will start the breakdown of the 1945 Act, which has proved to be of great assistance to the State and local authorities in the administration of the tax laws.

At the request of the State Tax Commission the bill will be vetoed.

SENATE BILL 386

AN ACT to add 16 new sections to Article 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland (1930 Edition), title "Allegany County", to be under a new sub-title "Board of Barber Examiners", said new sections to be known as Sections 39 to 54, inclusive, and to follow immediately after Section 38 of said Article, to license and regulate the practice of barbering in Allegany County, and to repeal Sections 304 to 317, inclusive, of Article 43 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1939 Edition), title "Health", sub-title "State Board of Barber Examiners", insofar as they relate to Allegany County, to exempt Allegany County from the State-wide barber law.

This bill imposes the requirement that a person engaging in the barbering business have, among other things, an eighth grade education or its equivalent. In *Schneider v. Duer*, 170 Md. 326, in dealing with Chapter 371 of the Acts of 1935, relating to the trade of barbering, the Court of Appeals held that the requirement that an applicant for a license be a graduate of the eighth grade, and to have completed a two year course in a barber shop or a barber school, was manifest-