

license periodically. An auxiliary procedure under which the practitioner also must be registered to practice and which then substitutes a periodic reregistration requirement for the periodic license renewal requirement is superfluous. Moreover, the references to registration and reregistration may mislead the practitioner by implying that the practitioner's license is fundamentally different from the license held by any of the other health practitioners who practice under statutes without references to registration.

It is a precept of the Commission to revise the law in a clear, straightforward manner, and once something is said, to say it the same way each time it is said. To obtain clarity and consistency and to avoid the superfluous and misleading aspects of the present references, throughout this title, all references to the requirement that an individual who practices osteopathy must be registered are deleted and references to periodic license renewal are substituted for all references to periodic reregistration. These are changes in form only; no change in substance is intended.

History.

Most of the present law that relates to Osteopathy was enacted by Ch. 786, Acts of 1914 and substantial style changes were necessary in the revision. In addition, Ch. 786, Acts of 1914 was based on the Medical Practice Act of 1896. While the Medical Practice Act has been amended frequently, this title has been amended infrequently and, consequently, this title contains some archaic and obsolete provisions.

When Ch. 786, Acts of 1914 was passed there was a group of practitioners who were exempted from having to be licensed by the Board. Since none of these practitioners are still living, the provisions relating to these practitioners are obsolete. Therefore, in addition to deleting provisions throughout this title, the Commission to Revise the Annotated Code has deleted the first paragraph and the last sentence -- except for the first clause of that sentence -- of Art. 43, § 473, which deal exclusively with those practicing in 1914.

Recordation.

The present law requires that a licensee record a license with the clerk of the court in the county in which the licensee resides, imposes sanctions if the licensee does not record a license, and authorizes and provides a mechanism to remove the name of the licensee from court records in certain circumstances. Only this title and the title that relates to Chiropractors contain this recording requirement. The recording requirement both in this title and in the Chiropractors title is based on a recording requirement in the Medical Practice Act that has since been repealed. It is an archaic procedure that provides only