

professional standing at the time of application issued by boards of medical examiners of the District of Columbia and of other States, the requirements of which are of as high a standard as those governing the boards of medical examiners of this State; provided such boards of such States or district grant the same privileges to licentiates of the examining boards of Maryland; such applicants, however, being still required to furnish the same proof of qualifications required of other applicants by this section. Medical students, at the end of their second year of study, who have, as verified by the certificate of the dean of the college which they have attended, completed the studies of anatomy, physiology, medical chemistry and materia medica in said college, shall on application be examined in such studies by the state licensing board, the result of said examination to be considered as part of the final examination, the full regular fee to be paid at this time, no part thereof to be returned, but placed to their credit for the remainder of the examination yet to be taken. Medical students who have, as verified by the certificate of the dean of the college which they have attended, completed a full four years' course of studies and lectures, but who have not yet received their diplomas, shall upon application be examined in all the branches enumerated in section 111 by the state licensing board, the final certificate and license of the said board being withheld until the diploma of the proper medical college, with the candidate's name inscribed, be produced to the secretary of the board. Diplomas presented by graduates of foreign colleges shall be accepted if a course of four years' study has been required by said foreign college before issuing such diploma.

History of this section; it is not unconstitutional as creating an arbitrary classification. *Watson v. State*, 105 Md. 653 (affirmed in 218 U. S. 175); *Scholle v. State*, 90 Md. 739.

Section 43 of the code of 1888, shows that the act of 1892, ch. 296, was intended to apply to persons commencing the practice of medicine after that act. *Manger v. Board of Examiners*, 90 Md. 659; *Scholle v. State*, 90 Md. 738.

See notes to sec. 123.

1904, art. 43, sec. 84. 1902, ch. 612, sec. 43 A.

113. Any physician who may change his residence from the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland, or who while living in the District of Columbia shall desire to practice medicine or surgery in the State of Maryland shall, upon application to the examining board of the State of Maryland, be entitled to a license without fee and without examination; provided, that the application be properly endorsed at the time it is presented by the examining board of the District of Columbia, certifying to the proficiency and professional standing of the applicant; and provided further, that the examining board of the District of Columbia shall, under the laws thereof, grant like and equal privileges to licensed physicians of this State who may remove to said District of Columbia, or while continuing to reside in this State may desire also to practise in said district.