

Admission to the Bar.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 1. 1912, sec. 1. 1904, sec. 1. 1888, sec. 1. 1715, ch. 48. 1753, ch. 17. 1831, ch. 268. 1908, ch. 638. 1910, ch. 608 (p. 6). 1933, ch. 286. 1939, ch. 576.

1. No person shall practice the profession or perform the services of an attorney at law within this State without being admitted to the bar as hereinafter directed; and any person who shall give legal advice, represent any person in the trial of any case at law or in equity or prepare any written instrument affecting the title to real estate, for pay or reward, shall be deemed an attorney at law for purposes of this Article; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to Garrett County, so far as it relates to the preparation of written instruments affecting the title to real estate for pay or reward.

Cited but not construed *In re Taylor*, 48 Md. 30.

Cited in construing Art. 43, Sec. 368. *Dvorine v. Castleberg Corp.*, 170 Md. 674.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 2. 1912, sec. 2. 1904, sec. 2. 1888, sec. 2. 1898, ch. 139.

2. All applications for admission to the bar in this State shall be made by petition to the court of appeals. A State board of law examiners is hereby created, to consist of three members of the bar of at least ten years' standing, who shall be appointed by the court of appeals, and shall hold office for the term of three years. Said examiners shall hold office for one, two and three years, respectively, to be designated by the judges of the court of appeals. After the first appointment the court of appeals shall annually appoint a member of said board in the place of the examiner whose term shall expire. Members of said board shall be eligible to re-appointment. In case of any vacancy in said board by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the court of appeals shall fill said vacancy by the appointment of a member of said board to serve until the expiration of the term for which the person so dying or resigning had been appointed.

For cases now apparently inapplicable to this section by reason of changes in the law, see *In re Taylor*, 48 Md. 31; *State v. Johnston*, 2 H. & McH. 163.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 3. 1912, sec. 3. 1904, sec. 3. 1892, ch. 37. 1898, ch. 139. 1902, ch. 399. 1916, ch. 509, sec. 3. 1918, ch. 426 and ch. 270. 1939, ch. 410, sec. 3.

3. Prior to June 1, 1940, any person in this State desiring to begin the study of law for the purpose of admission to the Bar shall first file with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals an application for registration as a law student, and at the same time shall file therewith a certificate showing that he or she has completed a course of study substantially equivalent to a high school education in Maryland; the following shall be accepted as satisfactory proof of compliance with the requirements of this Section: Filing evidence with the State Board of Law Examiners that the applicant has (a) graduated from any high school approved by the Maryland State Department of Education, or (b) passed an examination conducted under the supervision of the State Board of Law Examiners only in the subjects now being given by the State Board of Law Examiners as the equivalent of a high school education, or (c) completed the university or college work as required under section 4. If the applicant shall pass such an examination he or she shall be entitled to registration as a law student.

Nunc pro tunc registration may be permitted if the candidate had the requisite education at the date as of which he desires to be registered and there has been no laches on his part, said matters to be determined by the