

X. No student shall in any term be credited with attendance at the University Lectures in any subject, unless he shall have attended during that term three-fourths of the Lectures given in that subject, except in cases of illness or other sufficient cause to be allowed by the Council.

XI. The names of the students passing each Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order in each. The names of all other students passing in any subject shall be arranged in alphabetical order in lists, which shall indicate the subjects in which each student has passed. The Council shall transmit a copy of the above-mentioned lists to the Chief Justice or (if the Chief Justice be absent from Adelaide, or if there be no Chief Justice) to the Senior Judge of the Supreme Court.

XII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing regulations, any matriculated student who shall, before the 31st day of December, 1885, have passed the intermediate or final examination prescribed by the Rules of the Supreme Court shall be entitled to obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws on completing the second and third years of the course for that Degree, and on passing the examination proper to each of those years: Provided that at the examination in such second year he shall pass in Roman Law, which he may substitute for Jurisprudence.

XIII. Notices by students of their intention to present themselves for examination must reach the Registrar not more than six weeks and not less than one calendar month before the commencement of the Examination.

XIV. The undermentioned fees shall be payable in advance:

Entrance fee for students not intending to graduate in Laws, but intending to attend lectures or present themselves for examination in Laws	£	s.	d.
.....	1	1	0
Fees payable in each term by every student attending Lectures in any subject included in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, for each subject	1	1	0
Examination fee for each subject	0	15	0
Fee for certificate of having passed in one or more subjects of any examination in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws	0	5	0
Fee for final certificate showing all the subjects in which a student has passed at the three Examinations in Laws	1	1	0
Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws	3	3	0

XV. The following Forms of Notice are prescribed:—

Forms of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by any student proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and of his intention to present himself for examination.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I, _____, a student of this University, hereby give notice that, for the purpose of completing the _____ year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, I intend to present myself at the Examination in the _____ term of 18____ for examination in the under-mentioned subjects, viz.: [Here state the subjects.]

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ _____ being _____ for each of the above-mentioned subjects.

(If the student is an articled clerk, add)

I am articled to Mr. _____, a solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose office is situated in _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18____

(Signature of student)
(Address)

To the Registrar, University of Adelaide.

Form of Notice to be sent to the Registrar by any student not proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of his intention to present himself for examination.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

I, _____, a student of this University, hereby give notice that I intend to present myself at the Examination in Laws, in the _____ term of 18____ for examination in the undermentioned subjects, viz.: [Here state the subjects.]

I send herewith the prescribed fee of £ _____ being the entrance fee (if not previously paid), and £ _____ for each of the above-mentioned subjects. (If the student is an articled clerk, add):

I am articled to Mr. _____ a solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose office is situated in _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18____

(Signature of student)
(Address)

To the Registrar, University of Adelaide.

XVI. The foregoing Regulations shall come into force concurrently with the Statutes in Chapter IX.

The Register.

ADELAIDE: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1883.

LAW LECTURERS WANTED.

The University of Adelaide, as we pointed out a day or two ago, has undertaken the task of examining into the proficiency of candidates for the legal profession, and the Supreme Court has transferred to the University the duty of examining those candidates. But the University has done more. Imitating the Scottish Universities, and avoiding the example of London, it does not examine in what it does not teach, and therefore it undertakes to teach law. With this object in view the University has advertised for two gentlemen who are to lecture on law, one of whom is to receive £200 and the other £300 per annum. The former is to lecture on Jurisprudence, Roman, Constitutional, and International Law; and the latter is to expound the law of Property, of Obligations, of Wrong (civil and criminal), and Procedure. One is to undertake four subjects and the other five; and if we except Medical Jurisprudence or Forensic Medicine, which is not included, they may be said to undertake between them to teach a lawyer pretty well all that he has to know as such.

Let us examine a little into the tasks which the applicants are invited to undertake. Jurisprudence, we believe, is to be taken as meaning law regarded as a scientific and moral system, or, in other words, "law as it ought to be," and is the sort of learning that is set forth by Montesquieu, Beccaria, Bentham—without exception the greatest of English lawyers—Sheldon Amos, and Mr. Austin. Roman law in its entirety is of course too large a subject to be included in any academic course; but, assuming that the teaching is to be confined to those portions of it which deal with rights and obligations still recognised by the law of England, it remains a lengthy subject, and requires a good deal of reading, both Latin and modern. Constitutional law is the study of a life-time for a man of linguistic learning, legal knowledge, antiquarian tastes, and great patience. International law is divided into public and private. The latter is what every lawyer must know something about, and its leading principles may be gleaned from brief textbooks, and the former only comes to be of diminished importance because, though the learning of it may be large, the teaching of it may be small. Now, bearing in mind that all