

amined, and even yet Lord Selborne is dissatisfied and wants a legal University, in which the Inns of Court shall be merged, and in which every advocate shall be a Bachelor of Laws at least. Among the colonies there is to be a system of mutual admission of practitioners—at least a resolution to that effect was carried at the Intercolonial Conference at Sydney; and in view of this it is very desirable that South Australia should not incur the shame of palming off upon any of her sister colonies lawyers of a standard inferior to theirs. And in this connection the step now taken by the Supreme Court will be regarded as creditable to the colony, as well as beneficial to future lawyers and their clients.

Adv / ²¹⁷ February 83

IN to-day's *Gazette* will appear the rules of the Supreme Court, recently made by the judges, concerning the admission of barristers, solicitors, and attorneys. The power to frame these, or any rules considered necessary to meet the requirements of the court, is vested in the judges by an Act of Parliament passed in 1855-6, entitled "An Act to consolidate the several Ordinances relating to the establishment of the Supreme Court of the province of South Australia." The measure enacts that "it shall be lawful for the judges of the Supreme Court to make and practise such general rules and orders touching the admission of solicitors, attorneys, and barristers as the circumstances of the province may require." The exercise of these powers in the present case may be regarded as an outcome of the recent establishment in the University of Adelaide of a Faculty of Law, in connection with which certain regulations relative to the obtaining of the degree of Bachelor of Laws by students desiring to gain admission to the bar were agreed to at a meeting of the council held at the University last year. These regulations ordain that to obtain the degree a matriculated student must complete three years of study, and pass a certain examination in each year. The first year's paper will include the subjects of Roman law and the law of property, a *sine qua non* to success in Roman law, being a display on the part of the student of a competent knowledge of Latin. The paper for the second year will relate to jurisprudence, constitutional law, and the law of obligations; and at the third examination students proceeding to the degree will have to satisfy the examiners in the subjects of international law, the law of wrongs (civil and criminal), and the law of procedure. It may be remarked that students will not be compelled to pass the examination in the same academical year as that in which the lectures have been attended, and that a student passing in any subject will be entitled to receive a certificate to that effect. The rules appearing in the *Gazette* have been so framed as to correspond with and meet the requirements of those embraced by the University rules. They provide, among other things, that clerks articled to practitioners shall, on the production of the certificate of the University, be exempted from complying with certain existing rules of the court; and, generally offer every facility to youthful aspirants to forensic honor. The stipulation briefly amounts to this:—That the applicant for admission must have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University, or must have passed there in the law of property, constitutional law, the law of obligations, the law of civil and criminal wrongs, and the law of procedure. The rules will come into operation on and after the fifteenth of next month.