

Tasmania (such examination to include Latin, arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid, otherwise one in general literature as well as in law will be required), and has then served to a practitioner in Tasmania for four years, may be admitted as a practitioner after passing an examination in law.

Any other person must serve as clerk to a practitioner for five years, and must pass an examination in literature, that is classics, mathematics, and history, and in law. The fees altogether come to 19*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* (The Legal Practitioners Acts, 1888 and 1890.)

For the books in which candidates are examined, and as to the two months' notice they must give of their intention to present themselves for examination, see Rules of 27th February 1891.

*Barristers may
practise as
practitioners.
New Zealand.
Barristers.*

Every person admitted as a barrister may practise as a practitioner. (Legal Practitioners Act Amendment, 1891.)

1. Any person who has been admitted as a *barrister* in any Superior or Supreme Court of any part of Her Majesty's Dominions shall be entitled to be admitted as a barrister, on passing an examination in the law of New Zealand in so far as it differs from the law of England. 2. Graduates in art or science in any University in Her Majesty's dominions, shall be examined only in law, and if graduates in law shall be examined in the law of New Zealand only so far as it differs from the law of England. 3. All other candidates must be examined in law, and unless they have passed certain examinations in New Zealand University, in general knowledge. The general knowledge examination includes Latin; and the law examination includes: (1.) Jurisprudence and constitutional history, but the latter is now omitted if the candidate has passed the general knowledge examination. (2.) Roman law. (3.) International law and conflict of laws; and (4.) English law in New Zealand, viz., contracts and torts, real and personal property, evidence, criminal law, equity, statute law, and court practice in New Zealand.

Solicitors.

1. Any person who has been admitted as a *solicitor* in any Superior or Supreme Court of any part of Her Majesty's Dominions may be admitted as a solicitor in New Zealand after passing an examination in law, including the law of New Zealand in so far as it differs from the law of England. 2. Graduates in arts, laws, or science in any University in Her Majesty's Dominions shall be examined in law only. 3. Others must pass an examination in general knowledge, or the matriculation examination in the New Zealand University, or its equivalent (all of which must include Latin), and an examination in law, namely, contracts and torts, real and personal property, evidence, criminal law, equity, statute law, and court practice in New Zealand. (Law Practitioners Acts, 1882 and 1883, and regulations in Government Gazettes, 27th June 1889 and 28th May 1891.) It appears from the above that the serving of articles, before being admitted as a solicitor, is not necessary.

*Cape Colony.
Barristers.*

All persons who have been admitted as barristers in England or Ireland, or as advocates in the Court of Session of Scotland, or to the degree of doctor of laws at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, may be admitted to practise as barristers