

of 10th March 1891 in Government Gazette, 21st March 1891, p. 1086.)

There is now no distinction between barristers and solicitors; "every person now practising, or who may hereafter be admitted to practise, as a barrister in the Supreme Court, may also practise as a solicitor; and every solicitor heretofore admitted, or who shall hereafter be duly admitted, may practise also as a barrister." (Act of 1881, ch. V., sec. 1.)

The right of admitting persons to practise is vested in the Barristers Admission Board. The old powers of admission given to the Supreme Court by the Act of 1861 is now gone, and the Board is the sole authority. (Per the Court in Banco, 14th October 1890.) There is no difference between the status of a barrister or solicitor. No person may be admitted to be a barrister, solicitor, attorney, or proctor unless he has resided for six months in the Colony. A barrister, solicitor, or attorney who has been admitted in a country where the law is similar to that in Western Australia may, after six months' residence, be admitted as a barrister, solicitor, and proctor without any examination on giving four months' notice. Other persons must (1) pass a preliminary examination in general subjects, (2) either serve for three to five years under articles with some solicitor or pass the examination for admission to the bar in England, Ireland, Scotland, or one of the Colonies, and (3) pass an examination in law in Western Australia. (Act of 1886, and Rules of January 1887.) The Stamp Duty on articles of clerkship, or for admission as barrister or practitioner is 10*l*. (Stamp Act, 1882.)

A practitioner is a person duly admitted to act in the Supreme Court of the Colony as a barrister, attorney, solicitor, and proctor. Any person may be admitted on payment of 21*l*. as a practitioner without undergoing any examination in literature or law, who (1) has been admitted a barrister-at-law or advocate in Great Britain or Ireland; or (2) has been admitted a writer, attorney, or solicitor in one of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster, Dublin, or Edinburgh; or (3) has been admitted as a proctor in some Ecclesiastical Court in England. Notice is generally required at the beginning of the term in which application is made, and the application is made to the court or judge. The Court may, upon motion, admit in the same way a barrister, attorney, or solicitor of any Supreme Court of Law in the British Colonies or Dependencies where the law is founded on or similar to English law, but any such attorney or solicitor must have there served the same time as clerk to an attorney or solicitor as he would be obliged to do in Tasmania.

A B.A. or Bachelor of Law, if 23 years of age, of any university in the Empire, who has served three years to a practitioner in Tasmania, may be admitted as a practitioner after passing an examination in law.

If 21 years old an Associate of Arts in Tasmania, or one who has passed certain minor examinations in a British university (such as responsions at Oxford), or (by the Act of 1890) has passed the Senior Public Examination of the University of