

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

IN the Supreme Court of South Australia.—General Rules and Orders made by the Judges of the Supreme Court in pursuance of an Act, No. 31 of 1855-6, intituled "An Act to consolidate the several Ordinances relating to the Establishment of the Supreme Court of the Province of South Australia." Whereas, by an Act of the Parliament of South Australia, No. 31 of 1855-6, intituled "An Act to consolidate the several Ordinances relating to the Establishment of the Supreme Court of the Province of South Australia," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Judges of the Supreme Court to make and practise such general rules and orders touching and concerning the admission of attorneys, solicitors, and barristers as the circumstances of the province may require: It is therefore ordered that the rules enumerated in the schedule hereto shall be of no force as regards gentlemen who, after the coming into operation of these rules, shall become articulated to practitioners.

And it is further ordered that:

1. Every such articulated clerk, before he applies for admission to practise in the court, must, after examination, have taken or be entitled to take the Degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University, or must, at the proper examinations of the University, pass in the Law of Property, Constitutional Law, the Law of Obligations, the Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal), and the Law of Procedure; and must furnish to the Board the University's final certificate that he has passed in them.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any rules of the court, each clerk heretofore articulated to a practitioner, who shall, after examination, take or be entitled to take the Degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University, or who shall furnish the board with the said final certificate, shall thereupon be exempted from the operation of the 6th and 17th of the rules of the court of the third day of October 1876.

3. In addition to being furnished with such final certificate, the board may require every such clerk as is mentioned in the foregoing rules to answer, verbally or in writing under his hand, such questions touching his conduct and service during his clerkship as the board shall think fit to propose. Every such clerk (and each practitioner with whom he may have served any part of his clerkship) shall, if required by the board, and if not prevented by sufficient cause from complying with such requirement, attend the board, and give such explanations as the board may require touching the said conduct and service.

4. With respect to each such clerk as aforesaid, the board shall substitute for the report now required by the rules of the court a report in the subjoined form, or to the like effect:

REPORT.

To their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court.

We, the examiners of the Supreme Court, hereby report:

1. That [*name of applicant*] has complied with all the conditions and passed all the examinations required of him by the rules of this Honorable Court.

2. That we believe him to be a fit and proper person to be admitted as a practitioner of this Honorable Court [*or as the case may be*].

5. Each such clerk as aforesaid shall substitute for the affidavit, now required by the rules of the court, affidavit in the subjoined form, or in such other like form as may in each instance satisfy the board:

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

*In the Supreme Court
of South Australia.*

In the matter of A.B., gentleman.

I, A.B., of _____, in the province of South Australia, gentleman, make oath and say:

1. That I have furnished to the Board of Examiners of the Supreme Court all the certificates required of me by the rules of court.

2. That I am the person named therein.

3. That I have caused to be duly posted and published the notices required of me by the rules of this honorable court, and have otherwise complied in all respects with the said rules so far as they regard me.

Sworn at _____ this _____ day of _____, in the year 18____, before me _____, a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court of South Australia.

6. No person shall be admitted to practise in the court until he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

7. In the foregoing rules the undermentioned phrases shall respectively bear the meanings hereinafter ascribed to them, namely, "the University" means the University of Adelaide; "the court" means the Supreme Court of the province of South Australia; "the board" means the Board of Examiners of the Supreme Court of the province of South Australia, or a quorum thereof. Any three of the members of the said board shall constitute a quorum thereof. "Practitioner" means practitioner of the Supreme Court of the province of South Australia.

8. These rules shall be forthwith published in the *Government Gazette*, and shall commence and take effect from and after the fifteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing Rules and Orders:

The rules of the third day of October 1876, numbered respectively—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, and 22.

Given under our hands and the Seal of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House, at Adelaide, this twenty-fourth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.)

S. J. WAX, C. J.
JAS. P. BOUCAUT, J.
R. B. ANDREWS, J.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.—LAW STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Council of the University of Adelaide have fixed the 8th day of February, 1883, as the day on which the Statutes and Regulations, of which a copy is subjoined, shall come into operation. J. WALTER TYAS, Registrar.

STATUTES.

Chapter IX.—Of the Faculty of Law.

1. There shall be a Faculty of Law, consisting of any members of the Council who shall be Judges of the Supreme Court, of two other members of the Council, to be annually appointed by the Council, of the Professors and Lecturers in Law, and of the Dean of the Professorial Board.
2. The Faculty shall advise the Council upon all questions touching the Studies, Lectures, and Examinations in Laws. Notwithstanding anything contained in the third chapter of the Statutes, the Faculty shall (subject to the approval of the Council), arrange the days, hours, and places of all Lectures and Examinations in Laws, and determine the subjects thereof.
3. The Faculty shall annually elect one of their number to be Dean of the Faculty of Law. The Dean of the Faculty of Law shall be *ex officio* a member of the Professorial Board.
4. The Dean shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Council, and (amongst others) the following:
 - He shall at his own discretion, or upon the written request of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, or of two members of the Faculty, convene meetings of the Faculty.
 - He shall preside at the meetings of the Faculty.
 - Subject to the control of the Faculty, he shall exercise a general superintendence over its administrative business.
5. When the Dean is absent from a meeting, the Faculty shall elect a Chairman for that occasion.
6. The Registrar shall be the Secretary of the Faculty.
7. The Council shall annually appoint a sufficient number of Examiners, who, together with the Professors and Lecturers, shall constitute the Board of Examiners.
8. The appointment of Examiners in the subjects necessary for admission to the Bar shall be subject to approval by the Judges of the Supreme Court.
9. The foregoing Statutes shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Council, of which notice shall be given in the *South Australian Government Gazette*.

Regulations of the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and of Lectures and Examinations in Laws for Students not studying for the Degree.

- I. To obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, any student must, after matriculation, complete three academical years of study, and pass the Examination proper to each year.
- II. The Examinations shall be held in the first and third terms of each academical year.
- III. At the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, every student proceeding to that Degree shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects:—1. Roman Law; 2. The Law of Property. The papers to be set in Roman Law shall contain passages in Latin, which the students shall be required to translate. No student will be allowed to pass in Roman Law who does not show a competent knowledge of Latin.
- IV. At the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, every student proceeding to that Degree shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects:—1. Jurisprudence; 2. Constitutional Law; 3. The Law of Obligations.
- V. At the Third Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, every student proceeding to that Degree shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects:—1. International Law; 2. The Law of Wrongs (civil and criminal); 3. The Law of Procedure.
- VI. Students who in accordance with the Regulations pass the Examinations in the Law of Property, Constitutional Law, the Law of Obligations, the Law of Wrongs (civil and criminal), and the Law of Procedure, and fulfil all other conditions prescribed by the Statutes and Regulations, shall be entitled to receive a final certificate that they have passed in those subjects.
- VII. A student who shall pass in any subject shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect.
- VIII. Schedules fixing the books and detailed subjects of study and examination shall be drawn up by the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall be published not later than the month of January in each year.
- IX. Any student may present himself for examination in any subject in which he has gained credit for one academical year's attendance at Lectures, but no student shall so present himself in any subject in which he has failed to gain credit for attendance at the University Lectures during so many terms as shall constitute one academical year, unless his attendance on lectures shall have been dispensed with by special order of the Council; or, unless he is articled to a practitioner of the Supreme Court whose office is more than ten miles distant from the University. The Examination need not be passed in the same academical year in which the Lectures have been attended, nor need the terms constituting an academical year be all kept in one and the same year.