

33. Every Student who may be transferred from one Barrister to another during the progress of his studies shall forthwith deliver to the Clerk a memorandum of such transfer accompanied by a certificate of the Barrister whose office he may be desirous of leaving or in case of his death, absence or refusal to grant such certificate, the certificate of the Barrister to whose office he is transferred, of the cause of such transfer.

34. In case any person shall be dissatisfied with the refusal of the Barrister with whom he may have studied, or the Examiners or the Council to grant the required certificate he shall be at liberty to apply by petition to the Court who shall make such order thereupon as the case may in their opinion require.

35. If any person, who may after his commencing to study the law have discontinued the same, shall be desirous of resuming his studies, he shall apply by petition to the Council for that purpose; who will make such order thereupon in regard to the time of his previous study as may appear meet; otherwise the time of such former study shall not be allowed to such student.

36. There shall be three examinations for persons applying for admission as Attorneys-at-Law, in addition to the preliminary examination for admission as a Student-at-Law: Such examinations to be passed:—

(1st. Exam.—1st. Intermediate). At any regular examination held following the year in which the candidate passed his preliminary examination and was entered as a Student-at-Law.

(2nd. Exam.—2nd. Intermediate). At any regular examination held following the year in which the candidate passed his first intermediate examination.

(3rd. Exam.—Final).—In the case of "three-year" students, at any regular examination held in the third or any subsequent year following the year in which the candidate passed his preliminary examination and was entered as a Student-at-Law; and in the case of "four-year" students, in the fourth or any subsequent year following the year in which the candidate passed his preliminary examination and was entered as a Student-at-Law.

37. All examinations shall be held at Fredericton on the third Tuesday in October in each year, or at such time and place as the Council may at any time otherwise order.

38. No candidate, required to pass the intermediate examinations, shall be admitted to a final examination until the expiration of at least one year from his having passed the intermediate examinations.

39. Every candidate for intermediate examination shall, at least four weeks before the time for such examination, file with the Secretary of the Barristers' Society a notice of his intention to apply for such examination, stating which examination; and shall prior to such examination, pay to the Secretary of the Barristers' Society the prescribed fee for such examination, and produce to the examiners a certificate from the Secretary of the Barristers' Society that he is entitled to be admitted to such examination.

40. Any person who has taken the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, or Bachelor of Civil Law, from some lawfully authorized College or University in Great Britain, Canada, United States, or any other British Colony, shall not be required to pass the intermediate examinations.

41. Any person who has passed the preliminary examination and been entered as a Student-at-Law, as required by the Bye-Laws of the Society, prior to Michaelmas Term, A. D. 1902, shall not be obliged to pass the intermediate examinations, but shall be entitled to admission as a Student-at-Law on passing the final examination aforesaid: but such Student may take the intermediate examinations and receive credit therefor.

42. Any candidate at any intermediate examination who fails to make the required mark in not more than two of the subjects prescribed may, on payment of a fee of Five dollars, have a supplemental examination on such subjects at the next regular examination; and if he pass on such conditional subjects he shall be considered as having passed such intermediate examination. Any candidate at any intermediate examination who fails to pass in more than two of the prescribed subjects shall be deemed to have wholly failed.

43. Intermediate Examinations shall be under the direction and control of the Council of the Barristers' Society through its Board of Examiners and shall be by written or printed questions to be answered in writing with such "viva voce" examination as the examiners may require.

44. The examinations prescribed by the Board of Examiners shall be on the subjects following:—

#### FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

- (a.) Blackstone, Vol. I.; and Indemaur's Common Law or Broom's Common Law.
- (b.) Anson on Contracts.
- (c.) Blackstone, Vol. II., and Williams on Real Property.
- (d.) Pollock on Torts.
- (e.) Such Local and Dominion Acts as relate to the above subjects.

#### SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

- (a.) Benjamin on Sale.
- (b.) Byles, and MacLaren on Bills and Notes.
- (c.) McKelvey's C. L. Pleading and Stephens on Pleading.
- (d.) Smith's or Snell's Principles of Equity.
- (e.) Shirley's Leading Common Law Cases.
- (f.) Such Local and Dominion Acts as relate to the above subjects.

#### FINAL EXAMINATION.

- (a.) Evidence—Phipson or Powell.
- (b.) Wills and Executors.—Williams.
- (c.) Partnerships.—Underhill.
- (d.) Domestic Relations.—Eversley.
- (e.) Mercantile Law and Shipping.—Smith's Mercantile Law and Stockton's Admiralty.
- (f.) Maxwell on Statutes, with Dominion and Provincial Interpretation Acts.
- (g.) Clement's Law of the Canadian Constitution.
- (h.) The Canadian Criminal Code.
- (i.) Procedure.—Archbold's Practice and Earle's Rules.
- (j.) The following Statutes:
  - The B. N. A. Act.
  - The Supreme Court Act.
  - The Equity Act.
  - The County Court Act.
  - The Probate Act.
  - Witnesses and Evidence Act.

Arrest, Imprisonment and Examination of Debtors Act.  
Absconding, Concealed or Absent Debtors Act.  
Memorials and Executions.  
The Registry Act.  
Bills of Sale Act.  
Wills Act.  
Intestate Estates Act.  
Married Women's Property Act.  
Landlord and Tenant.  
Partnerships.  
Corporations.

45. The following fees shall be paid to the Society by every person applying:

(a.) For Preliminary Examination.....	\$20 00
(b.) " First Intermediate Examination.....	10 00
(c.) " Second do do .....	10 00
(d.) " Supplemental Examination.....	5 00
(e.) " Final Examination.....	60 00

46. If any candidate fail to pass any preliminary or final examination, or is rejected on any ground, the fee deposited by him according to the Rules of the Society, shall be returned to him less Ten dollars (\$10.00).

47. The fee on final examination, prescribed by Rule 45, shall not apply to Students-at-Law entered prior to Michaelmas Term, A. D. 1902, but such students shall pay such fees on final examination as were prescribed by Act 56th Victoria, Chapter 37, and the Rules and Bye-Laws of the Society thereunder.

48. Any Student-at-Law who has completed his required term of study and has passed all the intermediate examinations, which he shall be required to pass under the Rules of the Society, may make application for admission in Michaelmas Term, by petition addressed to the Council of the Society, setting forth his age, the date of his admission as a Student-at-Law, the Barrister with whom he has studied, and the Law School or College he has attended, if any, with the Degree or Degrees held by him. He shall give notice in writing of his intention to so apply for admission by notice filed with the Secretary, and posted up in the Law Library at least four weeks prior to the date of such examination, and shall undergo an examination by the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council and under their direction, on the prescribed subjects; which examination shall be both oral and written. The oral examination, on the practice of the Courts, shall be held first, and the candidate shall be required to pass the same, to the satisfaction of the Examiners, before being admitted to take the final written examination.

49. In case a student has during his term of study been engaged in any other occupation or employment, he shall state in his petition for admission, particularly, what the occupation or employment was, and how long he was engaged in it, and his petition shall be accompanied by a certificate from the barrister with whom he studied, distinctly verifying the statement and declaring that the Student had engaged and continued in such occupation or employment during the time stated and received the salary or remuneration (as the case may be) with his express knowledge and consent.

50. Upon a student passing such examination or producing the required diploma and certificate signed and countersigned as in s. 15 of cap. 68 of the Con. Stat. 1903, provided, and the Council being fully satisfied as to his moral character, habits and conduct during his term of study, he shall be recommended for admission as an Attorney.

51. No person admitted as an Attorney of the Court shall, until he be called to the degree of a Barrister, be permitted to wear a gown or to make any motion as Counsel in any cause in the Court.

52. No Attorney of the Court shall employ any student in the office of a barrister as his agent in any suit or matter pending in the Court, or in the transaction of any business before a judge or in the office of the Clerk of the Pleas; and no barrister shall suffer any one of his students to act as the agent of any attorney; provided that this rule shall not extend to prevent the employment by a barrister who may himself be the agent of any attorney, of any student in his office in the professional business of such attorney.

#### ADMISSION OF BARRISTERS.

53. Every Attorney applying to be called to the Bar, shall give to the Secretary in writing, and post on the Bill-board in the Library, at least four weeks notice of his intention so to do, and if during the period since his admission as an Attorney, his practice and conduct have been professional and honorable, and no objections are made to his moral character and habits, he shall be recommended accordingly, but if objections be made, an enquiry shall be instituted by the Council, who shall either grant or withhold a certificate as to them may appear just and right in the premises, subject to appeal to the Society at any general meeting.

The application for admission to the Bar shall be made by Petition to the Council stating the date of the Petitioner's admission as an attorney, to be filed with the Secretary on or before the Monday preceding the Term in which he intends to apply.

#### READMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

54. No Attorney of the Court who shall have been absent from the Province or have discontinued the practice of the law for the space of five years together (shall be permitted to commence or resume practice as an Attorney until he be readmitted and resworn.

55. Every Attorney who may desire to be re-admitted shall apply by Petition to the Court, stating therein the place or places in which he may have resided, and the business, profession or employment in which he may have been engaged or concerned since his admission; which petition shall be verified by the affidavit of the Petitioner, and shall be presented to the Court on or before the Thursday in the first week of the term, immediately preceding that at which he may desire to be re-admitted.

56. Every applicant for re-admission shall be examined as to his fitness and capacity to act as an Attorney in the same manner as if applying for a first admission, unless the Court shall see fit in any case to dispense with such examination and shall make order accordingly.

#### ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS AND BARRISTERS FROM OTHER PROVINCES AND COLONIES.

57. Attorneys and Barristers who present Petitions to the Council and produce the proper certificates of admission from the Court of the Province, or Colony, Territory from which they may come, with certificates from the Court in which they may have become