

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR RECORD ONLY.

*Recd.*

*Regd.*

} 1910;

*Enclosures*

*Spurs copiss*

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G.O., No. 257, 14th May 1910.

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Regulations of Inns of Court.

Ordering the republication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the notification of the Government of India issuing the Consolidated Regulations of the four Inns of Court in England.

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Ordering the republication in the *Forl St. George Gazette* of the notification of the Government of India issuing the Consolidated Regulations of the four Inns of Court in England.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ— the following paper:—

Notification—of the Government of India, Home Department (Education).  
Dated—Simla, the 3rd May 1910.

No.—434.

The following Consolidated Regulations of the several Societies of Lincoln's Inn, the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple, and Gray's Inn are published for general information:—

CONSOLIDATED REGULATIONS OF THE SEVERAL SOCIETIES OF LINCOLN'S INN, THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, THE INNER TEMPLE, AND GRAY'S INN (HEREINAFTER DESCRIBED AS THE FOUR INNS OF COURT) AS TO THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS, THE MODE OF KEEPING TERMS, THE EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS, THE CALLING OF STUDENTS TO THE BAR, AND THE TAKING OUT OF CERTIFICATES TO PRACTISE UNDER THE BAR.

Admission of Students.

1. Every person, not otherwise disqualified, who shall have passed an examination prescribed by Rule 2, and made the declaration set out in Rule 5, and lodged such certificate or certificates of good character as are required by Rules 6, 7 and 8, shall be entitled to be admitted as a Student of an Inn of Court.

2. Every person, except such as come under Rules 15, 17, 18 and 19, who applies to be admitted as a Student of an Inn of Court must have passed one of the examinations in the schedule hereto or such other examination in lieu thereof as may from time to time be approved by the Council of Legal Education. Provided that the Masters of the Bench of the Inn of Court to which such person desires to be admitted, shall have power to relax or dispense with this rule in any case in which they think special circumstances justify such a course.

3. No person being or acting directly or indirectly in the capacity of a Solicitor, Attorney-at-Law, Writer to the Signet, Writer of the Scotch Courts, Proctor, Notary Public, Clerk in Chancery, Parliamentary Agent, Agent in any Court Original or Appellate, Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, Registrar or High Bailiff of any Court, Official Provisional Assistant or Deputy Receiver or Liquidator under any Bankruptcy or Winding-up Act, Chartered Incorporated or Professional Accountant, Land Agent, Surveyor, Consulting Engineer, Clerk to any Judge, Barrister, Conveyancer, Special Pleader, or Equity Draftsman, Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk to any Officer in any Court of Justice:—

And no person either directly or indirectly acting in any capacity similar to any of those above enumerated:—

And no person being or acting as clerk to, or in the service of any person acting in any of the above capacities or in any capacity similar thereto<sup>1</sup> (except as a pupil as hereinafter mentioned):

And no person holding any appointment which involves the performance of duties analogous to those of a clerk to any officer in any Court of Justice:

And no person engaged in trade<sup>2</sup> or who is an undischarged bankrupt shall be admitted as a Student at any Inn of Court until he shall have entirely and *bona fide* ceased to be such or to act or practise in any of the capacities above named or described, and if on the Rolls of any Court, shall have taken his name off the Rolls thereof.

4. A Student of an Inn of Court shall not after his admission be a "pupil" for more than 12 months altogether, and shall cease to be such not less than 12 months before making the declaration required by Regulation 25.

<sup>3</sup> "Pupil" means a pupil or clerk of any of the persons mentioned in the first paragraph of Rule 3, who is such for educational reasons only, without remuneration, and with no intention of practising or adopting the profession or calling of the persons whose pupil or clerk he is.

<sup>1</sup> These disqualifications do not necessarily apply to persons holding these positions elsewhere than in the United Kingdom; in such cases each application for admission is considered on its merits.

<sup>2</sup> This regulation may be relaxed where such special circumstances are shown to exist as would render the occupation of the applicant compatible with his qualification for and his practice of the Profession of a Barrister.

5. Every person who applies to be admitted as a Student of any Inn of Court shall make a declaration in the following form:—

Declaration to be made by the Applicant.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, aged \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, a British subject<sup>1</sup>  
or, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, Son of \_\_\_\_\_  
[Add father's name]  
do hereby declare that I am desirous of being admitted a Student of the Honourable Society of \_\_\_\_\_  
for the purpose of being called to the Bar, or of practising under the Bar, and that I will not, either directly or indirectly, apply for or take out any certificate to practise, directly or indirectly, as a Pleader, or Conveyancer, or Draftsman in Equity, without the special permission of the Masters of the Bench of the said Society.

And I do hereby further declare that I am not and do not either directly or indirectly act in the capacity of a Solicitor, Attorney at Law, Writer to the Signet, Writer of the Scotch Courts, Proctor, Notary Public, Clerk in Chancery, Parliamentary Agent, Agent in any Court Original or Appellate, Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, Registrar or High Bailiff of any Court, Official Provisional Assistant or Deputy Receiver or Liquidator under any Bankruptcy or Winding-up Act, Chartered Incorporated or Professional Accountant, Land Agent, Surveyor, Patent Agent, Consulting Engineer, Clerk to any Judge, Barrister, Conveyancer, Special Pleader or Equity Draftsman, Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk to any officer in any Court of Justice:—

And that I do not either directly or indirectly act in any capacity similar to any of those above enumerated:—

And that I am not and do not act as a Clerk to, nor am I in the service of any person acting in any of the above capacities, or in any capacity similar thereto<sup>1</sup> (except as a pupil of Mr. or Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_):—

And that I do not hold any appointment which involves the performance of duties analogous to those of a Clerk to any Officer in any Court of Justice:—

And that I am not engaged in trade,<sup>2</sup> nor am I an undischarged Bankrupt.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

6. In addition to making the above declaration, the applicant shall produce certificates of good character, to the satisfaction of the Benchers of the Inn of Court to which he seeks admission, from such persons and to such effect as specified in Rules 7 and 8. Provided always that the Benchers of the Inn of Court to which the applicant seeks admission may in special circumstances accept such other evidence of good character as they may deem sufficient.

7. (1) If the applicant or his family permanently resides in the United Kingdom, such certificates shall be separate certificates from two responsible persons resident in the United Kingdom who have known him personally for one year or upwards and have had opportunities of judging of his character.

(2) If neither the applicant nor his family permanently resides in the United Kingdom one of such certificates shall be from a responsible person who has known him personally for one year or upwards and has had opportunities of judging of his character, and such applicant shall also produce—

(a) if he has received, or is still receiving, his general education in the United Kingdom, a certificate from the head of his school or college, or from his tutor.

(b) in all other cases—

if he is a Native of India a certificate from the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district in which his family resides or if his family resides in a Native State, from the Political officer attached to the Native State, or an officer of higher rank, representing the Indian Government in the State.

if he is not a Native of India a certificate from a judge, magistrate, or other person holding a similar official position in the place or district in which the applicant resides.

8. Every such certificate shall state the name, address and profession, occupation or position of the person giving it, and what opportunities he has had of judging of the character of the Applicant, and that the person giving it believes the Applicant to be a person of respectability and fit to be admitted as a Student of an Inn of Court, and shall be in the following form or to the like effect:—

I (name) \_\_\_\_\_ of (address and profession, occupation or position) \_\_\_\_\_ certify that (name and description of Applicant) \_\_\_\_\_ has been known to me personally for upwards of \_\_\_\_\_ years last past. I have had the following opportunities of judging of his character (that is to say) \_\_\_\_\_

I believe him to be a gentleman of respectability and a proper person to be admitted as a Student of the Honourable Society of \_\_\_\_\_ with a view to being called to the Bar.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 191  
(Signature)

9. When an Indian, Colonial or Foreign Student has been admitted to any Inn of Court, a notification of his admission, with the usual particulars as to his name and description, shall be transmitted to the Registrar of the Principal Court of Civil Jurisdiction in the province, colony or place to which he belongs, with a request that such notification may be screened or otherwise displayed in the Bar Library or other convenient place in the said Court, for the information of the Bar.

<sup>1</sup> If the applicant is not a British subject omit the words "a British subject" and state nationality.

<sup>2</sup> Where Regulation 3 has been held not to apply insert here "otherwise than as" etc.

<sup>3</sup> State name, address and profession or calling of the person or firm whose pupil the declarant is.

<sup>4</sup> Where Regulation 3 has been relaxed insert here "otherwise than as" etc.

10. Every person applying to be admitted as a Student shall pay the sum of One Guinea upon application for the Form of Admission; and the sums so paid shall form part of the Common Fund hereinafter mentioned.

*Keeping Terms.*

11. The word Terms in these Regulations, except where otherwise expressed, shall mean the Terms as fixed by the Inns of Court for the purpose of Calls to the Bar.

12. Students who shall at the same time be Members of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Bristol, the Royal University of Ireland, St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, or of any other University in the United Kingdom founded by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter, shall be enabled to keep Terms by dining in the halls of their respective Inns of Court any three days in each Term.

13. Students who shall not at the same time be Members of any of the said Universities shall be enabled to keep Terms by dining in the halls of their respective Inns of Court any six days in each Term.

14. No day's attendance in Hall shall be available for the purpose of keeping Term, unless the Student attending shall have been present at the grace before dinner, during the whole of dinner, and until the concluding grace shall have been said, unless the acting Treasurer on any day during dinner shall think fit to permit the Student to leave earlier.

*Solicitors.*

15. A Student who, at any time previously to his admission at an Inn of Court, was a Solicitor in practice for not less than five consecutive years, either in England or any Colony or Dependency, but who in either case was admitted in England, and in accordance with Rule 3 has ceased to be a Solicitor, before his admission as a Student, may be examined for Call to the Bar without keeping any Terms, and may be called to the Bar upon passing the public Examination required by these Rules, without keeping any Terms;

Provided that such Solicitor has given at least twelve months' notice in writing to each of the Four Inns of Court, and to the Incorporated Law Society, of his intention to seek Call to the Bar, and produces a Certificate that he is a fit and proper person to be called to the Bar, signed, if his practice was in England, by two Members of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society, and, if his practice was in a Colony or Dependency, by the Chief Justice of such Colony or Dependency;

Provided also that before his admission as a Student such Solicitor has ceased to have any capital invested in the business with which he was formerly connected, or to be in any way interested therein, or to have his name connected therewith and makes a Declaration to that effect.

A Student desiring to take advantage of this Rule is to pay the same fees as are payable by other Students, make the usual Deposit, enter into the usual Bond for Commons, and pay the sum of £5 5s. for the forms of notice required by this Rule, in addition to the usual Student's fees on entrance to an Inn of Court.

A Student coming under this Rule may be exempted by the Masters of the Bench of the Inn to which he seeks Admission from passing any Examination under Rule 2.

*Dealings between Members of the Bar and Solicitors.*

16. Any dealings between Members of the Bar and Solicitors as regards sharing costs or profits in any shape are incompatible with the discipline of the Bar.

*Irish Barristers.*

17. So long as the Regulations affecting the Call to the Bar in Ireland remain substantially as at present, any Member of the Bar of Ireland of three years' standing at the Irish Bar may, upon presenting a Certificate of his Call duly authenticated, and a Certificate from the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General of Ireland that the Applicant is a fit and proper person to be called to the English Bar, become a Member of an Inn of Court and be called to the English Bar upon keeping Three Terms without submitting to any Examination.

*Colonial Barristers.*

18. While the two branches of the Profession are kept distinct in New South Wales, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope, as at present, and the Regulations affecting the Call to the Bars of those Colonies remain substantially as they are at present, any Member of the Bar of New South Wales, or of the Bar of Ceylon, and any Member of the Bar of the Cape of Good Hope, qualified under the Charter of June, 1834, the Acts of 1858 and 1873 or either of them, being a Barrister of three years' standing, may, on presenting a Certificate of Call to any of such Bars duly authenticated, and a Certificate by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony, and by the Attorney-General or Senior Law Officer thereof, that the Applicant is a fit and proper person to be called to the English Bar, become a Member of any Inn of Court; and be called to the English Bar on keeping Three Terms without submitting to any Examination.

*Vakils.*

19. (1) A Vakil on production of a Certificate that he is on the roll of Vakils of a High Court of India, shall not be required to pass any Examination under Rule 2.

(2) A Vakil, on production of a Certificate from a Barrister, that he has attended, as a Student, for twelve months in the said Barrister's chambers in London, shall be granted a dispensation of Four Terms, in addition to such Terms as may be dispensed with by his Inn of Court, under Rule 59, by reason of his having passed his Bar Examination with Honours.

*Calling to the Bar.*

20. Every Student shall have attained the age of Twenty-one years before being called to the Bar.

21. Every Student, except such as come under Rules 15, 17, 18, and 19, shall have kept Twelve Terms before being called to the Bar, unless any Term or Terms shall have been dispensed with under special circumstances by the Benchers of the Inn.

Provided that in no case shall a dispensation of a greater number than Two Terms be granted.

22. Except in cases within Rule 17 or 18, no Student shall be called to the Bar unless he has, to the satisfaction of the Council of Legal Education, passed a Public Examination for the purpose of ascertaining his fitness to be called to the Bar, and obtains from the Council a Certificate of having passed such Examination.

23. No Student shall be called to the Bar until his name and description shall have been screened in the Hall, Benchers' Room, and Treasurer's or Steward's Office, of the Inn of which he is a Student, twelve days in Term before such call.

24. The name and description of every such Student shall be sent to the other Inns, and shall also be screened for the same space of time in their respective Halls, Benchers' Rooms, and Treasurers' or Stewards' Offices.

25. No Call to the Bar shall take place except during a Term; and such Call shall be made on the same day by each of the Inns, namely, on the sixteenth day of each Term, unless such day shall happen to be Saturday or Sunday, and in such case on the Monday after; and every Student shall, previous to Call, make either the following Declaration, or the Declaration in the Appendix to these Regulations, as the case may be.

[DECLARATION TO BE MADE BEFORE CALL TO THE BAR BY ANY STUDENT WHO FIRST BECAME A MEMBER OF ANY INN OF COURT AFTER THE 25TH MAY 1908.]

\* Declaration to be made by a Student before Call to the Bar.

I, being desirous of being called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of do hereby declare and undertake as follows:—

- 1.—That I am not a person in Holy Orders [or that I, being a person in Holy Orders, have not during the year next before the date of this Declaration, held or performed any Clerical preferment or duty, or performed any Clerical functions, and do not intend any longer to act as a Clergyman];
- 2.—That I am not and have never since my admission as a Student of this Honourable Society been, and that I do not act and have never since my admission as aforesaid acted either directly or indirectly in the capacity of a Solicitor, Attorney-at-Law, Writer to the Signet, Writer of the Scotch Courts, Proctor, Notary Public, Clerk in Chancery, Parliamentary Agent, Agent in any Court, original or appellate, Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, Registrar or High Bailiff of any Court, Official Provisional Assistant or Deputy Receiver or Liquidator under any Bankruptcy or Winding-up Act, Chartered or Incorporated or Professional Accountant, Land Agent, Surveyor, Patent Agent, Consulting Engineer, Clerk to any Judge, Barrister, Conveyancer, Special Plader or Equity Draftsman, Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk to any Officer in any Court of Justice.

And that I do not act and have never since my admission as aforesaid acted either directly or indirectly in any capacity similar to any of those above enumerated:

And that I have not and have never since my admission as aforesaid been and that I do not act and have never since my admission as aforesaid acted as a Clerk to, nor am I nor have I since my admission as aforesaid been in the service of any person acting in any of the above capacities or in any capacity similar thereto (except as a Pupil of Mr. or Messrs.

from 19 :T

And that I do not hold and have never since my admission as aforesaid held any appointment which involves the performance of duties analogous to those of a Clerk to any Officer in any Court of Justice:

And that I am not and have never since my admission as aforesaid been engaged in trade or an undischarged bankrupt.

- 3.—That if called to the Bar and so long as I remain a Barrister I will not in this country or elsewhere except so far as may be there permitted or recognised be or act directly or indirectly in the capacity of a Solicitor, Attorney-at-Law, Writer to the Signet, Writer of the Scotch Courts, Proctor, Notary Public, Clerk in Chancery, Parliamentary Agent, Agent in any Court original or appellate, Chartered Incorporated or Professional Accountant, Patent Agent, Clerk to any Judge, Barrister, Conveyancer, Special Plader or Equity Draftsman, Clerk to any Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk to any Officer in any Court of Justice, or in any similar capacity, or hold any appointment which involves the performance of duties analogous to those of a Clerk to any Officer of any Court of Justice, and that so long as I am in practice as a Barrister I will not in this country or elsewhere except so far as may be there permitted or recognised be or act in the capacity of a Registrar or High Bailiff of any Court, Official Provisional Assistant or Deputy Receiver or Liquidator under any Bankruptcy or Winding-up Act, Land Agent, Surveyor, Consulting Engineer, Town Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, Clerk to a Board of Guardians or Overseers, or Clerk in the Office of a County Council, nor will I hold any similar office, nor be nor act as a Clerk to or in the service of any person acting in any of the capacities last above enumerated or in any capacity similar thereto.

Dated this day of 19

(Signature)

Certificates to practice under the Bar.

26. No Student shall be allowed to take out a Certificate to practice under the Bar without the special permission of the Masters of the Bench of the Inn of Court of which he is a Student, to be given by order of such Masters, and no such permission shall be granted to any Student unless he shall be qualified to be called to the Bar, and the regulations, as to screening names in the Halls,

\* This form of Declaration is only applicable to Students who became Members of an Inn of Court after 25th May 1908. Any Student who became a member of any Inn of Court on or prior to the 25th May 1908, will be required to make the Declaration applicable to his case. For which, see Appendix.

\* State name, address and profession or calling of the person or persons, firm or firms, whose pupil the Declarant was, and the period or periods for which he was such pupil.

Benchers' Rooms, and Treasurers' or Stewards' Offices, applicable to Students desirous of being called to the Bar, shall be applicable to Students desirous of practising under the Bar. Such permission shall be granted for one year only from the date thereof, but may be renewed annually.

*Council of Legal Education.*

27. The Council of Legal Education shall consist of twenty Benchers, five to be nominated by each Inn of Court, of whom four shall be a quorum. The Members of the Council shall remain in office for two years, and each Inn shall have power to fill up any vacancy that may occur in the number of its nominees during that period. To this Council shall be entrusted the power and duty of superintending the Education and Examination of Students, and of arranging and settling the details of the several measures which may be deemed necessary to be adopted for those purposes, or in relation thereto, and such other matters as are herein in that behalf mentioned.

The following Regulations shall, as regards the powers of the Council, be directory only, and shall be subject to such modifications and amendments as the Council shall deem expedient, but any such modification or amendment shall be forthwith reported to the Four Inns, and shall be discontinued if objected to by any one of them:—

*The Committee of Education or Board of Studies.*

28. The Council shall appoint a Committee of the Members of the Council, or, if deemed expedient, a Board of Studies consisting of Members of the Council and of the Teaching Staff. The constitution of such Committee or Board, and the period for which its Members shall hold office, shall be from time to time determined by the Council.

29. The Committee or Board shall, subject to the control of the Council, superintend and direct the Education and Examination of Students, and all matters of detail in respect to such Education and Examination.

*Lectures and Classes.*

30. The Lectures and Classes shall be open to all members of the Inns of Court, and such other persons as the Council may admit.

31. Students shall be provided with the means of Education in the general principles of Law, and in the Law as practically administered in this country, and for the purpose of such Education, Systematic Instruction shall be given in the following subjects:—

1. Roman Law and Jurisprudence and International Law, Public and Private (Conflict of Laws).

2. Constitutional Law (English and Colonial) and Legal History.

3. Evidence, Procedure (Civil and Criminal), and Criminal Law.

4. English Law and Equity, viz.:—

(a) Law of Persons, including—

Marriage and Divorce.  
Infancy.  
Lunacy.  
Corporations.

(b) Law of Real and Personal Property and Conveyancing, including:—

Trusts; Mortgages.  
Administration of Assets on Death; on Dissolution of Partnerships, on Winding up of Companies, and in Bankruptcy.  
Practical Instruction in the preparation of Deeds, Wills, and Contracts.

(c) Law of Obligations.

Contracts.  
Torts.  
Allied Subjects (implied or quasi contracts), estoppel, etc.  
Commercial Law, with especial reference to Mercantile Documents in daily use, which should be shown and explained.

*Staff of Teachers and Mode of Teaching.*

32. There shall be a permanent staff of such a number of Readers, not more than eight, as the Council may think expedient; and such Readers shall give instruction both catechetically and by lectures, in such subjects as shall be directed by the Council.

33. In addition to the Readers there shall be a permanent staff of Assistant Readers for Elementary Classes, but the number of such Assistant Readers and Elementary Classes shall be left to the Council.

34. In addition to the staff of Readers and Assistant Readers the Council shall also have power to engage the services of Lecturers on particular subjects, whether enumerated above or not, as they may think fit.

35. Both Lectures and Classes shall be held throughout the entire year, except during the Legal Vacations, at such place or places as the Council may appoint, but so as not to unduly prefer one Inn to another.

*Tenure of Offices as regards Readers, Assistant Readers, and Examiners.*

36. All appointments shall be annual.

37. In all cases the holder of the appointment shall be eligible for re-election.

38. To secure systematic instruction, the Scheme of the Lectures to be given by each Reader and Assistant Reader shall be submitted to, and approved by, the Committee or Board of Studies, at such times and in such manner as the Committee or Board shall direct.

39. Students, in addition to availing themselves of the means of instruction provided by those Regulations, are recommended to attend in the Chambers of a Barrister or Pleader for the purpose of studying the practice of the Law; but such attendance shall not be compulsory.

*Salaries and Payments.*

40. The sum of £500 per annum shall be paid to each of the Readers.

41. The remuneration of the Assistant Readers and Lecturers on particular subjects shall be left to the discretion of the Council.

42. Each Student shall pay on admission a sum of Five Guineas, which shall entitle him so long as he shall be a Student to attend all the Lectures and Classes of all the Readers and Assistant Readers and all Examinations which Students may be required to pass. The Council shall have power to require payment of additional fees for attendance at the Lectures of Lecturers on particular subjects appointed under Regulation 34.

*The Examinations for Call to the Bar.*

43. There shall be four examinations for Calls to the Bar in each year—one before each Term, and in sufficient time to enable the requisite Certificates to be granted by the Council on or before the first day of each Term.

44. The Bar Examination consists of two parts. No Student will receive a Certificate of Fitness for Call to the Bar unless he has passed a satisfactory Examination in both parts.

Every Student must satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects:—

**PART I.**

I. Roman Law.

II. Constitutional Law (English and Colonial) and Legal History.

III. Criminal Law and Procedure.

Every Student must also satisfy the Examiners in one of the following subjects:—

IV. Real Property and Conveyancing.

or

Hindu and Mahomedan Law

or

Roman-Dutch Law.

**PART II.**

*The Final Examination.*

Every Student will be examined in the same subjects.

Four papers will be set, namely:—

(a) A paper in Common Law.

(b) A paper in Equity.

(c) A paper on the Law of Evidence and Civil Procedure.

(d) A General Paper on the above subjects (a), (b) and (c).

Every Student must present himself for these four papers at the same Examination.

NOTE.—Any Student, who before 12th January 1908, passed in the subject "Evidence, Procedure (Civil and Criminal) and Criminal Law," under the former regulations, will for the present be allowed the following option:—

(a) He may if he wishes proceed under these regulations and present himself for subject IV of Part I, and for the Final Examination as now constituted, or

(b) He may if he prefers be exempted from passing separately in Subject IV of Part I, and take the paper on Real Property and Conveyancing as part of his Final Examination instead of the paper on the Law of Evidence and Civil Procedure [Part II c]; in which case he will be asked in his General Paper questions on Real Property and Conveyancing instead of questions on the Law of Evidence and Civil Procedure.

45. A Student may present himself for Examination in all or any of the Subjects I, II, III, and IV of Part I of the Bar Examination at any time after admission. Without the special leave of the Council no Student shall present himself for Part II unless he has kept Six Terms.

46. No Student will be allowed to pass in Part II of the Bar Examination unless he has previously, or at the same Examination, satisfied the Examiners in all four subjects of Part I. But if a Student takes up any subject of Part I at the same time as Part II and fails in Part II he will nevertheless be allowed to pass in any subject of Part I in which he has satisfied the Examiners.

47. A Student who presents himself for any Examination and whose papers show that he had no reasonable expectation of passing will not be admitted for Examination again until the expiration of such time as the Council may direct.

48. In all Examinations successful Students will be classified according to merit. In each Class the names will be arranged alphabetically, except as to Class I and Class II in the Final Examination, in which the names will appear in order of merit.

49. The Council may, at their discretion, substitute an Examination in Hindu and Mahomedan Law, or in Roman-Dutch Law, for an Examination in English Real and Personal Property or one of the other subjects mentioned in Rule 31.

50. The Council may accept as an equivalent for the Examination in Roman Law—

(i) A Degree granted by any University within the British Dominions, for which the qualifying Examination included Roman Law;

(ii) A Certificate that any Student has passed any such Examination, though he may not have taken the Degree for which such Examination qualifies him;

Provided the Council is satisfied that the Student, before he obtained his Degree, or such Certificate, passed a sufficient Examination in Roman Law.

51. There shall be a Board of Examiners in each subject, viz., a Reader, with such Assistants selected by the Council, not being members of the Staff of Readers and Assistant Readers, as the Council may determine.

<sup>8</sup>. In the case of a Student who was a member of any Inn of Court prior to 17th May 1904, the words "engaged in trade" may be omitted from this clause of the Declaration. Where Regulation 3 has been relaxed insert here "otherwise than as" etc.



ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.  
LEGISLATIVE

URGENT (a).  
GOVERNMENT PRESS, MADRAS.

RECEIVED

18 MAY 1910

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE  
SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be enquired. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Deputy Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Deputy Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

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