

## THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT OF 1905.

(5 Edw. VII. No. 10.)

*An Act to Confer on Women the Right of Practising as Barristers, Solicitors, or Conveyancers.*

[Assented to 9th November, 1905.]

**1. Title of Act.**—This Act may be cited as “*The Legal Practitioners Act of 1905.*”

**2. Women may be admitted and practise.**—In like manner and subject to the same conditions as in the case of a man, a woman shall be entitled to admission as a barrister, solicitor, or conveyancer, as the case may be, and shall be entitled to practise as a barrister, solicitor, or conveyancer, as the case may be.

As to admission of barristers, see The Barristers Act of 1848, *ante*, Supreme Court Act of 1867, s. 40, *ante*, The Supreme Court Act of 1921, s. 10, *ante*, and the Rules relating to Admission of Barristers, for which see the Queensland Law Almanac. As to admission of solicitors, see the Rules relating to Admission of Solicitors in the Queensland Law Almanac. The Legal Practitioners Act of 1938 (2 Geo. 6, No. 20), ss. 2, 3, provides for termination of the right to be admitted as a conveyancer.

**3. Women admitted to same privileges and responsibilities.**—Every such woman shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges, and shall be subject to the same liabilities and obligations, as a male barrister, solicitor, or conveyancer.

**4. Altering Statutes.**—In all Statutes and in all Rules of Court relating to barristers, solicitors, or conveyancers, the words “barrister,” “person,” “attorney,” “solicitor,” “proctor,” “student,” “student-at-law,” and “candidate” shall be applicable to a woman as well as to a man.

**5. Women may be articulated.**—A solicitor may employ a woman under articles in the same manner as he may employ a man.

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