
Legal Practitioners Act. 5 EDW. VII. No. 10, 1905.

SUPREME COURT.

5 Edw. VII.
No. 10.

THE
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS
ACT OF 1905.

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

[ASSENTED TO 9TH NOVEMBER, 1905.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Title of Act.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Legal Practitioners Act of 1905.*"

Women may
be admitted
and practise.

2. 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.

Women
admitted to
same
privileges and
responsibilities.

3. 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.

Altering
Statutes.

4. 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.

Women may
be articulated.

5. A solicitor may employ a woman under articles in the same manner as he may employ a man.

TOBACCO (JUVENILE SMOKING SUPPRESSION).

See INFANTS.
