

over the will to a local solicitor for probate, he employs the firm in the county town whose name appears in the advertisements for creditors. He makes no secret of the fact that he does so because he is paid for it and there is no doubt that he gets a share of the solicitors' fees. A further reason may be that he thus runs less chance of losing the business of winding up the estate.

It appears to me that all this is clearly a breach of the Solicitors Act and also of Surrogate Court Rule 46, and that the solicitors are equally guilty with their principal. I may add that this man is a Commissioner for taking affidavits and is by virtue thereof an officer of the court under R.S.O. 1897, c. 74, s. 7, whatever that may amount to.

The Medical Association employs detectives and vigorously prosecutes all parties infringing the provisions of the Medical Act. Why cannot the Law Society, which takes over \$26,000 annually from solicitors for certificates to practice, adopt a similar plan?

In small communities where people are closely connected by family ties and business interests it is out of the question for a local solicitor to take action. The Law Society should conduct the prosecution and furnish counsel, etc., out of its own funds. The matter is a serious one for us, as the greater part of our practice consists of the administration of the estates of deceased persons, and this man does nearly as much in this line as all the solicitors in town together.

I hope I am not presuming too much in asking you to give this matter your best consideration as it concerns the profession at large as well as ourselves.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[The above matter is referred to at length in our editorial columns.—Ed. C.L.J.]