

ation, and the instrument not having been re-executed, nor the alteration assented to by the others, neither he nor they were bound by it. In connection with this case it may be useful to refer to *Exchange Bank v. Blethen*, 10 App. Cas. 293, where a qualified execution of an assignment for the benefit of creditors was held to be effectual, notwithstanding the qualification appended to the signature.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INVADERS OF THE PROFESSION.

To the Editor of the Canada Law Journal.

SIR,—As you have invited discussion of legal matters, grievances or otherwise, I therefore attempt to draw attention to a matter which is really of vital importance to the profession, I mean the question of conveyancing by others than solicitors. This matter has been aired time and again in your journal, but no remedy has been attempted, except as regards Surrogate Court practice, and even that is a dismal failure, and matters have now come to such a state that if not shortly remedied it will be too late. It has no doubt puzzled a great many people what is to become of the hundreds of lawyers let loose every year from law schools, and some have asked what is to become of those who have been practising for years, as the outlook is even dark for them.

It is simply scandalous to read of the number of lawyers who have lately been guilty of misappropriation of trust funds, and of the number who are daily before the Law Society for misconduct, and doubtless there are cases we do not hear of. Why do solicitors who are not barristers advertise glaringly as barristers? Why do solicitors allow conveyancers to do Surrogate Court work and sign for them, dividing the fees? Why in fact do solicitors do all sorts of questionable acts which bring disgrace upon the profession? Is there no relation of cause and effect in these matters? What