

make it more apparently in contract, and then, to a plea of coverture, replied separate estate.

Conveyance by husband to wife, or wife to husband. Upon these points see *Baddeley v. Baddeley*, L. R. 9 Ch. D. 113; *Fox v. Hawks*, L. R. 13 Ch. D., 822; *Sanders v. Malsburg*, 1 Ont. R., 178.

PROFESSIONAL MORALITY.

IT is one of the most important functions of a Law Journal to insist upon the observance of professional morality and etiquette. With this object, and as a warning to all concerned, we print Sec. cccxlii. of Cap. 9 of the Revised Statutes: "In case an attorney, wilfully, and knowingly, acts "as the professional agent, or partner of any person not, "qualified to act as an attorney, or suffers his name to be "used in any such agency or partnership, on account of any "unqualified person, or sends any process to such person, or "does any other act to enable such person to practise in any "respect as an attorney, knowing him not to be duly qualified, and in case complaint be made thereof in a summary "manner to the benchers, and proof be made thereof upon "oath to the satisfaction of the said benchers, the attorney "so offending may, in the discretion of the benchers, be "struck off the roll, and disabled from practising as such "attorney, and the Court of Queen's Bench may commit "such unqualified person to any common gaol or prison as "for contempt, for any period not exceeding one year."

The existence of this statute seems to be either unknown or it is regarded as repealed. Acting for Ontario attorneys (who are "unqualified persons," so far as we are concerned), upon agency terms, is as much a breach of this statute as allowing a student, residing in one town, to practise under the name of an attorney residing in another.