

cussion will probably be whether or not it may be wise to form a new Law School in that city. The feeling amongst the members of the profession seems to be general, that, owing to recent changes in the Law Department of McGill University the time has arrived for the formation of a school whose Professors would be chosen from the ranks of the Association; the aim being the equipment of the student to become not merely a lawyer in theory, but to train him for the practice of his profession at the Bar of the Province of Quebec. The University, of course, continuing the theoretical training, and the granting of degrees.

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It has been recently decided in *Hammond v. Keachie* by the Divisional Court (Q.B.D. judges) that where a married woman enters into a covenant and subsequently becomes discovert, her liability is not increased or altered thereby, but that the judgment against her on such covenant, even while discovert, can only be in the form settled in *Scott v. Morley*, 20 Q.B.D. 132, i. e., against her "separate estate," but inasmuch as by reason of the decease of her husband, the property which was "separate property" in his lifetime ceases to be "separate property" on his decease, it is difficult to see what property such a judgment can operate on, and the last condition of the creditor seems to be worse than the first. The case has gone to the Court of Appeal, and it is to be hoped that that Court may see its way to rescue the law from such an apparent absurdity.

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The proper pronunciation of the names of some of the English Judges is often a matter of doubt to Canadian lawyers. Sometimes, however, the legal poet comes to their aid, and they learn by some rhyming couplet the true pronunciation. For instance, when the poet rhymes "Lopes" with "hopes" they assume that the name is monosyllabic, though being of Spanish origin it should properly have two syllables; but when the same poet rhymes "Esher" with