

In the third case the word sought to be registered was "Orl-woola" as applied to woollen goods made by the applicants. Eve, J., had allowed the registration, but the Court of Appeal considered that the word was merely a phonetic spelling of the words "all wool" which could not themselves be registrable, and in the opinion of the Court could not be made registrable by spelling them according to the orthography of "Josh Billings."

MARRIED WOMAN—SETTLEMENT—GENERAL POWER TO APPOINT BY WILL—NON-OCCURRENCE OF EVENT ON WHICH POWER WAS TO ARISE—EXERCISE OF POWER DURING COVERTURE—MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT, 1893 (56 & 57 VICT. c. 63), s. 3—WILLS ACT, 1837, s. 24—(R.S.O. c. 128, s. 26).

*In re James, Hole v. Bethune* (1910) 1 Ch. 157. By a marriage settlement property was settled upon trust for husband and wife for life, and if there should be no children and husband should predecease wife, then after his death in trust for the wife absolutely. If the husband survived the wife, she had a general power to appoint notwithstanding coverture (but subject to her husband's life interest), and in default of appointment the trust funds were to go to the wife's next of kin on her husband's decease. The husband predeceased the wife, but during coverture she made a will appointing the trust fund, and the question was whether such appointment took effect. By the Married Women's Property Act of 1893, a will of a married woman made during coverture does not require to be republished on her becoming discover (see R.S.O. c. 128, s. 26), and Joyce, J., held that the will must be held to operate on any property the testatrix was entitled to at the time of her death, and as at the time of her death she was absolutely entitled to the fund, the will was an effective disposition of it.

CHARITY—SCHEME—APPLICATION OF INCOME—CHARITY OUT OF JURISDICTION.

*In re Mirrlee's Charity, Mitchell v. Attorney-General* (1910) 1 Ch. 163. A testatrix who was born in Scotland, but who at the time of her death was domiciled in England made her will bequeathing £20,000 to charity. By a scheme settled by the court it was provided that the income of the fund should be applied for the benefit of a particular hospital in England, "or such other medical charity or charities of any kind, school or teaching whatsoever, and partly or exclusively to one or other of such