

first called after a festival immediately preceding it and held in honor of a French bishop, the second named from the well-known feast of the Passover, and the remaining two also after festivals immediately preceding them. In this way term and vacation seem to have arisen. Many changes as to time and procedure mark the statute books, and numbers of old observances may have grown obsolete, but these are impertinent to the present subject. It has often been said that the strict observance of the first day of the week, which was instituted by the Sabbatarian sect at the close of the sixteenth century, (*Hallam Con. Hy. of Eng. p. 282, and foot note,*) will be kept up for sanitary and other reasons even should the old reasons cease to have weight, and it seems safe to predict that whatever may have been the origin of the long vacation it will continue, if for no other purpose, in order that lawyers may "sleep between term and term,"

F. C. W.

### MARRIED WOMEN.

IF women desire the franchise and other privileges they must be content to accept corresponding obligations and among the rest the duty of paying their creditors, with the alternative of executions in the sheriff's hands. They may, perhaps, complain that they are getting the burdens faster than the benefits, and the recent decision in *Wishart v. McManus, 1 Man. L. R.*, does seem to supply them with something more rocky than the fish they were asking for. It will, however, furnish them with another argument, and, it seems to us, a very good one, for their enfranchisement.

In Ontario the judges have been for years struggling with the question of the liability of married women, and after many doubtings and debatings they seem finally to have reached a very illogical conclusion. A married woman is not liable upon her contracts and cannot make