

on the inconvenience the plaintiff may suffer; but, is simply the difference in the rate of interest the plaintiff was to pay the defendant and the rate at which he could get the money elsewhere at the date of breach—see *per* Willes, J., *Fletcher v. Tayleur*, 17 C.B. 21.

CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

It was the hope of the promoters of this Association that it would exert a helpful influence in all matters connected with the administration of justice throughout the Dominion. We are glad to know that it has so proved its usefulness; but, for various reasons, only to a limited extent. It will make for the advancement of matters legal and judicial if its influence is felt in the future to a greater extent than in the past.

Our attention is drawn to this subject by reading a report of the action of the American Bar Association in connection with Court Martial law in the United States. Prominent members of the Association think that an investigation should be made to give better results and remedy injustice in the administration of the law referred to, and action has been taken toward such an investigation by the Association. It would appear also that this investigation is to have the co-operation and assistance of the army authorities.

The importance of this, so far as Canada is concerned, is that it draws attention to the influence which the Canadian Bar Association ought to have in public matters in which the administration of justice is in question. We are not concerned in Court Martial law, which is the matter at present under consideration in the United States; but we desire to strengthen the hands of those who are responsible for the conduct and development of our Association in connection with such matters as it has already taken up as part of its duties and responsibilities. In this connection we may mention the following subjects:—The general uniformity of laws throughout the Dominion, especially in reference to company law, testamentary provisions and the admin-