

mainly instrumental in founding in 1884 the Law School of Dalhousie University, which has done and is still doing good work in Nova Scotia, and has attracted students from the Maritime Provinces. The reference to the standard of education in the various provinces has already given rise to considerable discussion, as a result of which the merits of our more western schools have received favorable comparison with that of Nova Scotia. We are pleased to publish a contribution on this subject, in the form of a joint letter, from the president of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society and the secretary of the Dalhousie Law Faculty.

In reference to the Dominion Bar Association, the great object to be aimed at is the assimilation of the laws of the various provinces. Whether that should precede the formation of the proposed society or whether such formation would be a factor in producing the desired end, may be a matter of opinion, but we shall certainly hear more of these matters as time moves on. The next step is a meeting to be held in Montreal on the 15th inst. in response to a circular which has been largely signed by a number of the leading members of the Bar in the various provinces. A copy of the circular appears in another place.

IS A WRONGFUL ARREST CURABLE?

Having in a former article examined the conditions of an arrest, the auxiliary question, "Is an arrest when wrongful curable?" and its disseverable partner, "May a detention so originated be lawfully continued?" seem naturally to suggest themselves for treatment. A candid and close study of the matter shows that all judicial lore, in England, in emphatic strain, asserts the negative to both these queries. Our own decisions, unfortunately, are difficult to reconcile with the consensus of English opinion, or rather, one particular judgment (*Southwick v. Hare*, 24 O.R., 528) is hard to explain in the light of the accordant burden of the rest.

The proposition now being considered—the justice and