

the damages were held to be too remote, but the duty of the municipality as to the safety of the bridge and its liability in the event of accident, was not questioned. Meredith, C.J.C.P., remarking it to be one "owed as much to the beggar on foot, or the driver of a coach and four, as to the plaintiff; and a duty any one of them equally might have enforced by laying an information against the municipality."

We venture to think, the judgment of the County Court was correct and should have been sustained.

THE CONTROL OF JUVENILE COURTS.

It is cheaper and more humane to prevent crime than to imprison criminals, and one of the most beneficent developments of the 20th century is the Juvenile Court. But if a Juvenile Court is to be useful and do the work which it is intended to do, it is absolutely necessary that it should be properly equipped, conducted with dignity and decorum, and receive the support and sympathetic treatment of the authorities which called it into existence, and that governmental authority to which it is responsible.

The disgraceful treatment of the Juvenile Court of the city of Toronto, by the City Council, is a public scandal, and points to the necessity of a radical change in the control of these Courts. The dignity and decorum of a Court cannot be maintained without proper accommodation. The accommodation provided by the city for this court-room has hitherto consisted of a space without any ventilation or conveniences, walled off by canvas somewhere in the roof of the City Hall. The Judge, all the officers of the Court, the juvenile delinquents, and their parents all sit around one large table. The financial appropriation made by the city has been quite insufficient to provide an adequate and efficient staff. To make matters worse, the Judge inherited a staff of officials who were not subject to dismissal by him.

Recently the Judge found it necessary to recommend the dismissal of one of his subordinate officials, and his recommendation