

efficient. Probably, the best course of the people. It is their duty to see that all the laws are put in force, and most especially those by-laws which are intended to prevent the rise and spread of bodily disease, of immorality, and of fires. *Mens sana in corpore sano*, is a good police motto, and a sanitation, which would keep the streets and lanes of the city in a cleanly state, and yet permit the minds and bodies of the citizens to revel in every description of uncleanness, is but a one-sided policy.

It is unfortunate, in one sense, that the cause of morality seems to have become inseparably connected with the cause of Christianity, amongst civilized nations; and that Christian ministers should be regarded as a sort of moral police. Most people would be astonished at the high principles of morality preached and practised by many educated free-thinkers and so-called atheists, and to learn that whole nations, which are not Christian, are, perhaps, just as moral as those who profess and call themselves Christians. Their motive is not so high, but they have learned that the safety of the community demands that the citizens, whatever their religion or no religion may be, shall be compelled, by force, if need be, to think cleanly, to speak cleanly, and to act cleanly. The whole gist of the above mentioned misfortune is contained in the popular delusion that the eminent saying of John Wesley, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," is part of Holy Writ.

In these days of religious liberty, men will not be made religious by Act of Parliament; but, for their own temporal welfare, and for the good of the whole people, every State insists that they shall be healthy both in mind and body, that is, in one word, "moral." The Public Schools' Act most distinctly lays down this power of disconnection between morality and religion, by ordering that the highest morality should be taught in the schools, and also that no minister of religion shall be a school trustee. And so, statute after statute, declares that the highest morality shall be practised by all subjects, although there be no established church in the land. Of course, many believe that Christianity is the highest form of morality; but their Christianity is often put to shame by a Socrates, a Buddha, or a John the Baptist.

#### Sub-Department of Police.

The present board of Police Commissioners should be abolished, if for no other reason than that it has proved in-

would be to give the sole control to the Mayor, so far as concerns the duties of the police. It may be bad in theory, that the detection and punishment of crime should both be vested in the chief magistrate of the city; but as, in practice, the latter is attended to by a special Police Magistrate, the difficulty may be only in theory. Even by him the graver cases are committed to the assizes; and it would be a distinct gain and save valuable time, even in petty cases, if the Mayor should be empowered to examine and decide whether there is sufficient evidence to carry a case into court.

#### Sub-Department of Law.

No expenditure is so begrudged as that in law charges. Yet little has been attempted to keep it within necessary bounds. The appointment of a local firm of solicitors does not work well, nor is it economical. The amount spent in law, in any one year, would be ample salary for a competent City Solicitor, who would devote the whole of his time to the city's interest. How many suits and injunctions against the city would have been prevented, if the Council had been assisted by the presence of their legal adviser at all their meetings.

There is an enormous amount of work waiting to be done, that can only be efficiently performed by one who has had a legal training. The amendment of the city charter, codification of the by-laws, prosecution of offenders in the Police Court, legal instructions to the police, all require special attention, besides the ordinary advising of the Council.

It may be, that a salary alone would not attract the most competent members of the profession; but, seeing the great number now in the city, some of them must very soon see the necessity, as in other places, of taking up a special department of law, in order to attain a special efficiency and authority in it. And municipal law, leading on as it does to parliamentary practice, is a splendid opening for any one of them. The drafting of municipal by-laws is the best training for drafting parliamentary bills, and, after a generation of municipal lawyers, we might hope to see a cessation of the ambiguous and loosely worded statutes, which must give old parliamentary hands a poor opinion of Provincial Legislatures, and, most of all, deter English capitalists and business men from making investments which would be at the mercy of each hurried and careless legislation.