

discussion of the general subject, as well as of the special remedies which it is proposed to submit to the Legislature, may result in wise emendatory legislation, and that the moral depravity, physical degeneration and criminal tendencies which a badly regulated and badly administered system of licensing inevitably brings about may be mitigated, if they cannot at the present moment be wholly arrested.

The partial re-organization of the civic police force has in a measure restored confidence and encouraged the public to hope that in the near future it will be brought up to a standard of efficiency, such as the inhabitants of this great city have a right to expect. Much, however, especially in the detective part of the police body, requires examination and amendment, and it is to be hoped that no unwise parsimony will prevent our civic authorities from making the force adequate in numbers, efficient in organization and equipment, and withal officered in such a manner as to restore confidence, not only here but elsewhere, in its thoroughness and reliability.

The increased insurance rates, which the people of the city have been called upon to submit to, is in part an outgrowth of what was felt to be a lax and inefficient police control, and affords another stimulus to our municipal authorities to hasten the re-organization of the force.

The result of the recent trials of certain persons entrusted with the detection of offences against the laws of the country, and the prompt, satisfactory way in which the juries empanelled to try the offenders dealt with them, has, I had almost said, renewed the confidence of the public in our system of trial by jury, perhaps I would be more accurate if I were to say, has added another proof of the trust which may always be placed in that system, and if during the trials there were moments when the public felt or feared there might be a miscarriage of justice, the result proved how entirely trustworthy is our system of administering the criminal law, and that whilst allowing to the defence every reasonable scope and latitude, the law, nevertheless, remains a terror to evil doers, and that sooner or later those who infringe its provi-

sions, no matter how secure may apparently be their position from suspicion, will inevitably be brought to trial and judgment.....

The building in which we now sit has been undergoing very considerable modifications and repairs with a view to add to its convenience and sufficiency for the despatch of judicial business. These alterations have necessarily and unavoidably been attended with considerable public and private inconvenience, and if you are called upon to submit to some of these you will, I am sure, find they will be made as slight as the sheriff and his officers can make them. I wish I could feel that when the repairs are made, this building will be adequate to the growing wants of the district, and afford the necessary accommodation for the Court and the officers of justice. That it will be much improved I doubt not, but I fear that sooner or later, and perhaps the sooner the better, the problem must be faced, how is adequate accommodation to be given to the Courts and to the public in connection with the administration of the civil and criminal law of the district, and whether to do so it is not necessary to construct new buildings altogether. Upon this matter you may have some opinion formed and may desire to express it. It is an important subject, and as the expense of building new buildings must be very considerable, it is one not to be disposed of lightly or without the most mature consideration. Should a new building or buildings be determined upon, I hope that more enlarged space will not be alone considered, but that drainage, ventilation, and such other matters, as the experience of this Court House has shown the necessity of, may engage a large share of the attention of those who have charge of the subject.

COUR DE CIRCUIT.

MONTREAL, 7 mai 1888.

Coram LORANGER, J.

DUPRÉ v. DUPUIS, et Dame DUPRAS, intervenante, et HAGAR, mis en cause.

Locataire et sous-locataire—Privilège du locateur—Saisie-gagerie—Défense de sous-louer.

Jugé :— *Que celui qui sous-loue un immeuble d'un*