

cheeses during manufacture. This act also amends the Inspection and Sale act with regard to fruit and fruit marks, and imposes heavier fines and severer penalties for the violation of its provisions.

A novel and in many ways an interesting piece of experimental legislation is enacted by chapter 40, described as an act respecting juvenile delinquents. The preamble recites the inexpediency that youthful offenders should be classed or dealt with as ordinary criminals, the welfare of the community demanding that they should on the contrary be guarded against association with crime and criminals and should be subjected to such wise care, treatment and control as will tend to check their evil tendencies and to strengthen their better instincts. The act will operate only when and as proclamations declaring it in force in any province, city, town or other portion of a province are issued and published in the Canada Gazette. It contemplates the constitution of special juvenile courts before whom alone children apparently or actually under 16 may be charged with offences. Where the act is adopted children charged under it will be detained pending trial in special detention homes or places apart from adult prisoners; they will also be tried separately in private, and no publicity may be given to the proceedings without special leave of the judge. Probation officers will be appointed whose duty it will be to make such investigations as may be required by the court, to be present in court to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard, to furnish the court such information and assistance as may be required and to take charge of any child before or after trial as directed.

Juvenile court committees consisting of citizens serving without remuneration are also to be appointed, and these, acting in concert with children's aid societies, will consult with the probation officers, advise the court as to the best method of dealing with cases of juvenile delinquents and generally facilitate reformation by every means in their power. Under the act children, save infants in arms and witnesses, may not be allowed in court during trial. Children proved to be juvenile delinquents may either be fined, sent to industrial schools, placed in a foster home or allowed to remain in their own homes, but until discharged by order of the court or on attaining the age of 21 they continue to be wards of the court, and during continuance of the wardship they are liable to be returned by order of the court for other proceedings, including discharge upon parole or release from detention. The whole act is novel in that its principle is not deterrence by the punishment of crime, but reclamation and the reformation of character by special agencies and the prevention of the further contamination of juvenile offenders through contact with hardened adult prisoners and convicts.