

The treatment of juvenile delinquents in training schools and reformatories is not enlarged upon in this article, not because of its unimportance, but rather because of its importance which requires more space than can be given here. Furthermore, the field of this phase of the control of delinquency might better be reviewed at a later date when the changes and reforms, now under way in several of the provinces, have had time to show results. Suffice it to say that the trend is towards institutions run on progressive educational lines with emphasis on training and treatment for children with special needs, and not on retribution and punishment; a place of opportunity for those who have failed to make a good start on the road to healthy maturity.

There is a general consensus of opinion that, on the municipal level, juvenile delinquency could be substantially retarded by:—

- (1) The co-operation of all agencies, both public and private, that work with young people.
- (2) Neighbourhoods that offer social, religious and recreational facilities for all ages.
- (3) Improved housing conditions and low rentals.
- (4) The employment by the schools of properly qualified visiting teachers to form a link between the home and school life of a child; the provision of facilities for educational and vocational guidance in the schools and a school program so planned that children of all grades of intelligence may obtain successful achievement in their school life.
- (5) The establishment of medical and psychiatric clinics.

At all levels, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal, there is a need for research, supported by uniform statistics.

### PART III.—POLICE FORCES IN CANADA\*

The Police Forces operating in Canada are organized under three groups: (1) the Federal Force, which is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and whose operations cover a very wide field in addition to purely police work; (2) the Provincial Police Forces—the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia have organized their own Provincial Forces, but the other Provinces engage the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to perform parallel functions within their boundaries; (3) the Municipal Police—every city of reasonable size employs its own police organization which is paid for by the local taxpayers and which attends to purely police matters within the borders of the municipality concerned.

The organizations under these three headings are described in turn below

#### Section 1.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police

**Name and Status.**—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a Civil Force maintained by the Dominion Government. It was organized in 1873 as the North West Mounted Police, whose duties were confined to what was then known as the Northwest Territories. By 1904, the work of the Force received signal recognition when the prefix "Royal" was bestowed upon it by King Edward VII. In 1905,

\* The material under this heading has been obtained through the courtesy of Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G., of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Section 2, dealing with Provincial Police Forces, was submitted to Commissioner Wood by Geo. A. Shea, O.B.E., Secretary-Treasurer, Chief Constables' Association of Canada, who, in turn, received the basic data from the individual Provincial Police Commissioners.