

Juvenile court judges heard 93.4 p.c. and magistrates 5.8 p.c. of the juvenile cases before the courts. The balance were heard by justices of the peace. The proportion of those declared delinquent (93.7 p.c.) in the magistrate's courts was greater than in the juvenile courts (85.3 p.c.). In the former court 4.4 p.c. of the cases were dismissed while in the juvenile courts only 2.4 p.c. were dismissed but 12.3 p.c. were adjourned *sine die*.

Some courts consider children whose hearings are adjourned *sine die* as delinquent while others do not but, for the sake of uniformity in this report, the latter point of view is maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In assessing the total problem of juvenile delinquency, however, cases adjourned *sine die* have to be taken into account for, when the proportion of cases dealt with in this way increases, the proportion of those declared delinquent declines.

### 31.—Juveniles before the Courts, Dismissed and Delinquent 1951-55

Item	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
<b>Before the courts.....</b>	<b>7,521</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,213</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,829</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,751</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,187</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dismissed.....	195	2.6	178	2.5	216	2.8	237	3.1	207	2.5
Adjourned <i>sine die</i> .....	682	9.1	967	13.4	1,236	15.8	1,182	15.2	955	11.7
Delinquent.....	6,644	88.3	6,068	84.1	6,377	81.4	6,332	81.7	7,025	85.8

Sentences for delinquent boys usually differ somewhat from those for girls. In 1955 the proportion of boys put on probation was 48.8 p.c. and of girls 49.3 p.c. Fines or restitution were meted out to 16.3 p.c. of the boys but to only 6.9 p.c. of the girls. This is because damage to property, for which restitution seems a reasonable adjustment, is committed relatively more often by boys than by girls. A much larger proportion of girls (33.7 p.c.) than boys (14.4 p.c.) were sent to training schools. Final disposition of case was postponed for 8.6 p.c. of the girls and 16.9 p.c. of the boys were given suspended sentences.

### 32.—Disposition of Delinquents by Type of Sentence 1946-55

Year	Reprimanded		Probation of Court		Protection of Parents		Fined or Made Restitution		Detained Indefinitely		Sent to Training School		Final Disposition Suspended		Corporal Punishment	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
1946.....	233	3.0	2,291	29.2	67	0.8	1,854	23.6	53	0.7	1,180	15.0	2,150	27.4	28	0.3
1947.....	182	2.4	2,273	30.1	69	0.9	2,116	28.1	40	0.5	1,108	14.7	1,733	23.0	24	0.3
1948.....	248	3.4	2,201	30.8	55	0.8	1,850	25.8	47	0.7	1,120	15.6	1,622	22.7	12	0.2
1949.....	196	3.2	2,141	34.5	98	1.6	1,655	26.7	39	0.6	1,036	16.7	1,029	16.6	4	0.1
1950.....	354	5.5	2,392	37.3	94	1.4	1,148	17.9	26	0.4	1,144	17.8	1,257	19.6	3	0.1
1951 <sup>1</sup> .....	309	4.6	2,313	34.8	154	2.3	1,433	21.6	45	0.7	1,141	17.2	1,247	18.7	2	0.1
1952.....	243	4.0	2,412	39.8	148	2.4	1,015	16.7	1	--	1,152	19.0	1,095	18.1	2	--
1953.....	227	3.6	2,620	41.1	186	2.9	1,147	18.0	28	0.4	1,107	17.4	1,062	16.6	--	--
1954.....	199	3.1	2,595	41.0	174	2.8	1,095	17.3	27	0.4	1,121	17.7	1,119	17.7	2	--
1955.....	181	2.6	3,067	43.7	365	5.2	1,064	15.1	50	0.7	1,180	16.8	1,118	15.9	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Newfoundland included from 1951.

## Section 4.—Police Forces

The Police Forces operating in Canada are organized under three groups: (1) the Federal Force, which is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police whose operations cover a very wide field in addition to purely police work; (2) Provincial Police Forces—the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec 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) Municipal Police—every urban centre of reasonable size has its own police organization which is paid for by the local taxpayers and which attends to police matters within the borders of the municipality concerned.