

22.—Appeals in Summary Conviction Cases, by Province, 1956 and 1957

Year and Province	Appeals Disposed of by Courts	Appeal of Informant				Appeal of Accused				
		From Acquittal		From Sentence		From Conviction			From Sentence	
		Dis-missed	Con-viction	Dis-missed	Varied	Dis-missed	Ac-quired	Substi-tuted Verdict	Dis-missed	Varied
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1956										
Newfoundland.....	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
P. E. Island.....	14	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	3
Nova Scotia.....	102	6	13	1	—	61	18	1	1	1
New Brunswick.....	13	2	—	—	—	10	—	—	1	—
Quebec.....	82	—	6	9	1	37	28	—	—	1
Ontario.....	459	3	22	—	3	205	126	61	24	15
Manitoba.....	4	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Saskatchewan.....	25	2	1	1	—	12	4	2	3	—
Alberta.....	152	8	8	1	—	50	54	5	7	19
British Columbia.....	134	11	5	—	—	58	51	1	2	6
Totals, 1956.....	987	32	56	12	4	444	284	72	38	45
1957										
Newfoundland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. E. Island.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	93	12	9	1	—	50	19	—	—	2
New Brunswick.....	19	2	4	—	3	6	3	—	—	1
Quebec.....	92	—	2	—	2	36	11	15	—	26
Ontario.....	333	7	23	2	4	160	82	31	4	20
Manitoba.....	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan.....	42	10	2	—	—	11	10	4	1	4
Alberta.....	193	12	11	2	1	84	37	6	10	30
British Columbia.....	210	15	13	—	1	82	56	4	24	15
Totals, 1957.....	985	58	65	5	11	430	219	60	39	98

Section 3.—Juvenile Delinquents

The Juvenile Delinquents Act defines a child as "any boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of 16 years". Provision is made, however, by which the Governor General in Council may proclaim that in a province the definition of a child be a "person under the age of 18 years". This has been done in British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec. Newfoundland considers a juvenile to be a girl or a boy of under 17 years of age. For uniformity the figures relating to juveniles compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics refer to the younger ages of under 16 years only and deal primarily with cases disposed of by the courts.

The fact that juvenile court statistics furnish the most comprehensive figures collected on a countrywide basis makes it important that their possibilities and limitations be understood. This Section gives an account of juvenile delinquency in Canada from the viewpoint of legal action taken, for in the eyes of the law a *child is a delinquent only when he or she is adjudged before the court to have committed a delinquency*. To many people the term 'juvenile delinquent' has a broader interpretation but that adopted in this Section does not include those boys and girls whose misdemeanours have not been reported to the courts nor those given the necessary advice and aid from their parents, their school, the police or a child care agency. Moreover it does not include those cases that are handled unofficially by the court, where the judge or probation officer makes an adjustment without filing a legal record of the offence. The tendency to follow this practice and thus keep children's names from court records is growing and may account to some extent for the decreasing number of recorded court cases.

These statistics represent cases of delinquency reported to the courts, from the most trivial infractions to the most serious—that of murder. The number of cases brought before the courts is influenced by such factors as personnel and facilities of the court, community