

14.—Convictions for Summary Conviction Offences, by Type, 1960 and 1961—concluded

Type of Offence	1960	1961	Increase or Decrease 1960-61
	No.	No.	p. c.
Provincial Statutes—concluded			
Highway Traffic—			
Driving without due care and attention.....	34,470	39,185	+13.7
Other traffic.....	548,201	670,385	+22.3
Liquor Control—			
Intoxication.....	84,161	95,592	+13.6
Other.....	58,221	66,743	+14.6
Master and Servant.....	1,132	1,079	- 4.7
Medical, Dentistry and Pharmacy.....	203	201	- 1.0
Mental Diseases.....	1,184	1,168	- 1.4
Prairie and Forest Fire Prevention.....	171	275	+60.8
Protection of Children.....	2,626	3,761	+43.2
Public Health.....	185	162	-12.4
School Laws.....	348	622	+78.7
Other provincial statutes.....	16,426	14,892	- 9.3
Municipal By-laws.....	235,107	256,721	+ 9.2
Intoxication.....	13,185	11,200	-15.1
Traffic.....	182,120	203,724	+11.9
Other.....	39,802	41,797	+ 5.0
Prohibited Parking.....	1,814,008	1,822,405	+ 0.5
Totals, Convictions.....	2,920,540	3,109,283	+ 6.5

Subsection 4.—Appeals

Appeal is an important safeguard in Canada's legal system and the conviction of a jury or judge may be appealed on the grounds that the verdict was unreasonable, that there was a wrong decision on some question of law or that there was a miscarriage of justice. In 1961 there were 2,247 appeals in indictable cases disposed of by the courts, of which 56 were Crown appeals and 2,191 appeals of the accused. Of the Crown appeals, 34 were from acquittal and 22 from sentence while of the appeals of the accused 700 were from conviction and 1,491 from sentence. Appeals in summary conviction cases disposed of by the courts reached 1,569 in 1961. Of these, 252 were appeals of the informant and 1,317 appeals of the accused. The informant appeals comprised 217 from acquittal and 35 from sentence. The appeals of the accused were divided between 1,103 from conviction and 214 from sentence.

Section 3.—Juvenile Delinquents

Juvenile Delinquent, as defined in the Juvenile Delinquents Act, means any child who violates any provision of the Criminal Code or of any federal or provincial statute, or of any by-law or ordinance of any municipality, or who is guilty of sexual immorality or any similar form of vice, or who is liable by reason of any other act to be committed to an industrial school or juvenile reformatory under the provision of any federal or provincial statute. The commission by a child of any of these acts constitutes an offence known as a delinquency.

The upper age limit of children brought before the juvenile courts in the provinces varies. The Act defines a child as meaning any boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of 16 years, or such other age as may be directed in any province. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan under 16 is the official age; in Alberta under 16 for boys and under 18 for girls; in Newfoundland under 17; in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia under 18 years. In the interests of uniformity, it has been the practice of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to publish information about juvenile delinquents 16 years of age or over in the annual report on *Statistics of Criminal and Other*