

object of adopting the designation "juvenile delinquent" is that children who break the criminal law may be known by some term other than "criminals," recognizing that they are in a different class from ordinary adult criminals and saving them from the brand of a "criminal record" at the outset of their careers. The definition of a "juvenile delinquent" is on the other hand, made wide enough to enable the Juvenile Court to extend a helping hand to every child needing assistance.

The Juvenile Court is given exclusive jurisdiction in cases of juvenile delinquency (sec. 4) and all trials are to be summary (sec. 5). In order to provide for exceptional cases the Court may in the case of a child over fourteen accused of a serious offence, order the child to be proceeded against in the ordinary way under the Criminal Code, but only when the good of the child and the interest of the community demand it (sec. 7). Due notice of the hearing of any charge of delinquency must be served on parents or guardians (sec. 8), and probation officers must be notified in advance (sec. 9). Private trials in some suitable place other than a Court room are provided for, and names of delinquents must not be published in the press, except by leave of the Judge (sec. 10). Save in exceptional cases where the Judge thinks it well to order otherwise, no child, pending a hearing, shall be held in a gaol or lock-up, and fine and imprisonment is provided for those who violate this provision (sec. 11). Children are to be held in "detention homes" when such exist (sec. 12). The detention home is an important factor in the work. It should be conducted more on the lines of a family home than of an institution and should have nothing of the gaol about it. It is usually in charge of a man and his wife, carefully selected for their fitness for the work, and the children, as a rule, take their meals all together with them. There should be no more restraint than is found to be absolutely necessary. The children should be kept constantly employed either at work or at supervised play. Where possible one or more teachers should be provided and the children should continue their school work precisely as though in school. Classes in manual training where practicable are also most useful. In smaller places, where a separate establishment is not possible, arrangements can be made with suitable persons for the use of their own homes as detention homes.