

in the country. Findings of juries on proper evidence are to be respected, and only when it is clearly shewn that there is a real miscarriage of justice will they be interfered with. Of course, time alone will shew whether the new court proves as successful as its supporters have stated it will be, but from the indications given by its first work we do not think that they will be disappointed."

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT.

There is at present before the Dominion Senate a measure known as the Juvenile Delinquents Act, which provides machinery for the more complete separation of young persons under sixteen from the ordinary criminal procedure of the country. It aims at establishing detention homes apart from the jail, separate officials without uniform, and a separate court for children, so that anything that would tend to fasten the criminal stigma upon the child would be entirely removed. It is said that in the past many young people have been put into prison when more humane efforts would have resulted in their restoration to good society. Many boys receive their first lessons in crime in the jails and lock-ups, while awaiting trial, and are led by a certain spirit of bravado to regard a criminal career as heroic. The proposed measure desires to do away with such a tendency by bringing the lad under an educational system that would seek to touch his heart and influence him for a life of self-respecting citizenship.

Another important feature of the bill is known as probation. Heretofore, a boy was either discharged, convicted and allowed out on suspended sentence, or sent to a reformatory. Under the proposed system he is placed under the oversight or guardianship of a probation officer, who, while attached to the court in an official capacity, is not a police officer, but is often a lady intimately associated with the city charities or missions. This probation officer immediately takes charge of the case without removing the child from its home; visits the parents, the school