

of their minor children were removed, and it was further provided that husband and wife living together are joint guardians of their minor children, with equal powers, rights and duties, and there is no paramount right to either in connection therewith. In the case of parents living apart voluntarily, the guardianship of infant children may be arranged by agreement in writing between them. Failing such agreement, application may be made by either party to the courts for an adjudication as to the guardianship.

## CHILD WELFARE

For the protection of the children of the Province a splendid group of laws has been enacted, including the creation of a separate department in the Attorney-General's office for their administration. Under this group come the Juvenile Court Act, Chap. 20, 1918; the Infants Act Amendment Act, Chap. 36, 1918; the Industrial School Amendment Act, Chap. 35, 1918; the Industrial Home for Girls Amendment Act, Chap. 29, 1917; the Industrial Home for Girls Amendment Act, Chap. 34, 1918; the Mothers' Pensions Act, Chap. 61, 1920; the Adoption of Children Act, Chap. 2, 1920. In the Infants Act the definition of "neglected child" has been so enlarged as to afford much greater protection. It now includes children begging or pretending to sell, running away from home, living with immoral parents or in immoral homes, or being permitted to grow up "without salutary parental control." The same Act provides for the creation of a provincial superintendent and department of neglected children. The age to which such protection may be extended is raised to eighteen years. Any reputable citizen may call the attention of the probation officers or lodge the complaint with the Provincial Superintendent that there is a neglected child who needs protection. (Chap. 36, 1918.)

Along this same line is the care of delinquent children. The Juvenile Court Act and the Industrial Schools Act have both been definitely extended to deal with all cases coming under the