

shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be deemed to be a citation of or reference to such Act as amended."

*Marginal notes in official text of Code not part of statute*—Sec. 3 of the Canada statute 6-7 Edw. VII, ch. 43, enacts as follows:

"The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, are hereby confirmed and declared to have and to have had, on, from and after the thirty-first day of January, 1907, the force of law as if herein enacted.

The marginal notes thereon, the reference to former enactments at the foot of the sections, and the explanatory notes and tables inserted by the Commissioners, shall form no part of the said Revised Statutes, and shall be held to have been inserted for convenience only, and may be corrected or omitted."

Further it has been said that the enactment itself should be read and not the sense or meaning given to it in a margin note by the official who saw to the publication of the statute. *R. v. Battista*, 21 Can. Cr. Cas. 1, 9 D.L.R. 138 (Que.).

*Official text in both English and French*—Where statutes are officially printed in two languages and the text of one version appears to be in conformity with the intention of the legislature, while an ambiguity exists in the other version, the former may be followed in interpreting the statute. *Corporation of Coaticook v. People's Telephone Co.*, 19 Que. S.C. 535.

*Juvenile Delinquents*—In cities in which the Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908, Can., is in operation, any provisions of the Criminal Code inconsistent therewith are superseded as regards such cities. 7-8 Edw. VII, ch. 40 and amendments; 2 Geo. V, ch. 30; 4-5 Geo. V, ch. 39.

*Crimes*—The distinction of public wrongs from private, of crimes and misdemeanours from civil injuries, seems principally to consist in this—that private wrongs, or civil injuries, are an infringement or privation of the civil rights which belong to individuals, considered merely as individuals; public wrongs, or crimes and misdemeanours, are a breach and violation of the public rights and duties due to the whole community, considered as a community, in its social aggregate capacity. 4 Bl. Com. p. 5. As defined in Russell on Crimes, vol. 1, p. 1, crimes are:—

"Those acts or omissions involving breach of a duty to which by the law of England a sanction is attached by way of punishment or pecuniary penalty in the public interest." See also, 1 Austin's Jurisprudence, Lecture 17, p. 405.

*Federal jurisdiction over criminal law*—Sec. 91, sub-sec. 27, of the British North America Act, 1867, reserves for the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada "the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters." The fact that from the criminal law generally there is one exception, namely, "the constitution of courts