

3. Child labor to be considered in the same way. Condition of children in factories and street trades.
4. Industrial accidents and means of prevention.
5. Safeguards against occupational diseases.
6. Unions and their recognition.
7. Welfare work.
8. Relation between wages and the cost of living.

X. DELINQUENCY—JUVENILE AND ADULT.

Sydney has a number of juvenile delinquents, for whom little can be done because of the lack of proper facilities. Juvenile offenders have now to be sent to Halifax institutions. In the last financial statement of the police department the following items appear:—

Halifax Industrial School, Keep of Boys	\$60 00
Home of Good Shepherd, Keep of Girls	102 67
St. Patrick's Home—Keep of Boys	302 16

It is probable also that because satisfactory means of dealing with these offenders are lacking many are not dealt with who would otherwise be brought into court. Such cases as now receive attention have to be heard in the police court, and the young offenders are confined in the common jail, thus becoming acquainted with the regular criminal court proceedings through what may have been a trifling offence.

To overcome such a situation the Dominion Government has passed the Juvenile Delinquents' Act, which may be declared in force in any city by the Attorney-General of the Province when the necessary machinery for enforcing the Act has been locally established. This consists mainly in the provision of separate detention homes for Roman Catholic and Protestant offenders. The juvenile court itself requires no forethought. Frequently it is just the sitting-room of one of the detention homes, the aim being to make it as much unlike the ordinary court as possible. A careful inquiry is made into the conditions of the child's life, and through this and the personal relation which the judge establishes with the young offender he is able to decide on a course of treatment rather than punishment. Often the home is the real source of trouble, and just as often it is the indifference of the community towards child labor, the sale of trashy literature, and the lack of provision of recreational facilities. Juvenile courts have been established in such cities as Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax and Charlottetown.

In the adult delinquency of Sydney the liquor trade appears as an important factor. In 1912 there was a total of 1,128 arrests, according to the report of the Chief of Police. Of these 568 were "drunks," 83 "drunk and disorderly," and 31 "drunk and using profane language." This means, then, that in 682, or considerably over half the total number, drunkenness was a cause for arrest. Under the head of Nova Scotia Temperance Act 202 cases are listed. In his report for the year 1912, the Inspector-in-Chief under this Act states that there were complaints from some of the Cape Breton towns that "owing to the incapacity or dishonesty of officials the law was not being effectively enforced." It would seem that over the Province generally the people are satisfied with the enforcement of the law, for the report also states that "complaints of lack of effective enforcement have come from five or six places only, and it should be noted that these are the same places for which complaints were received last year." Another statement is that "conditions are far from satisfactory in some of the larger industrial centres, and these conditions are no doubt due in part to lack of activity and zeal on the part of local officials."

In Sydney from July 1st to December 31st, 1912, one hundred and thirty-two fines, amounting to \$6,582.00, were paid under this Act.