

Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt) also has made representations in the matter, and as the House is aware, the hon. member for North Simcoe (Mr. Currie) has introduced a Bill dealing with the subject. I am not prepared to say that our provision is identical with the terms of that Bill but the aim sought to be attained is the same.

Then there is a clause reintroducing a provision which has been passed by this House on different occasions and rejected by the Senate, making it an offence for persons who are not married to register themselves in hotels as being married.

There is a provision to make it an offence for intoxicated persons to drive motor cars.

Then there are special provisions with regard to the offence of stealing motor cars. We had very general representations that it was desirable or necessary to stiffen the law in that regard.

There is a provision to assimilate the law with regard to indecent assaults to the law with regard to rape or having illicit connection with children, so that in the case of indecent assault the consent of a child under the fixed age shall not be a defence, and also raising the age from fourteen to sixteen. There is a provision to add whipping as a possible punishment for rape, robbery, and assault with intent to rob. It is found that the law as it now stands permits whipping for the attempt to rape but does not permit it for the graver offence. With regard to robbery and assault with intent to rob, we have had very strong representations from many parts of the country urging that this would be a more effective deterrent. There is also a provision striking out of the article dealing with the offence of carnally knowing girls the words inserted by the Senate, "of previous chaste character".

There is a clause to provide for the whipping of juvenile criminals under twenty-one years of age. It is not intended that they should be flogged; the term used is "spanking." I understand, as a matter of fact, that there is not at the present time any law providing for this, but several judges have taken it upon themselves to order this punishment, and it is reported that it has proved most efficacious.

Mr. MURPHY: Is there an age limit as to that?

Mr. DOHERTY: Yes, it will be applied to people under twenty-one.

There is a provision, at the instance of the Public Works Department, to make the letters "D.P.W." indicate that any articles to which they are attached is the

[Mr. Doherty.]

property of the Public Works Department, and to protect the property accordingly.

There is a provision to prohibit what is known as the game of three-card monte. The hon. member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Lafortune) has already, as the House knows, introduced a Bill for that purpose, and I think the present provision meets the intent and purpose of his Bill. In any event, I shall be glad to consult with the hon. member if there be any difference in the wording.

There is an amendment to the provision constituting the crime of arson, making the burning of chattels over \$25 in value constitute the offence.

There is a provision extending to gas wells the protection now given to oil wells.

There are provisions with regard to cruelty to animals. Without going into details, I may say that the purpose of these provisions, which are asked for by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is to bring our law, if I may use the expression, up to date, to introduce into it some reforms that have been introduced into the law in England and in others of the Dominions.

There is a provision against making metal tokens redeemable in goods.

There are some minor changes with regard to procedure, and one particular provision for an appeal to the Supreme Court in criminal cases where, the accused having been acquitted by the trial courts, a court of appeal has set aside that verdict and ordered a new trial. As the law stands at present, a man who is convicted in the first court, and who upon an appeal to the Appellate Court of the province succeeds in having even one judge dissent from the decision, expressing the view that the conviction should be set aside, is entitled to appeal to the Supreme Court, whereas a man, who has a verdict of absolute acquittal in the first court, is debarred from any appeal if the Court of Appeal should set aside that verdict in his favour and send him back to be tried over again. Attention was called to this condition of affairs by a recent case in Alberta, and I think the fairness of providing for an appeal in this case will be obvious to everybody.

There is a provision making it possible in certain classes of offences to place the convicted person, in whose case the sentence may have been suspended, under a system of probation where his conduct may be observed.

There is a provision for increasing the fees of magistrates and constables in pro-