

the difference between ale and porter, and can distinguish whiskey from gin. The regular drinkers have their own glasses, or when these are not forthcoming will have an egg-cup. The occasional drinkers generally have beer as a treat on Saturday and Sunday.

In another school—with 318 pupils—careful inquiries elicited the fact that only five infants could be set down as regular drinkers, but of the others, 127, or 40 per cent., were occasionally given liquor by their parents, generally on Sunday. "I don't drink it, but my baby does," was the reply of one infant who looked after the baby in her spare time, and was familiar with the process of administering gin on a "comforter."

*The Medica Register*, in a recent review of the work of Dr. Leopold Lang, of Vienna, upon the effect of alcohol on the mind of the child, remarked:—

"A surprising fact is the considerable proportion of school children in Holland, Austria, and Germany, who drink beer, wine, and even spirits. To take only one example: Inquiries in Vienna disclosed the fact that in that city more than 53,000, or over 32 per cent. of the whole number of school children, regularly drank beer, nearly 20,000, or over 11 per cent., wine, and nearly 6,000, or 3.5 per cent., spirits."

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#### NEW YORK LAW FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

The juvenile delinquency law has gone into effect. Under the law a child of more than seven or less than 16 who commits a crime, except crimes punishable by death or life imprisonment, shall not be known as a criminal, but as a juvenile delinquent. The punishment will be the same as now. Judge Robert J. Wilkins, of the Children's Court, Brooklyn, who drafted the law, said:—

"For a long time, in fact before the establishment of children's courts in this State, the subject of the prosecution of children for crime had been discussed. The idea of classing a boy or a girl of immature age in the same category as an adult offender has been commented on and it has always been my idea, if possible, that this condition should be cured. No matter what we say to the effect of a conviction following a child before any court, the fact in his future years that he was convicted is of record. That this was under a charge of burglary, arson, petty larceny, or any other criminal offence, appears with all its blackness on the record."

The new law will prevent this stigma of being known as a criminal from following a convicted juvenile offender.