

the hope that the child will be sent to an institution to be fed, clothed and educated at the expense of the province. The penalty for an adult who, either wilfully or through neglect, contributes to a child's delinquency, is as high as \$500 and a year in prison.

The judge of a juvenile court is given the powers of two justices of the peace or of a stipendiary magistrate. The position is an honorary one, and the selection will take into consideration the special qualifications of the person to be appointed for dealing with children. Probation officers have the same power as constables. The present system will be enlarged and improved, volunteer and paid probation officers being used more extensively than previously.

Arrangements are being made with two Protestant and Catholic institutions to care for girl delinquents, while as heretofore boy offenders will be sent to the industrial training school at Portage La Prairie, Man., with which the province has an agreement to handle its juvenile charges requiring reformation.

SOLICITOR ACTING FOR OPPONENT OF FORMER CLIENT.

In importance to solicitors, few decisions of late years can rank with that of the Court of Appeal in the recent case of *Rakusen v. Ellis, Munday, and Clarke*, 106 L.T.Rep. 556. For that court has given its sanction to a principle which is of no little value to the Profession, however occasional may be their desire or opportunity to have recourse to it: a solicitor who has acted for one party in a particular matter is not ipso facto debarred from subsequently acting for the opposite party in the same matter. The circumstances of each case have to be regarded. It was conceived by many that the result of the authorities was that a solicitor who had once been employed by a client could not afterwards act against him in the same matter; nor could his partner do so. And Mr. Justice Warrington unhesitatingly expressed his opinion to that effect in giving his judgment in the present case in the court of first instance. But as appears