

"when considering the question as to the growth or diminution of crime in Canada. Making these deductions the figures given in the table may fairly be appealed to as tending to show that crimes of a serious kind are not on the increase in the country, when considered relatively to the increase of population of the country. Until, however, the next census shall have been taken (in 1871) it will not be possible to pronounce positively whether crime or population has proportionally increased more rapidly in Canada."

TABLE shewing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in the Hospital of the Provincial Penitentiary for each year from the 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1868.\*

Year.	In Hospital 1st Jany.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged	Remaining 31st Dec.	Total No. of convicts in Penitentiary 31st Dec.
1858.....	28	514	21	529	22	778
1859.....	22	712	4	686	24	801
1860.....	24	600	20	585	19	784
1861.....	20	475	13	565	17	764
1862.....	17	690	27	636	44	765
1863.....	43	1,182	34	1,137	54	823
1864.....	47	1,261	42	1,205	61	729
1865.....	61	1,074	10	1,074	51	774
1866.....	47	1,177	19	1,164	41	815
1867.....	46	1,085	15	1,085	31	887

In reference to this table the Inspectors observe:—"It is noticeable that notwithstanding the prevalence of Typhus fever in the institution for the last three years, the average of deaths was lower in that period than in the three years which preceded the outbreak of that formidable disease, 1861, 1862, and 1863, and it is also gratifying to find that the deaths bear a much lower proportion to the admissions during the last three years than previously"

TABLE shewing the number of convicts admitted into the Provincial Penitentiary for the late Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, (now Ontario and Quebec) respectively for each year, from the 1st January, 1859, to the 1st January, 1868:—

Year.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	Total for both Provinces.
1859.....	126	30	256
1860.....	167	63	230
1861.....	134	87	221
1862.....	165	73	238
1863.....	201	97	299
1864.....	120	45	166
1865.....	203	70	273
1866.....	186	79	265
1867.....	206	79	296

The British North America Act, 1867, places the establishment, maintenance, and management of Penitentiaries under the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

In the last Session of the Parliament of Canada an Act (31 Vic., Cap. 75.) was passed in reference to Penitentiaries.†

\* See annual report of Board of Inspectors for 1867.

† "The Penitentiary Act of 1868" (31 Vic., cap. 75), being a very important measure, we subjoin an analysis of it: It provides that the Governor General may appoint 3 Directors to have charge of all Penitentiaries and such other Prisons, Hospitals and Prisons, as the G. in C. may appoint, and to be responsible for their discipline and management. One of them to be chairman, and one other or another person to be secretary. Two are a quorum. In case of a difference of opinion as to a Penitentiary, respecting a Penitentiary matter, when only two are present, the Warden is to decide between them. Directors are Justices of the Peace for all Canada, having jurisdiction in criminal matters only. They may make rules and regulations respecting the duties of the officers and the discipline and management of the institutions under their charge, subject to the approval of the G. in C. They must audit the accounts, examine into money transactions, and exact a statement monthly under oath from the Warden and Accountant. They may enter into and remain in so long as they deem fit, and have access to every part of the institutions under their charge, investigate the conduct of any officer or other person therein, and summon witnesses and examine them under oath, and imprison for contempt those refusing to appear and answer. The salaries of the Directors shall be \$2,000 each. The Kingston St. John (N. B.), and Halifax Penitentiaries are declared to be Penitentiaries of Canada. Any tract of land may, by proclamation of the G. in C., be created a Penitentiary. Any vehicle or water craft and wharf for their accommodation belonging to the Penitentiary or used in its service forms part of it. Any thoroughfare across which prisoners must pass to their work is also part of the Penitentiary. The Directors may authorize the Warden to construct a tramway between parts of the Penitentiary. A sheriff, deputy, or bailiff may convey a prisoner to a Penitentiary, and the Warden may receive and keep him without further warrant than a certified copy of his sentence. If a prisoner is removed from one Penitentiary to another, or from a prison or gaol, the officer shall also bring to the Warden a certificate from the surgeon of the place whence he is removed, countersigned by the Warden or health, that prisoner has no putrid or infectious disease and is fit to be moved. The Governor, by warrant signed by the Secretary of State, may order such removal. The sheriff, or other officer employed in removal of a prisoner, has all the authority of sheriff respecting such prisoner in any part of the Dominion through which he passes. Commutation of sentence of death has the same effect as the sentence of the Court, when notified to the sheriff by a Secretary of State's letter; and such a letter to the Warden is sufficient authority for him. A prisoner escaping while being conveyed to the Penitentiary is guilty of felony, and being recaptured may have 3 yrs. added to his sentence. If he escape or try to escape from his guard while at labour, or going or returning, he may have 3 yrs. added, besides loss of any remissions on under regulations. Breaking prison or out of cell, or making a breach with intent to escape 1 yr. and loss of remissions. Assaulting an officer causes loss of remissions and legal punishment for an aggravated assault. Rescuing or attempting to rescue a prisoner, or furnishing implements, &c., for that purpose, is felony. Keepers or other officers allowing prisoners to escape through carelessness are guilty of misdemeanor; or doing so willingly, of felony. Bringing, or allowing to be brought to prisoners, or letters, spirits, tobacco, or other things prohibited by the regulations a misdemeanour, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment not exceeding 3 mos. The Lieut. Governor of a Province may order a juvenile offender confined in a Reformatory Prison, and there found incorrigible, to be removed to a Penitentiary for the remainder of his term, and the Warden of