

edly an indication of the law-abiding disposition of the people of this country, they are probably too small. Assuming, in the absence of information to the contrary, that all those charged with indictable offences were committed for trial, the proportion per 1,000 of the population would be 1·14, while of those convicted after commitment the proportion was 0·73. It is highly probable that these figures are far more nearly correct than those relating to summary convictions. Commitments for trial in 1885 in the Australasian Colonies varied from 2·52 per 1,000 in Western Australia to ·53 in Tasmania, and convictions after commitment from 1·49 to ·23 in the same colonies, while in the same year in England the respective proportions were ·49 and ·38, in Scotland ·64 and ·50, and in Ireland ·57 and ·31.

Convictions of all kinds,
1886.

592. The following table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences and the number of summary convictions in each Province in 1886, according to the returns:—

CONVICTIONS BY PROVINCES, 1886—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

OFFENCES.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	P. E. Island.	The Territories.	Canada.
Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter...	11	1	.....	1	.....	12	1	7	33
Rape and other offences against females...	42	36	6	5	.....	4	.....	1	94
Other offences against the person.....	318	192	25	19	10	22	20	4	610
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking.....	151	56	15	12	8	13	.....	.....	255
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	14	7	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	26
Other offences against property.....	1,233	590	46	25	54	109	7	32	2,096
Other felonies and misdemeanors.....	61	25	1	2	1	8	.....	5	103
Other minor offences...	186	82	7	1	.....	1	11	4	292
Total.....	2,016	989	101	65	77	169	39	53	3,509