

tions of the social condition of a country, but are also of much importance both in the making of laws, civil and criminal, and in illustrating the working of them. Comparisons also between Provinces, which would be interesting, are deprived of value owing to the uncertainty of the completeness of the returns, and it follows that the Province supplying the fullest particulars must appear to have the largest proportion of crime. The returns of indictable offences are supposed to be complete from all the Provinces, but, except from Ontario, and perhaps Quebec, it is certain that those of minor offences are deficient.

Classifica-  
tion of in-  
dictable  
offences.

664. The various indictable offences, which comprise the more serious crimes, are divided into six classes, as follow :—

Class I. Offences against the person.

Class II. Offences against property, with violence.

Class III. Offences against property, without violence.

Class IV. Malicious offences against property.

Class V. *Forgery, and offences against the currency.*

Class VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

And the following list gives the principal crimes and offences that are included in each class :—

#### CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Murder and attempt to murder.

Manslaughter.

Shooting, stabbing, wounding, &c.

Rape and other offences against females.

Unnatural offences.

Bigamy.

Abduction.

Assault, aggravated and common.

Other offences against the person.

#### CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

Robbery, with violence.

Burglary, house and shop-breaking.

Other offences against property, with violence.

#### CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.

Larceny.

Embezzlement.

Felonious receiving.

Fraud.