

and in 1889, 2.08 per cent. The proportion of criminals under 20 years of age remained about the same, being 15.47 per cent. as compared with 15.04 per cent. in 1888. The number of Canadians varies very slightly, the proportion for the last four years having been 64.68 per cent., 63.60 per cent., 64.34 per cent. and 62.12 per cent. As the proportion of Canadians is, if anything, decreasing; while the number of criminals is on the increase, it would seem that the criminal classes receive more recruits from strangers coming into the country than from native-born Canadians. The number of criminals hailing from the United States has steadily increased during the last three years the numbers having been, 35, 40 and 50 respectively. As regards the amount of education possessed by the criminals of 1889, 52 per cent. could read and write, 16 per cent. could not read, and of no less than 27 per cent. particulars were not given. Roman Catholics numbered 255; Protestants of some denomination 160; Jews, 2; and those of no religion, most of whom were Chinese, 16. The labouring class contributed 31 per cent., the industrial 28 per cent., and of 24 per cent. the occupation was not given.

698. The number of deaths during 1889 was 17, which is a Number of very low average, especially when the physical condition of deaths. many of the offenders is considered, and makes it evident that the prisoners are well attended to.

699. A block of cells is now under construction at Kingston, Cellular for the purpose of trying the experiment of isolation or confinement. cellular confinement, both on incorrigible and habitual criminals, as well as on those newly received, and good results are expected in both cases.

700. The foregoing figures relate only to those persons who The Crimi- received sentences of imprisonment for two years or over, and nal Statis- were therefore sent to the penitentiaries, while the following tics. tables are compiled from the Criminal Statistics collected by