

ADMINISTRATION.

12.—Expenditure and Revenue of Militia for the Fiscal years 1908-1912—concluded.

Schedule.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government expenditure.					
Salaries.....	63,104	101,039	126,726	130,732	137,251
Contingencies.....	11,994	13,884	13,500	10,088	11,963
Totals.....	75,098	114,923	140,226	140,820	149,214
Revenue received.					
Militia.....	39,809	27,788	31,783	44,208	59,829
Casual.....	1,175	130	2,742	1,656	1,915
Royal Military College.....	23,209	28,019	29,153	31,705	34,286
Pension Act, 1901.....	19,596	21,132	21,742	23,347	25,209
Totals.....	83,789	77,069	85,420	100,916	121,239

Criminal Statistics.—The Criminal Statistics of Canada are collected, compiled and published annually by the Census and Statistics Office under statutory authority conferred by the Census and Statistics Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 5). They relate to the year ended September 30, and the last issued Annual Report is for 1911. The statistics are divided into the two classes of (1) Indictable Offences and (2) Summary Convictions, the former comprising all cases tried by police or other magistrates and the latter all cases of minor importance disposed of by justices of the peace under the Summary Convictions Act.

Table 13 shows by provinces in respect of indictable offences the number of charges and convictions and the percentage of acquittals for the years 1910 and 1911. The table shows decreases in both charges and convictions for 1911, as compared with 1910, in the Maritime provinces and in Quebec; but increases in each of the other provinces.

Table 14 shows the total number of convictions for indictable offences and the number of convictions per 10,000 inhabitants by provinces for each of the census years 1891, 1901 and 1911. It will be noticed from this table that the ratio of crime in Canada has increased from 8.2 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1891, to 10.5 in 1901 and to 17.5 in 1911. The lowest ratios are in the Maritime provinces and in Quebec.

Table 15 shows for 1910 and 1911 the number of indictable offences in six classes.

The number of summary convictions in 1911 was 100,633 as compared with 91,203 in 1910. This represents an increase of 9,430, or 10.34 p.c. The principal increases were in offences concerned with drunkenness, the liquor laws, assaults, vagrancy, loose, idle and disorderly conduct and trespassing, while decreases occurred principally in breaches of municipal acts and bye-laws, in offences against the game laws, in infringements of the Inspection and Sales Act and in cases of larceny, etc.