

\$111,637,755 and the total on deposit to \$1,643,203,020. The amount at the credit of depositors in the Dominion Government and Post Office Savings Banks on June 30, 1868, was \$1,687,808. This had grown to \$56,216,089 on March 31, 1917.

Insurance business of all kinds has had an enormous development during the past fifty years. In 1869 the amount of fire insurance at risk in Canada was \$188,359,809. In 1917 the amount was \$3,986,197,514. In 1875 the net life insurance in force was \$85,009,264. In 1917 the amount was \$1,585,042,563. Large sums have been devoted to education; and the statistics show a marked improvement in the average attendance at the public schools during the present century. Illiteracy amongst the population, as revealed by statistics of the census in the case of persons of five years old and over, shows a decline of nearly 4 p.c. since 1901. In the beginning of the present century the total expenditure for the purposes of public education in Canada was \$11,751,625; in 1917 it was \$56,327,297, an increase of \$44,575,672, or 379 p.c.

On the other hand it has to be confessed that the criminal statistics of Canada, which have been collected annually since 1880, show a marked increase of crime during the last forty years. As shown by Table 49, in 1880 the total number of convictions per 100,000 of the population was not more than 669; they had increased to 1,363 per 100,000 in 1917. But this apparent increase of criminality is coincident with a marked growth of the population largely by immigration. Experience proves that crime is more prevalent the bigger the population, and that it prevails to a greater extent in urban than in rural communities. The growth of the urban population of Canada has been phenomenal during the past two or three decades. Drunkenness, to which other crimes are so frequently attributed, increased largely since 1880, the statistics showing 333 convictions per 100,000 in 1917, as against 200 per 100,000 in 1880. On the other hand, the recent prohibitory legislation against alcohol is already taking effect, and the latest statistics show that the convictions for drunkenness have fallen from 60,975 in 1913 to 27,882 in 1917, a decrease of 33,093, or 54.27 p.c., during the five years.

49.—Total Number and Number per 100,000 Inhabitants of Convictions in Canada, classified according to the Nature of Offences, 1880-81-91-1901-11-17.

| Year. | Offences against the person. | | Offences against property with violence. | | Other offences against property. | | Other felonies and misdemeanours. | | Violations of Municipal Acts. | | Drunkenness. | | Totals. | |
|----------|------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | No. | per 100,000 | No. | per 100,000 | No. | per 100,000 | No. | per 100,000 | No. | per 100,000 | No. | per 100,000 | No. | per 100,000 |
| 1880.... | 5,694 | 135 | 176 | 4 | 3,018 | 71 | 202 | 5 | 10,681 | 254 | 8,438 | 200 | 28,209 | 669 |
| 1881.... | 4,353 | 100 | 144 | 3 | 2,593 | 60 | 288 | 7 | 12,272 | 283 | 9,575 | 221 | 29,225 | 676 |
| 1891.... | 4,788 | 97 | 283 | 6 | 3,369 | 70 | 160 | 3 | 15,991 | 331 | 13,026 | 269 | 37,617 | 776 |
| 1901.... | 4,698 | 87 | 451 | 8 | 4,441 | 82 | 384 | 7 | 19,447 | 360 | 12,727 | 236 | 42,148 | 780 |
| 1911.... | 8,352 | 116 | 977 | 14 | 9,024 | 125 | 1,194 | 17 | 52,334 | 726 | 41,379 | 574 | 113,260 | 1,572 |
| 1917.... | 7,229 | 86 | 1,321 | 16 | 9,886 | 118 | 3,014 | 36 | 49,332 | 590 | 27,882 | 333 | 114,011 | 1,363 |