

Housing.—The total amount expended to the end of the fiscal year was \$17,108,120, distributed amongst the following six provinces, viz.: Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia. The total number of houses erected, exclusive of New Brunswick, was 3,874; houses under construction and planned to be built, 179; while 175 municipalities were co-operating. With the exception of the province of Alberta, all the provinces have enacted Housing Acts.

Medical Research.—The obtaining and installing of laboratory equipment and supplies has progressed so far as to allow of the commencement of research work which takes the form of the examination for potency of all curative sera and vaccines placed upon the Canadian market; standardization control of preparations of such drugs as ergot, digitalis, strophanthus, suprarenal glands and of the pituitary body, together with bacteriological examinations of raw and canned foods, feces, milk, water, etc. Pathological work will be largely confined to co-ordination of bacteriological requirements, although all types of work demanding attention will be undertaken.

JUDICIAL AND PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.

The collection and publication of Criminal Statistics was first authorized by an Act of 1876 (39 Vict., c. 13), and the results have been published upon a comparable basis in an annual report from 1880 to the present time, being now collected and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act (8-9 Geo. V., c. 43), which provides for the receipt of an annual return by the Bureau from every court or tribunal administering criminal justice. The statistics as published show for each judicial district (148 in number) the offences that have been committed, analysed to indicate the nature of the offence, the age, sex, occupation and social condition, birthplace, etc., of the convicted, and the sentences imposed. The Act also provides for the collection of the statistics of penitentiaries, prisons, reformatories and jails as complementary to the preceding. The statistics relate to years ending September 30, the last report being for 1920. These statistics are divided into two classes of (1) indictable and (2) non-indictable offences, 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. A historical table giving the totals for different classes of indictable offences and the grand total for non-indictable offences from 1876 to 1920 is here published (Table 26). In the consideration of this table it should be remembered that while the criminal code undergoes little change over periods of time, the figures of summary convictions depend very much upon the changes in the customs of the people and are apt to increase with the increasing urbanization of the population. The most significant column of Table 26 is the figure of criminal offences per 100,000 of population.