

Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle
of Canada

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ONTARIO AND THE UNITED STATES

The commercial and economic conditions in Ontario are dealt with in a special report to the United States government, by Mr. Julius D. Dreher, the United States consul in Toronto. It is one of the most complete of its kind ever issued, and treats the financial, commercial, agricultural, industrial and mineral development and position of the province, in a thorough way. Especially interesting are compilations regarding the principal industries, capital and production of Canada and Ontario's percentage share. These show that the old province is in a remarkably strong position. Another table gives the exports to the United States, invoiced from the various consulates and consular agencies in the province. There is also a compilation showing the declared exports from Ontario to the United States by articles. The total in 1913 was \$71,874,442 compared with \$59,457,673 in 1912. All these valuable statistics are compiled and printed for the first time.

The report, which covers thirty pages, is very comprehensive and will prove of immense value to the numerous business men in the United States interested in Canada. Mr. Dreher has wasted neither time nor ink upon generalities, for his report contains only facts and figures, all up-to-date and useful. They reflect an immense amount of painstaking labor and research. This particular work of the United States consul in Toronto has placed him still higher in the estimation of business men of that city—in which he resides—and he already held an unusually high place there.

The end of the depression is in sight, but not to the naked eye yet.

About the only thing Mederic Martin, Montreal's mayor, has not tried to do is to wrestle with the trade depression.

INVESTMENTS AND CRIME

The British investor judges the degree of civilization in any country chiefly by the respect accorded to life and property. Where there is such respect, investments are usually safe. Thus, capital invested in Canada is obviously not liable to assault, such as is the case, for instance, in Mexico. The criminal statistics of Canada throw interesting light on this phase of investment. During 1912, the latest year for which figures are available, there were 20,168 charges and 15,567 convictions for indictable offences. There were approximately 208 convictions for every 100,000 inhabitants. This properly may be considered an excellent record, especially as much of our population is drawn from countries, some of which have peculiar notions regarding law and order.

Of the total number of persons convicted, 4,144 were sentenced to jail with the option of a fine; 4,729 to jail for less than one year; 738 to jail for one year and less than two; 931 were sent to penitentiary for two years and less than five; 308 to penitentiary for five years and over; 9 to penitentiary for life; 25 were sentenced to death; 433 were sent to reformatories, and 4,200 were allowed to go with sentences such as "bound to keep the peace," or "sentence suspended," etc. Ninety-two out of every hundred persons convicted during the year were sentenced for the first time, four for the second time, and four were recidivists or habitual criminals.

Analyzing the occupations of the offenders per hundred by classes, the following results are obtained: Agricultural, 6; commercial, 19; domestic, 8; industrial, 12; laborers, 54, and professional, less than 1. The figures given for "laborers" are out of proportion when compared with those of the other classes of occupations; it is evident that a number returned as "general laborers" should have been included with the more defined classes, such as agricultural, commercial, domestic or industrial, to which they properly belong. The commercial class seems to have an unusually high percentage.

One naturally seeks knowledge as to the age, education, habits, residence and birthplace of offenders. From the blue book it is learned that the civil condition of offenders per 100, is 70 for single, 28 for married and 2 for widowed. The figures relating to education show that 2 in every 100 were unable to read or write, 96 had an elementary education and 2 a superior education. As to ages, 15.48 per cent. were under 16 years, 14.65 per cent. from 16 to 20 years, 56.08 per cent. from 21 to 39 years and 13.79 per cent were 40 years and over.

Sixty in every hundred used liquor moderately, twenty immoderately and twenty were either "non-drinkers" or not given. Eighty-nine in every hundred were returned as living in urban and eleven in rural districts. The Canadian-born offenders represented 56.1 per cent.; the British-born, outside of Canada, 19.0 per cent.; those born in the United States 7.6 per cent., and those born in other foreign countries 17.3 per cent. of the total convictions. According to the last census, the Canadian-born constituted 77.9 per cent., the British-born, outside of Canada, 11.6 per cent.; those born in the United States, 4.2 per cent., and those born in other foreign countries 6.2 per cent. of the total population.

The Calgary oil field companies now have authorized capital of \$400,000,000. And Calgary people still sigh for more cyphers!