

CRIME IN CANADA

For The Year Ending September 30th 1921

Statistics of crime are always of widespread public interest at the present time in Canada by reason of their bearing on the question of the effects of prohibition and of Government sale of liquor. Extremists on both sides are liable to quote what suits them, and reject the others. A representative of "Social Welfare" has had access to the statistical abstract now on file at the the Judicial Branch of the Bureau of statistics. The full Blue Book will not be off the press for some time.

Canada's returns for 1921 show an increase in both indictable and non-indictable offences over 1920. In non-indictable offences the increase is 13,439 or 9.3%. The increase is due in considerable measure to new laws, creating new offenses. It is well therefore to look at the figures in more detail.

The whole group of indictable offenses against the person, i. e. serious crimes such as murder, manslaughter, rape, assault, bigamy, procuring for immoral purposes, etc. show a decided decrease a healthy condition. Of certain crimes in this whole group, charges for non-support of family show a decrease of practically 20%, while murder, rape and manslaughter, particularly murder and rape show considerable increase. Burglary, banditry, robbery and like crimes, also show a considerable increase in volume. This no doubt is due in considerable measure to the extensive and heavy unemployment and business depression.

A similar increase is shown in crimes without violence against property such as theft, embezzlement, false pretenses, doubtless due to the causes above cited, but malicious offenses against property are marked by a slight decrease. There is a slight increase in forgery and offenses and the currency. Illicit still shows a decrease though comparatively small, both in offenses char-

RICH IN VITAMINES



MAKE PERFECT BREAD

ged and in convictions, so that the people who speak of wholesale prevalence of moonshine in Canada must face the disquieting figure of only 2.7 illicit stills for every 100,000 of population in 1921.

Convictions for drunkenness decreased 5,407 or approximately 14%, the total convictions for drunkenness for the year being 34,365 or 4 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 1911 when there were 41,379 or a rate of 6 per 1,000 population. Offenses against liquor, prohibition and temperance acts show an increase of only 213 in a total of 10,460, which total is 1.5 per 1,000 of population.

Charges of general outlawry, disrespect for laws and waves of crime cannot survive beside the columns of Canada's official records of offenses against her laws. As has been seen, the offenses against liquor laws have shown a slight increase. Those against her Vehicles Acts and her Income Tax regulations show a considerable increase due to new laws having come into operation. The whole volume of offenses in 1921 arising from drunkenness, violation of liquor laws etc. amounts to 5 per 1,000 of population, the rate for 1911 being 6.4 per 1,000. The entire volume of crimes for all offenses for the year was 182,647 or roughly, 21 per 1,000 of population, and as we have seen, of these 5 per 1,000 were for offenses relating to drunkenness and non-observance of liquor laws.

This, impartial readers will admit, is not abnormal. The corresponding figures for 1911 are 17.5 per 1,000 and 6.4 respectively. The increase from 1901-1911 was 7%. That for 1911-1921.

Offenses against motor regulations total 33,641, or 3.8 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 34,362 breaches of liquor laws.

These statistics show also that the claim that the going into effect of prohibition as compared with license or government sale results in the people taking to the use of drugs, is not well founded. Offenses against the Drug laws after decisive strengthening of the laws themselves, and more vigorous enforcement thereof, totaled 1443, an increase of only 13 or less than 1%. These offenses represent roughly 16 per 100,000 of population. British Columbia always heads the list in this column which is in considerable measure doubtless due to her large proportionate Oriental population. The figures supplied by the Federal Department of health for the year ending September 30th, 1921 by Provinces, are as follows:

Nova Scotia, 2; New Brunswick, 29; Quebec, 352; Ontario, 312; Manitoba, 36; Saskatchewan, 170; Alberta, 162; British Columbia, 801.

Oriental population can hardly explain Quebec's record as contrasted with Ontario with over half a million more of population. In any case, the opponents of prohibition in the face of the official figures cannot defend the statement that the prohibition of liquor results in increase of the use of drugs.

Offenses against the law regarding the keeping and patronizing of houses of ill fame total 4,138, or 47 per 100,000 which shows a decrease from the year 1911 with a rate of 108 per 100,000, when very high figures in this group were feached.

One gratifying fact of the returns is a decrease of 1.6% in the volume of offenders under sixteen years of age, which suggests that the allegation of a "wave of juvenile delinquency" has been exaggerated.

We may have a further report to make when the full returns are received and studied.

A Telling Test—The Windsor pastor who preached on modern women's dress very appropriately took his text from Revelations—Border Cities Star

The Dangerous External—Those who judged men by their clothes are all dead now. They were foolish enough to judge hooch by the label—Toronto Star.

PREPARING BEES FOR WINTER

Now that the honey crop of 1922 is practically all gathered it is time for the beekeeper to begin his preparations for the crop of his bees in the early spring just after coming out of winter quarters, and this condition in turn depends upon the preparations given for the winter.

Three things are essential for successful wintering; namely, strong colonies consisting mainly of young bees, sufficient wholesome stores, and adequate protection from the cold. To neglect any one of these factors is to invite failure.

By strong colonies we mean populous colonies. A colony cannot be too strong in bees for the winter. These bees must be comparatively young in order to live through the winter until brood rearing is safely commenced the following spring. To get the hives filled with young bees every colony must be headed with a young, vigorous queen during August and September; therefore, all colonies containing old or failing queens should be requested not later than the last week in July. Colonies with bees covering less than eight full-sized Langstroth frames at the beginning of October should be united.

A colony of bees should have not less than forty pounds of stores to carry it through the winter until new honey is coming in the spring. The honey stored in the brood chamber is usually of uncertain quality and deficient in quantity; it should, therefore, be supplemented with either good clover or buckwheat honey, or, better still, with a syrup made of two parts of pure, granulated sugar to one part water. The colony should be given enough honey or sugar made into syrup to bring the stores up to the required weight. Even if a colony has enough natural stores in the brood chamber it is advisable to give it at least ten pounds of sugar made into syrup in order to postpone or minimize the corruption of poor honey and thus delay a possible attack of dysentery.

There are two methods of protecting the bees during the winter: either to place them in a cellar or to pack them in cases outside. For outside wintering the bees should be placed in the cases during the latter part of September or early in October and the packing placed on

Our home folks in these Provinces by the sea naturally ask for RED ROSE TEA when they want the very best.



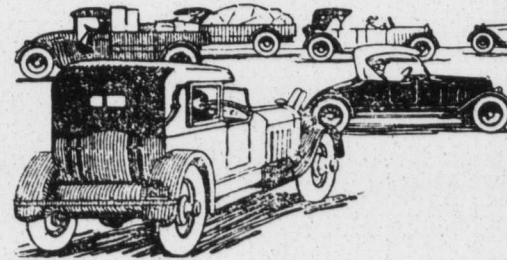
RED ROSE COFFEE is free of dust—settles clear as a bell—no egg needed.

A Grade for YOUR Car

One of the five grades of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils is exactly suited to your car. Use this grade regularly and get trouble-free service from your car at the lowest possible cost for lubrication. Consult the Chart to determine the grade you should be using.

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the bottom and all four sides. The bees should be fed the required amount of stores as rapidly as possible, then the top packing is put in place. These bees will require no further attention until the following

spring. Bulletin No. 43, on "Wintering Bees in Canada" can be had free upon application to the Publications Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Poor and County Rate Books, Dog Tax Books, Receipt Books in Duplicate, Mill Saw Bills, Deed Forms, Teachers Agreements, for sale at the ADVOCATE OFFICE



Got No Sleep

But now the neuritis has gone, the pains have ceased, the nervous system is restored and the writer of this letter pays a grateful tribute to the medicine which made him well.

Mr. John Woodward, P.T.O., Lucan, Ont., writes:

"It gives me much pleasure to recommend Dr. Chase's medicines, especially the Nerve Food. I was a sufferer from neuritis for several years, and tried all kinds of remedies, yet never seemed to get any better. At last my nerves and whole system seemed to give way through not being able to get any rest or sleep at nights for pain, which mostly used to take me in all parts of the limbs and feet. My nerves would twitch till my whole body would seem to jerk right up as I lay in bed. Almost at the point of despair, I decided I would get Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which I did, and after taking twenty boxes I believe myself almost normal again. I also keep a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills on hand, and for the past year I seem to enjoy my usual health."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN"

LINIMENT

The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

Mr. A. R. LAWRENCE, HONOLULU, writes: "I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I believe it the best Liniment made."

Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any aches or pains, it gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment

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Yamouth, - - N.S.

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- (a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- (b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.