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**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES**

**FOR THE**

**FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31**

**1922**

**PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT**



**OTTAWA**  
**F. A. ACLAND**  
**PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY**  
**1923**



# REPORT

ON THE

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

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REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES



ALBANY:  
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PRINTERS  
1923

## REPORT

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion  
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servant,

LOMER GOUIN,

*Minister of Justice.*

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# REPORT

## OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

## FOR THE

### FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1922

To the Hon. Sir LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G., K.C.,  
Minister of Justice.

HONOURABLE SIR,—I have the honour to submit reports and statistics regarding the administration of penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922.

The number of inmates in custody at the close of the fiscal year was 2,640, as compared with 2,150 at the beginning of the year. The average daily population was 2,417.

The following table shows the movement of population at the several penitentiaries:—

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Total
In custody April 1, 1921.....	732	555	330	193	146	194	2,150
<i>Received</i>							
From jails.....	395	358	260	102	112	125	1,352
By transfer.....	6	1					7
By forfeiture of parole.....			2	1			3
By revocation of license.....	1			2			3
From military courts.....	1						1
<i>Discharged</i>							
By expiry of sentence.....	130	100	42	31	26	36	365
By parole.....	113	104	100	29	25	29	400
By deportation.....	25	10	11	10	7	6	69
By death.....	4	6	3	2			15
By pardon.....	1	1					2
By transfer (to other penitentiary).....	1	5		1			7
By transfer to reformatories.....	1		1				2
By order of court.....	3	1		1			6
By return to province.....	2				2	5	9
By escape (from Provincial Asylum).....					1		1
Remaining March 31, 1922.....	855	687	435	224	197	242	2,640



## PARTIAL LIST OF FARM PRODUCTS, 1921-22

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Total
Carrots.....	22,848 lbs.	10,269 lbs.	3,840 lbs.	22,620 lbs.	50,000 lbs.	52,200 lbs.	161,777 lbs.
Turnips.....	14,472 "	13,534 "	302,820 "	47,280 "	1,000 "	57,000 "	436,106 "
Potatoes.....	33,431 "	166,800 "	141,600 "	191,340 "	122,000 "	451,800 "	1,106,971 "
Onions.....	19,147 "	7,104 "	536 "	1,450 "	6,000 "	3,000 "	37,237 "
Beets.....	26,279 "	1,937 "	74,580 "	15,060 "	6,000 "	39,000 "	162,856 "
Parsnips.....	11,810 "	280 "	2,760 "	.....	6,000 "	12,000 "	32,850 "
Cabbage.....	18,995 "	.....	31,200 "	.....	5,000 "	.....	55,195 "
Cabbage.....	.....	3,450 hds.	.....	.....	.....	4,000 hds.	7,450 hds.
Tomatoes.....	21,574 lbs.	19,200 lbs.	3,480 lbs.	.....	.....	.....	44,254 lbs.
Mixed vegetables.....	31,055 "	1,592 "	2,645 "	3,457 lbs.	93,295 lbs.	12,060 lbs.	143,904 "
Hay.....	121 tons	71 tons	300 tons	70 tons	12 tons	281 tons	855 tons
Wheat.....	156 bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	589 bush.	745 bush.
Oats.....	447 "	995 bush.	1,700 bush.	7,309 bush.	450 bush.	14,728 "	25,629 "
Barley.....	200 "	286 "	60 "	2,141 "	454 "	2,203 "	5,344 "
Mixed grain.....	25 "	339 "	210 "	.....	.....	.....	624 "
Pork.....	33,946 lbs.	27,478 lbs.	14,051 lbs.	7,781 lbs.	17,534 lbs.	.....	100,790 lbs.
Live hogs.....	.....	.....	.....	9,695 "	2,814 "	.....	12,509 "
Live hogs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 only	160 only
Beef.....	.....	.....	41,749 lbs.	.....	.....	.....	41,749 lbs.
Young pigs.....	.....	.....	155 only	.....	.....	.....	155 only
Beef hides.....	.....	.....	5,162 lbs.	.....	.....	.....	5,162 lbs.
Milk.....	.....	.....	12,652 qts.	6,268 qts.	.....	.....	18,920 qts.
Cream.....	.....	.....	308 "	.....	.....	.....	308 "

In addition to above large quantities of savory, radish, cucumbers, parsley, green onions and cabbage and tomato plants are produced.

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## HOSPITAL

	Cases treated in dispensary	Cases treated in hospital	Per capita cost
Kingston.....	7,622	598	\$1 45
St. Vincent de Paul.....	5,976	377	2 25
Dorchester.....	3,877	164	1 87
Manitoba.....	1,766	139	1 08
British Columbia.....	1,176	19	59
Saskatchewan.....	3,331	26	98

## NATIONALITY (PLACE OF BIRTH)

## British—

Canada .. . . .	1,605	
England and Wales .. . . .	182	
Ireland .. . . .	36	
Scotland .. . . .	59	
Other British countries .. . . .	29	
		1,911

## Foreign—

United States .. . . .	246	
Austria-Hungary .. . . .	109	
Russia .. . . .	108	
Italy .. . . .	89	
Roumania .. . . .	23	
China .. . . .	20	
France .. . . .	9	
Norway and Sweden .. . . .	14	
Other foreign countries .. . . .	106	
		729
		2,640

## DURATION OF SENTENCE

Two years .. . . .	685	
Over two and under three years .. . . .	52	
Three and under four .. . . .	610	
Four and under five .. . . .	179	
Five and under eight .. . . .	637	
Eight and under ten .. . . .	30	
Ten and under twelve .. . . .	121	
Twelve and under fifteen .. . . .	57	
Fifteen and under twenty .. . . .	60	
Twenty and under twenty-five .. . . .	32	
Twenty-five and over .. . . .	27	
Life .. . . .	150	
		2,640

## AGE

Under 20 years .. . . .	371	
20-30 years .. . . .	1,242	
30-40 years .. . . .	581	
40-50 years .. . . .	290	
50-60 years .. . . .	123	
Over 60 years .. . . .	33	
		2,640

## SOCIAL HABITS

Abstainers .. . . .	651	
Temperate .. . . .	1,401	
Intemperate .. . . .	588	
		2,640

## CIVIL CONDITION

Single .. . . .	1,750	
Married .. . . .	790	
Widowed .. . . .	100	
		2,640



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## RACIAL

White .....	2,489
Coloured .....	83
Indian (native) .....	23
Indian (half-breed) .....	15
Mongolian .....	30
	<u>2,640</u>

## CREEDS

Christian—	
Roman Catholic .....	1,294
Anglican .....	435
Methodist .....	241
Baptist .....	137
Presbyterian .....	235
Lutheran .....	50
Greek Catholic .....	85
Other Christian creeds .....	49
	<u>2,576</u>
Non-Christian—	
Buddhist .....	10
Hebrew .....	41
Other non-Christian creeds .....	13
	<u>64</u>
	<u>2,640</u>

## EXPENDITURE, 1921-22

	Gross expenditure	Revenue	Net expenditure
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	420,147 04	78,245 13	341,901 91
St. Vincent de Paul.....	424,642 19	11,933 59	412,708 60
Dorchester.....	298,243 00	19,025 44	279,217 56
Manitoba.....	163,592 81	20,644 28	142,948 53
British Columbia.....	115,824 65	5,604 82	110,219 83
Saskatchewan.....	228,837 77	7,375 53	221,462 24
			<u>1,508,458 67</u>
Alberta.....	3,900 96	7,540 33	3,639 37
Totals.....	1,655,188 42	150,369 12	1,504,819 30

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET EXPENDITURE

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	283,636 96	378,011 34	341,901 91
St. Vincent de Paul.....	229,171 61	303,219 34	412,708 60
Dorchester.....	156,950 94	215,173 33	279,217 56
Manitoba.....	84,560 62	128,070 91	142,948 53
British Columbia.....	82,822 96	134,839 27	110,219 83
Saskatchewan.....	88,135 87	249,557 84	221,462 24
			<u>1,508,458 37</u>
Alberta.....	104,460 64	49,600 09	3,639 67
Totals.....	1,029,739 60	1,457,981 12	1,504,819 30
Average daily population.....	1,832	2,058	2,417

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## PER CAPITA STATEMENT

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff.....	245 12	202 01	289 77	397 32	415 07	391 65
Maintenance of convicts.....	95 69	105 9.	91 66	97 08	106 11	112 54
Discharge expenses.....	8 96	2 43	3 63	2 69	2 57	2 61
Working expenses.....	70 40	189 52	86 81	94 09	38 42	111 81
Industries.....	67 93	34 17	29 69	49 70	18 19	72 82
Land, buildings and equipment.....	21 73	79 96	199 65	65 98	57 95	373 27
Miscellaneous.....	6 65	2 23	2 22	6 22	5 94	2 79
Revenue per capita.....	96 60	19 76	47 92	95 35	30 98	35 29

## ACTUAL COST

Supplies on hand April 1, 1921 .....	\$ 348,107 85	
Net expenditure, 1921-22 .....	1,504,819 30	\$1,852,926 65

## DEDUCT

Supplies on hand March 31, 1922 .....	\$ 412,930 29	
Estimated value of labour on production of capital and revenue .....	75,000 00	\$ 487,930 29
Net cost .....		\$1,364,996 36
Cost per capita .....		564 75
Cost per capita per diem.....		1 55

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

	1920	1921	1922
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gross expenditure.....	1,173,073 00	1,620,690 00	1,655,188 00
Net expenditure.....	1,029,739 00	1,457,981 00	1,504,819 00
Actual cost.....	1,067,959 00	1,503,372 00	1,364,996 00
Cost per capita.....	582 95	730 50	564 75
Cost per capita per diem.....	1 60	2 00	1 55
Average daily population.....	1,832	2,058	2,417

As will be seen by the above "Comparative Summary," the cost per capita per diem, which for the year 1920-21 amounted to \$2., has for the year 1921-22 been reduced to \$1.55. This is largely on account of the reduction in the cost of nearly all commodities used.

Cost per capita per diem covers every expenditure made in connection with the penitentiaries, including purchase of lands, erection and repairing of buildings, heating, lighting and water system, as well as the care and maintenance of the inmates, and salaries and uniforms of the officers.

The actual cost of feeding the inmates per diem for the last year was 17½ cents.

Owing to the increase of the prison population in the eastern penitentiaries, considerable difficulty has been experienced and large additional expense entailed in providing them with proper accommodation, care and treatment.



Emergency expenditure to the amount of \$37,000 was found necessary to cover cost of temporary cells, repairing damage by storms, and replacing boundary wall at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, a portion of which, having been damaged by frost, fell down.

The building programme at all of the penitentiaries has been prosecuted vigorously during the year.

At British Columbia the new cell dome has been completed and a portion of the extension of the boundary wall built.

At Saskatchewan the new east wing and hospital have been practically completed; the administration wing is now rapidly nearing completion; a very beautiful cell dome 75 feet square is under construction and the isolated cell building has been begun.

At Manitoba a new cell block to house 208 inmates, equipped with up-to-date cells and all sanitary appliances, has been started, the walls being already up and a new transformer station and storehouse with shoe shop overhead has been erected.

At Kingston the new boiler-house, electric light department, pipe shop, etc., with a 120-foot reinforced concrete chimney is under way, as is the remodelling of the laundry, power-house and changing room. The old boiler-house, which for many years has been a menace to the safety of the prison and where supervision was most difficult, will be remodelled and turned into workshops.

At St. Vincent de Paul the new northeast wing is nearing completion and work on the south wing reconstruction commenced. A building for store accommodation has been begun and a transformer house erected. A filtration plant to clarify, purify and chlorinate water pumped from the river for use of the villagers, is being erected.

At Dorchester the beautiful new cell block capable of accommodating 260 inmates has been finished; a new water works dam and several other necessary and important works completed. New cement sidewalks have been laid and a new stone wall surrounding the warden's residence erected.

At the St. Vincent de Paul and Kingston penitentiaries the hydro-electric is being installed to furnish light and power. It is estimated an annual saving of \$40,000 will result by the introduction of the hydro in these two institutions.

Although a tremendous building programme has been carried on for the past year and much larger expenditures made in connection with construction than heretofore, the per capita cost of the penitentiaries is less than it has been for several years.

Conditions at all of the penitentiaries have been greatly improved:—

The introduction of carefully selected, qualified, certificated school teachers, has been productive of wonderful good;

The enjoyment of privileges afforded by the increased and improved libraries has done much to advance the morale of the inmates;

The abandonment of the checked and striped clothing and the substitution of plain blue for winter and plain brown for summer wear;

The granting of the tobacco ration;

The added writing and visiting privileges;

The greater variety of food and change in the diet;

The improved cooking and serving of meals;

The introduction of concerts and moving-picture shows;

The holding of religious missions;

The non-clipping of hair during winter months;

The improvement in the discharge outfits;

The abandonment of the idea of handling all men by "rule of thumb", and substitution therefor of the personal study of each inmate and treatment of him, as his temperament and disposition would warrant;



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- The improvement in prison hospitals;
- The additional work secured for the inmates;
- The introduction of dental surgeries properly equipped, and treatment of defective teeth;
- The endeavours now put forth by penitentiary officers to secure employment for inmates on discharge;

all have combined to not only wonderfully improve the condition of the inmates, but have had the effect of convincing them that those in charge of penitentiaries have their interests at heart.

The retirement of Mr J. C. Brown, warden of British Columbia penitentiary, on September 30, 1921, is greatly regretted by all in the service who knew him. Though 77 years of age, he remained in active control of the institution until the date he severed his connection with same. He possessed exceptional attainments, was of high moral character, an excellent judge of men and stood very high in the estimation of the people of the province he so faithfully and honourably served before coming into the penitentiary service fourteen years ago.

The vacancy caused by Warden Brown's retirement was filled by the promotion of the deputy warden, Mr. W. A. Patchell, who has been thirty-two years in the penitentiary service. The position of deputy warden, vacated by Mr. Patchell, was filled by the promotion of the chief keeper, Mr. George W. Trollope, and the chief keeper's position, vacated by Mr. Trollope, was filled by the promotion of Mr. Patrick Devine, the next senior officer on the discipline staff.

On May 23, 1921, Col. Rene de la Bruere Girouard, a veteran of the Great War, an engineer by profession with many years of experience with the Canadian Pacific Railway and Riordan companies, and a member of one of Quebec's most illustrious families, was appointed by the Civil Service Commission to the vacant wardenship at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary.

During the year the inspectors have been most assiduous and attentive in the performance of their duties and have continually furnished reports as to the conditions of the various penitentiaries. The auditor's reports have been most gratifying and a very decided improvement in the accounting of the various penitentiaries has resulted.

A great many inmates sentenced to penitentiary in the past few years have been guilty of crimes of violence. In one penitentiary a short time ago, seven less than half of the inmates were incarcerated for one of the following three offences: murder, manslaughter or robbery with violence.

Many of the inmates coming to the institutions are found to be in a most unsatisfactory condition. Numbers of them suffer from various diseases and vermin. Although they are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty, they are in many respects worse treated while awaiting trial than after their removal to a penitentiary. One educated inmate lately wrote on coming to a penitentiary: "In the meantime I am glad of the change of environment. After the sordid and vitiating atmosphere of those jails—this huge prison is a soothing and comforting haven of refuge—and I am speaking from a hard and cruel experience and good standards of comparison. *Verb. sap.*" In this connection a former inspector of Canadian penitentiaries once wrote: "Society has found, by terrible experience, that her jail or prison system has too often turned out to be the largest factor, and the most successful machine, in the fabrication of the evil it was seeking to destroy."

I am glad to report a very considerable reduction in the number of reports recorded against inmates for misconduct. At one institution only 131 reports were entered against the inmates during the entire year. This is about one report for every three days, and I submit it is a wonderful record.

The above resulted through an honest endeavour to study, understand and intelligently manage the inmates.



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The more punishment inflicted on inmates in a prison the stronger the probability that the place is badly managed.

No real progress can ever be made in the treatment of inmates until the differences between one inmate and another are taken into account.

Nothing much can be brought out of a man but what is in him. However, we are learning that there usually is a great deal in the inmate which has not been brought out. Many of them possess amazing peculiarities. We find it of interest and importance to compare the peculiarities of the inmates, but consider it of much greater importance and a subject for deeper study to ascertain how they acquired these peculiarities.

Our aim is to make confinement in the penitentiaries produce the maximum of good, with the minimum of evil; a system that will be both deterrent and reformatory, both merciful and strict.

Usually men are not wicked because they prefer bad to good, but because they have at some time come under the influence of evil associates and companions which has appealed to something in them.

We find offenders do evil simply because they have never known good. This is particularly so of many young men who have been sent to penitentiary during the past few years, most of whom have long criminal records before being received and before reaching the age of sixteen years. The great majority of them confess to lack of proper home influences or training, nights spent at dance halls, jazz parties, pool rooms, joy-riding parties in stolen motor-cars, and to have robbed in order that they might have sufficient money to enable them to participate in all of the above, which they invariably term "pleasure". On reception they are found to be insolent, defiant, suspicious and to have no respect for law or order, rule or regulation.

Wardens have considerable difficulty with this class of inmate for a time, but I am pleased to say wonderful success has resulted in the handling, training and reformation of many of them. They now leave the institution with a fair education, a good trade and a vastly different viewpoint of their responsibilities. It is gratifying to know that few of them are returning to penitentiary.

We have learned that the best method by which an inmate may be reformed is by the sympathetic guidance, encouragement and assistance of good, God-fearing officers, who by their daily example and guidance will continually influence an inmate for good. "The object lesson is the best teacher," and there is no place where this applies with greater force than in a penitentiary.

Most of the wardens and deputy wardens now in charge of Canadian penitentiaries are true, clean men, judges of human nature, trained in the service, who take an intense and kindly interest in their wards and whose every action in dealing with them is just and merciful.

A wonderful change has taken place in most of the penitentiaries, as is exemplified by the feeling of confidence with which the inmates now regard their wardens.

The work of most of the chaplains during the past year has been all that could be desired and the character of the active, zealous chaplain is exemplified to a very wonderful degree in the conduct and bearing of his followers. One faithful and devout chaplain said to me: "I find the greatest doctrine to preach to fallen men is that the lost are recoverable, that the most fallen may rise and that there is no height of purity, power or felicity in this world to which the most guilty of them may not through penitence attain."

The request of former years for more work for the inmates is again renewed. From 1918 to 1921 the cash revenue of the penitentiaries increased from \$63,000 to \$162,000, and the latter amount may easily be increased tenfold if we be given sufficient Government work to employ those inmates for whom no other suitable occupation can at present be found.



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Farming operations under an extensive scale are being carried on at nearly all of the penitentiaries and many of the inmates are taught agriculture in its various branches. These farms produce large quantities of grain, hay, roots, vegetables and pork, while in Dorchester and Manitoba penitentiaries cattle-raising has been introduced with excellent results. But agricultural pursuits can only be prosecuted for a period of from six to seven months in Canada and other work should be provided sufficient to keep every inmate actively employed.

## IT IS USELESS TO TRY TO REFORM AN IDLE MAN

With sufficient government work to keep the inmates continually employed the burden of supporting the penitentiaries would be removed and wages could be paid to inmates as well, thus enabling those with dependents to send money thus earned to needy ones at home while the head or wage-earner of the family is incarcerated.

The following is a list of provisions grown on Prince Albert, Sask., penitentiary farm last year:—

Oats . . . . .	14,728 bushels	Potatoes . . . . .	7,530 bushels
Barley . . . . .	2,203 "	Turnips . . . . .	950 "
Wheat . . . . .	589 "	Carrots, red . . . . .	300 "
Peas and oats . . . . .	201 "	Carrots, white . . . . .	70 "
Hay, wild . . . . .	106 loads	Beets . . . . .	650 "
Hay, cultivated . . . . .	175 "	Parsnips . . . . .	200 "
Green feed . . . . .	8 "	Mangles . . . . .	70 "
Cabbages . . . . .	4,000 heads	Onions . . . . .	60 "

Green vegetables such as radish, lettuce and onions, were furnished the steward during the entire summer and the prison steward was supplied with all the pork used throughout the year.

The penitentiary hospitals are supplied with all up-to-date necessary appliances for operating, sterilizing, etc., and at each penitentiary a dental surgery has been outfitted where the dental needs of the inmates are attended to. A very considerable expenditure is now made each year in this connection and both physical and mental conditions of inmates improved thereby.

Many of the inmates when received suffer from venereal disease. A determined effort has been put forth to effectually cure these cases. Blood examination and Wasserman tests are now made and no efforts are spared to make the cure permanent.

The appointment of capable, certificated, active school teachers has been a boon to the institutions and a great blessing to the inmates. Wonderful advancement has been made by the inmates in their studies and an earnest effort is put forth by the great majority of them to improve themselves. Many who could neither read nor write on reception, leave the institutions with a fair education as well as a useful trade. Inmates who display special talent are aided and assisted in every possible way. Some who possess special talents, but were not aware of it, are discovered, and their talents developed with most gratifying results.

The schoolmaster at each institution is also the librarian and part of the duties of this officer is to advise and assist the inmates in the selection of what they should read. Several hundred new volumes have been added to the libraries and all books and magazines are now carefully selected by the library boards, which, in each case, consist of the warden, two chaplains, and the schoolmaster.

The following recommendations, some of which were made in former reports, are submitted:—

The erection of institutions for the segregation of the first offender and young men from the old hardened criminal and recidivist, is desirable and necessary. The erection of such an institution was begun in 1895, but afterward abandoned. The opening of such an institution has continually been recommended by all those engaged in the management of penitentiaries. The overcrowded conditions at St. Vincent de Paul and Kingston now make it imperative that something must be done.



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The removal of the female prison from within the male prison enclosure is also an essential. The building in which the females are housed could be profitably used for other purposes. This has been recommended many times by the superintendent.

The opening of a mental disease hospital for the feeble-minded and insane inmates is also a necessity. At the present time those mentally diseased are transferred to some of the mental disease hospitals under the control of the provinces. Great difficulty is experienced in prevailing upon some of the provincial governments to receive these unfortunates, and not infrequently they are retained in the penitentiary for long periods before being removed. In some cases very troublesome patients are returned to the penitentiary, although pronounced by Dominion Government alienists as hopelessly insane. It would appear that the closing of the insane ward operated in connection with the penitentiaries until 1915 was a serious mistake. There should be a properly constructed and operated mental disease hospital provided as speedily as possible for these unfortunates.

Advanced methods of agriculture should be taught in all penitentiaries.

It is recommended that those who have been educated in the handling of criminals and the management of penitentiaries be invested with power to administer the affairs of same. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are recognized, the world over, as a very excellent and efficient force, their success and efficiency having been accomplished and made possible by the method of administration employed, viz.: individual control with authority to administer the affairs and discipline the force without interference. They are a semi-military body as are the officers of the penitentiaries.

The training of all discipline officers before being permitted to assume responsible duty is again suggested. The duties of these officers are partly military and partly police, and should be largely reformatory. That they be thoroughly trained before being placed in charge of inmates is recommended as an outstanding essential.

Wardens and surgeons of penitentiaries should be afforded every opportunity of visiting other penitentiaries, prison congress, etc., and of studying methods of administration other than their own.

More government work should be provided to enable us to pay the inmates a fair wage and make the penitentiaries self-sustaining.

There should be a Canadian Prison Congress meeting annually to discuss the methods of dealing with the criminal in Canada.

There should be a parole officer employed in each prison area, whose duties would be to become fully acquainted with every inmate in the institution; to make a full and exhaustive inquiry into each case, not only of the man himself, but of the penitentiary and court records regarding him and more particularly of his record, habits, associations, environment and life in general in the community in which he lived, thus arriving as nearly as possible at the reason for his downfall. It would also be the duty of these officers to get fully into touch with the employers of labour in the districts and seek out situations suitable for those to be paroled. They should also visit as often as possible all paroled men and receive reports from employers regarding them and use their every endeavour to encourage them. These paroled men should remain under the control of the penitentiaries and the Dominion Parole Officer should have authority to cancel any parole and return the man to the penitentiary on receipt of an adverse report from the area parole officer, after investigation.

There should also be a parole board at each penitentiary, consisting of the warden, surgeon, school-teacher, chaplains and the area parole officer for that prison area.

They should report to the Dominion Parole Officer. The case should then be further considered by the Superintendent of Penitentiaries and the Dominion Parole Officer; and their report, accompanied by the report of the trial judge and such other reports as the Solicitor General might require, forwarded for decision.



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This would mean the separation of the paroling of penitentiary inmates from those of the provinces.

In this way, only officers who come into actual contact with the inmates would be permitted to sit on the boards and few mistakes would be made in the releasing of men on parole, as all reports would be prepared by those possessing first-hand knowledge of the men.

The parole officer for the area should arrange employment for them prior to their parole and assist them in every way possible. One of the needs of our system is some more effective method of aiding the inmates on their discharge. Men find it difficult to obtain employment and this frequently leads to their resorting to crime. On discharge from the penitentiary they find it much more difficult on account of the stigma of having been in prison.

All men granted parole should report to the warden of the penitentiary from which they had been paroled. They should not be placed under the control of the police.

A first offender, unless his crime be of a very serious nature, should, after a short period of incarceration, be released on parole. The parole officer should arrange for employment with proper environment for him on the outside. He should be placed in charge of the area parole officer, made to work and live a clean, decent life. If married, he should be made to support his family. In any case the country is relieved of the burden of his support. Every endeavour should be put forth by the area parole officer to learn fully all about him and ascertain the cause or causes of his having committed the crime for which he had been arrested, and no effort spared to reclaim him. A study of the old hardened criminal may be interesting pathology, but it is the study of, and interest in, the first offender that will produce results and prevent increase of the really criminal class.

Should the efforts of the area parole officer fail to reclaim him and he again resorts to crime while under control, his license should be at once revoked and he returned to the penitentiary to serve out the unexpired portion of his sentence. Parole should never be granted to a repeater.

For the past three years missions have been held at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Lenten season with wonderful results, and in the year just closed at Manitoba and Dorchester penitentiaries also. At these missions the chaplains have been assisted by talented clergymen. The results have been very far reaching, surpassing even our fondest hopes and expectations. The clergymen who assisted at these missions gave their services gratis; needless to say they were appreciated by both officers and inmates. The following are the reports received from the warden of the Manitoba penitentiary regarding the mission held at that institution:—

The warden reports:—

“Enclosed please find report of the Protestant chaplain on the above, and also copies of letters from the Rev. Dr. Aikins, who took charge of the Protestant mission, and Father Handley, who conducted the mission for the Catholics.

“When I first suggested the mission to the chaplains I advised them that it would be well to choose missionaries of the calm, convincing type, rather than those who would appeal to the emotions only.

“As the mission approached, I sensed, among the men, a somewhat antagonistic feeling towards the same. I therefore addressed them at the close of a moving-picture show, held on the 23rd ult., and explained the programme with a view to creating a more cordial atmosphere towards the mission. I believe this address produced the results intended.

“The Protestant chaplain's report will give a list of the meetings. In addition to those enumerated on the 28th and 31st, the Protestant voluntary



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services were held, at which practically all the Protestants attended. Both services were noteworthy for their heartiness, and a suggestion made by Mrs. Cooper, who acted as pianist at the voluntary meetings, that the men name their favourite hymns, met with many responses.

"I identified myself as much as possible with both missions, affording the missionaries every facility.

"At the close of the voluntary communion service on the 2nd inst., I again addressed the men, reminding them that when I first took charge of the institution I told them 'it is up to you,' and advised them that that axiom still applied, that the only people who could wash out any stigma attached to the name 'Stony Mountain' were the inmates themselves during and after their sentences. A cordial reference to the missionaries met with hearty approval from the men and the assembly closed with the singing of the Doxology.

"The mission has proved to be a great success in many ways; to the men it has brought satisfaction of their greatest need, namely, assurance of hope for the future, provided they started afresh and in earnest. When I paid my evening visits to the prison I found many men praying in their cells. While no emotional appeal was made I believe that a number are determined to live a Christian life, and still others are trying to commence a better life. The tone of the institution has been raised; the number of those seeking material benefits has been much lower than one would anticipate.

"The mission also produced a good effect upon the officers, the complimentary remarks of the visitors to the institution created a feeling of pride in the penitentiary and its work, while many clearly realized for the first time the end to which our efforts are directed. I am sure the majority of the officers did all possible by their sympathetic attitude to make the mission beneficial.

"Upon the missionaries themselves, there was a marked effect. Father Handley's report will speak for itself. The visiting Protestant clergymen expressed themselves as amazed at the cordial response to their endeavours.

"In the outside world much was accomplished by the mission which helped to dissipate the erroneous opinions held by the public, due to the press articles from ex-inmates. All the missionaries expressed themselves in most complimentary terms upon the management of the penitentiary. The Reverend G. A. Dixon, pastor of the Crescent Congregational church, and a prominent social worker, remained for the afternoon in order to investigate the conditions more thoroughly. As a result, on the evening of the 2nd inst., he preached to a large congregation, eulogizing the penitentiary and paralleling the conduct of the institution to the theme of Harold Begbie's 'Twice Born Men'.

"Father Handley, an American by birth, has preached in many of the penal institutions in the United States, from Fort Leavenworth down to small county jails. This fact emphasizes the weight of his report. The other mission to which he has reference was also held in a Canadian penitentiary.

"I have been invited to address meetings in Winnipeg to explain the methods in use at this institution; for this I will seek your permission from time to time.

"The Winnipeg Presbytery as a result of the mission have offered to co-operate with me in finding employment for inmates upon their release, if recommended by me. This will prove a much needed alternative to the Salvation Army, whose resources are usually greatly strained, although their willingness is beyond question.

"Some of the missionaries are eager to keep in touch with the inmates by correspondence, and I have granted this permission.

"I feel that a great step forward has been taken, some of the impressions left upon the inmates cannot but be permanent, and in the future we may rely



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upon a larger measure of sympathetic co-operation from the public than has been the case in the past. I hope the day will soon come when the Canadian public will realize that the adulation of foreign penal systems is, at times, misplaced, and that your policy is evolving a type of institution which adequately meets the conditions of our Canadian character.

"Our thanks are due to the missionaries, particularly Rev. Dr. Aikins and Father Handley. The former left a large institutional church for the week and threw himself into the mission with the whole weight of his large heart. Father Handley was a revelation. He chose a different subject each day and his addresses were delivered with convincing logic, backed by the fervour inspired by Divine belief. In personality I found him to be the most humble and sincere of men, and among those who are the better for having met him is the warden himself."

## Rev. Dr. Aikins reports:—

"In compliance with your request I hereby send you a brief résumé of the recent mission held among the Protestants in Stony Mountain penitentiary. Viewed from the standpoint of a preacher of the gospel the visible results were beyond any other mission that I have ever held. The deep interest manifested by the men, their penitence for wrong-doing and their sincere determination to seek Divine help in leading a new life were to me a gratifying revelation of the fact that the Saviour of Mankind is now as He was in the days of His flesh, 'The Friend of Sinners'.

"Judging by the interviews that I conducted the great majority of the men were sincere in what they did when seeking evidence of a real change. I received such replies as the following: 'I am a changed man because I am contented and happy.' 'If staying here will atone for the past I am willing to stay.' 'I feel in my heart that my sins are forgiven.' 'I have failed many times but I am going to make one more big try.' 'I have quit swearing and cigarette smoking.' 'I am not concerned so much about myself as those dependent on me on the outside.'

"As you know, I preached the gospel of loving-kindness and tender mercy. No one stands outside the compassion of the Saviour and their hearts opened out in response, as the flowers to the sunlight. They are not monsters of iniquity but men with strong natures who somehow missed God and got on the wrong path. The same ground that grows rank weeds can grow good wheat and I believe they will become good men.

"To have 88 men receive the Sacrament out of a possible 123 was surely an indication that Divine favour rested on the effort. Of course the circumstances were favourable owing to the fact that the chaplain had prepared the ground and that you did all that any man in your position could do to make the mission a success. Personally, I am thankful for the experience; it was the greatest week in my life."

## Rev. Father Handley reports:—

"Permit me to thank you for the inspiration and stimulation of the mission in Manitoba penitentiary, just drawing to a close. It has been one of the most delightful experiences of my whole life. I wistfully regret its ending.

"During my three years as a newspaperman and my twenty-three years as a mission preacher in the Congregation of St. Paul, I have had many opportunities to study prison conditions. This is the first prison mission I ever gave and only the second I ever heard of having been given on this continent.

"I congratulate you and your superior, whose sympathetic vision made the experiment possible. It has been a wonderful success. Every participant



doing his top-best in the prevailing atmosphere of cheerful good-will which has shone throughout our effort, hails this mission as the harbinger of better times for us all.

"Among the prisons I have visited, your institution is a bright, particular star. It is so sunny, clean and orderly, so simple, frugal, wholesome, so correct in its snappy military observance, so varied and interesting in its vocations, so quietly and smoothly efficient in its operation, that I have not once been able to feel I was in a prison; all the old, dismal associations of the word are wanting. I have caught myself referring to it by the slip of the tongue, as the university. Again I have marvelled at the parallel between a properly conducted prison and a monastery. This I have impressed on the men in my talks, begging them to behave themselves as good monks, labouring cheerfully and utilizing their leisure to think of God and thank Him for quiet, peace and plenty, secluded from worldly care and temptation, in which they may cultivate those spiritual qualities which alone make men free.

"The heartiness of their response to this appeal has been most gratifying. Surely many of them will persevere. Surely society will one day acknowledge its great debt to this prison for returning these men to civil life well grounded in the best and sturdiest qualities of good citizenship.

"Ninety per cent of the Catholics in prison approached the Sacraments, most of them three times during the week. This is far above the average of parish missions. Many had not been reconciled to God since childhood. Surely the Redeemer who died for them will richly bless all who made possible those consoling results. May He ever bless and prosper you."

The Protestant chaplain reports:—

"I herewith present the report of our mission held in this institution March 26 to April 2, 1922.

"On January 8 last you made the suggestion that the two chaplains arrange a date for conducting a week's mission. We at once set to work to perfect an organization. In this we believe we were Divinely guided, as results prove.

"We first secured Rev. Dr. J. E. Aikins, of Young Methodist Church, to act as our evangelist for the series. His board kindly released him for two Sundays, March 26 and April 2, and intervening week that he might take up this work.

"As we have many different denominations represented in the prison, we decided to try and interest as many as possible by inviting a representative from each to be with us on certain days and co-operate in the mission. With this object in view we arranged the following schedule: Monday—Rev. W. A. MacLean, of St. Giles Presbyterian Church. Tuesday—Rev. W. E. Mathews, of Broadway Baptist Church. Wednesday—Rev. W. J. Southam, of Holy Trinity Anglican Church. Thursday—Rev. Geo. Laughton, of Central Congregational Church. Friday—Rev. E. F. Church, of Fort Rouge Methodist Church. Saturday—Col. MacLean and Capt. Allen, of the Salvation Army. This schedule prevailed throughout the week save in the case of Rev. Geo. Laughton, who, owing to illness, was unable to come, but sent a splendid supply in the person of Rev. Geo. Dickson, Crescent Congregational Church. To each of these ministers we are deeply indebted, not alone for their help in the work, but for the splendid spirit of co-operation and encouragement that each one brought to us from day to day. There was the most sincere brotherhood manifested throughout.

"In securing Dr. Aikins as evangelist, we are sure it was more than good fortune. It was Divine guidance. Though the pastor of one of Winnipeg's



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largest churches, he unhesitatingly answered us when we asked him to undertake the work. 'I will surely go if the Lord wants me to go. I must pray over this matter. I will let you know in a few days.' He freely gave his full time to us for the eight days of our mission. He gave his all to the work; the riches of his well-stored mind; the wealth of his deep affections and intense sympathies, as well as the ardour of his great nature. In deep reverence we say 'God bless Dr. Aikins,' and in saying it, we believe we are expressing the mind of all the men who have been influenced in these meetings.

"Of the meetings themselves we must say that from the very start they were a success. This was due in large measure to Dr. Aikins' splendid judgment in his approach to the men. It was totally devoid of all censoriousness on the one hand and any condescending or patronizing spirit on the other. He won their respect and confidence from the start. This is equally true of all the ministers who took part. How completely the esteem of the men was exemplified in the Tuesday a.m. meeting, when a voluntary service was held and one hundred and two desired to be present, and this does not include the fireman, kitchen men and bakers who wanted to be present, but their duties kept them away. Throughout the week the meetings grew in interest and power. All the meetings were calm, quiet and dignified. No means were used to snatch a verdict, or even to commit the men save the workings of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of the men.

"On Friday night I made a personal canvass of the prison to know what men would like to partake of the Sacrament on Sunday. After careful explanation and instruction, I found there were eighty-nine who so desired. Many of them said 'I would like to, but do you think I am good enough?' I invariably answered, 'I cannot be your judge.' 'It is for you to settle between yourself and God.' I would then repeat the conditions of partaking—'Ye who do truly repent of your sins, and intend to lead a new life following the commands of God and walking from henceforth in His Holy Way, draw near and take this Holy Sacrament to your comfort and make your humble confession to Almighty God.' I said if you will enter into that covenant with God we will not deny you the Sacrament. 'That is what I am trying to do,' or 'That is just what I want to do,' was almost the invariable reply. That sacramental service was truly a time of heart searching—a time we will all long remember.

"When Dr. Aikins' official board heard we were going to hold Sacrament on Sunday, they very kindly loaned their beautiful silver individual communion service for the occasion, and also sent along their treasurer, Mr. Dingle, to assist. This act, with their kindness in releasing Dr. Aikins for the mission and sending their baritone soloist on both Sundays has done much to cure the men, who thought they had a grouch against all churches.

"In conclusion let me thank you for that suggestion on January 8 and for your hearty co-operation throughout the entire mission. It would not have been at all necessary to have blocked us to have killed all effort. All you would have needed to do would be to have sat back and perhaps carelessly let your foot touch the brake, and nothing could have been accomplished. You put your influence and personality into it, and because we were all united good has resulted.

"We thank you for your help and influence, and hope this will not be the last mission in this institution."

Arrangements have been made for the holding of similar missions in all the penitentiaries during the next Lenten season.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. HUGHES,  
*Superintendent.*



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## APPENDIX A—DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT

*R. R. Creighton, Acting Parole Officer, reports:*

Having taken over temporarily the duties of the Dominion Parole Officer since the sudden and much regretted death of the late Judge W. P. Archibald on January 17 last, it devolves upon me to submit the annual report of the parole system.

In the death of Judge Archibald the department has lost an efficient officer, and the inmates of our penal institutions a friend whose practical assistance and kindly advice were always at their service. His long experience, kindly disposition and sympathy with the unfortunate class of the community with whom he had to deal peculiarly fitted him to perform the important duties devolving upon him.

There were liberated on parole 405 inmates from the Dominion penitentiaries and 498 from the various jails and reformatories, making a total of 903. As compared with the previous year the releases from the penitentiaries show an increase of 30 and those from the jails and reformatories a decrease of 10.

The tabulated statement is as follows:—

TABULATED STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1922

Prisoners released on parole	Revocations	Forfeitures	Total loss
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Dorchester..... 100	8 or 8.0	5 or 5.0	13 or 13.00
St. Vincent de Paul..... 104	10 or 9.6	3 or 2.8	13 or 12.5
Kingston..... 116	10 or 8.6	5 or 4.31	15 or 12.9
Manitoba..... 31	4 or 12.9	.....	4 or 12.9
Saskatchewan..... 30	3 or 10.00	.....	3 or 10.00
British Columbia..... 24	1 or 4.16	.....	1 or 4.16
Total, penitentiaries..... 405	36 or 8.8	13 or 3.20	49 or 12.09
Jails, reformatories, industrial farms, etc..... 498	6 or 1.2	8 or 1.6	14 or 2.8
Grand total..... 903	42 or 4.6	21 or 2.32	63 or 6.9

Of the 903 persons released, 42, or 4.6 per cent, had their licenses revoked for non-compliance with the conditions of parole, and 21, or 2.32 per cent, forfeited their licenses as a result of subsequent conviction

The following are the figures submitted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police covering the period between 1899 and March 31, 1922:—

Released on parole from penitentiaries .. . . .	6,674	
Released on parole from jails and reformatories.. . . .	7,741	
		14,415
Licenses revoked .. . . .	511	
Licenses forfeited .. . . .	324	
Sentences completed on parole.. . . .	12,892	
Sentences not yet completed .. . . .	688	
		14,415

A reference to the above table shows that between the periods mentioned, 12,892 persons out of 14,415 liberated, have observed the conditions of release and completed their sentences. When 688 who are still reporting are added to this number and a deduction from the total releases is made it shows the gratifying result that only 835, or 5.7 per cent, failed to observe the conditions of parole and had their licenses either forfeited or revoked. No further commentary is necessary to show that the parole system is producing highly satisfactory results and that its success is fully established.

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## APPENDIX B—WARDEN'S REPORT

## KINGSTON

*J. C. Ponsford, Warden, reports:*

The inmate population has increased 123, made up as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1921 .. .. .	707	25	732
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1922 .. .. .	831	24	855

The male population increased 124, and the females decreased by one.

The number of inmates received during the year was:—

Males, 391; females, 12; total, 403.

The discharges during the year were as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Expiration of sentence .. . . .	124	6	130
Pardon .. . . .	1	..	1
Parole .. . . .	107	6	113
Deportation .. . . .	24	1	25
Death .. . . .	4	..	4
Returned to provincial authorities .. . . .	2	..	2
Transferred to reformatory .. . . .	1	..	1
By Order of the court .. . . .	3	..	3
Transferred to other penitentiary .. . . .	1	..	1
	267	13	280
Inmates received during year .. . . .			403
Net increase .. . . .			123

There are at the present time 14 inmates confined in the different asylums of the province, 9 of whom are serving a life sentence.

Of the 855 inmates confined, 733 are under 40 years of age.

You will note by the statistics that there were no escapes during the year just closed, which reflects much credit on the surveillance of the disciplinarian staff.

The sanitary condition of the penitentiary and the general health of the inmates have been good, with the exception of a number of cases of enteric fever in the early part of this year. The source of infection was traced to the drinking of the lake water. The disease was of a mild type and all cases made good recoveries. The well water has been examined regularly during the year and has invariably been reported pure, while reports on the water obtained from the lake have been to the effect that it was contaminated with colon bacilli. The danger from this source of drinking water has been overcome by the installation of an efficient chlorinization plant, which should eliminate any danger of enteric fever in the future, even though the inmates do not confine themselves to the drinking of the well water. The lake water is now made reasonably safe and there should be no further danger from that source.

With the addition of all modern instruments and equipment, the hospital has been placed in a very high state of efficiency, wherein there can be performed the most serious operations. During the year, such major operations were performed as the removal of a tubercular kidney, and the amputation of a leg, as well as a number of minor operations. The sterilizing room is in first class condition and in keeping with the rest of the hospital.

Venereal diseases are given special attention by the surgeon and in all cases of syphilis, he is assisted by Professor Austin, of Queen's University, who has charge of the Provincial Free Clinic for Venereal Diseases at Kingston.

A Wasserman test is made of all newcomers, in addition to their being vaccinated.



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I regret to report the death of four inmates during the year:—

Inmate G-407, Barre's death was due to malignant tumor.

Inmate G-600, Ward died from pulmonary tuberculosis.

These two died within the walls of the prison. The other two—

F-202, G. Vanstone, and

F-346, J. Jessamine,

died in provincial hospitals for the treatment of insane patients.

As might be expected, there were a number of minor accidents.

Excellent progress was made in all lines of building construction and a large amount of repair work was done during the year. Before we could commence the construction of the new power-house, dynamo room and laundry, the old gas house building had to be taken down, the debris removed and a large amount of deep and difficult excavation work done to get a foundation for the building as the ground was filled in on what was formerly lake front. This necessitated extra precaution for the footings of the building. The basement walls, 12 feet high, were built of concrete to the grade line, and an average of 5 or 6 feet of the stone wall completed before the work was shut down for the winter.

The foundation for our new smokestack was a difficult proposition, owing to the fact that we had to go below the water level to the solid rock to get a foundation suitable for carrying a 120-foot smokestack, and necessitated the building of a cofferdam and the use of a pump, which delayed progress to quite an extent. However, the foundation, which is of concrete, was built to the grade line, at which point we were forced to discontinue further work owing to weather conditions.

The excavation for the large coal vault, which had been commenced the previous year, was completed, and the concrete walls, columns and beams, were all constructed, and the forms set for the roof before work was discontinued.

The old stone bastion or tower-house at the northeast corner of the prison enclosure was taken down and the boundary walls raised four feet on both sides, extending 40 or 50 feet each way from the tower, and a new umbrella type tower-house built and cement coping put on portion of the boundary wall raised. This completes the construction of the new tower-houses, which are a great improvement on the old ones, not only from a point of usefulness, but they also add very materially to the appearance, and give the officers doing duty a full range of vision over practically the entire north end of the yard.

The work of reconstructing the dome galleries was commenced and the two first gallery floors, which are of cement, have been poured. The construction of these galleries necessitated a very much larger amount of work than would be visible after the floors and galleries had been completed.

In the placing of the iron brackets for the new galleries, 421 lineal feet of 1½-inch holes had to be drilled in the stone walls for the bolts to fasten the brackets to the wall.

Both of stone balustrade walls on the entrance steps from King street to the warden's residence had to be taken down and rebuilt. These walls were each about 65 feet long and four feet high and a number of the steps had to be reset.

The painting of the new North wing was completed during the year, and the old boundary wall at the south end of the prison was taken down and the debris removed.

Two hundred and seventy-five reinforced cement fence posts were made during the winter for use on the farm.

During the winter, 1,600 feet of 6-inch concrete conduit tile were made, which will be used in laying the hydro system cable from Union street to the transformer house and the main trunk line through the prison yard.

Owing to the lack of cell accommodation, four ranges of the double-sized cells in the Prison of Isolation building were divided by wooden partitions, which necessitated a large amount of work.



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The blacksmith shop was advantageously employed during the year in making barriers, beds, and locking bar apparatus for Dorchester, St. Vincent de Paul and Prince Albert penitentiaries, as well as keeping pace with our own work and repairs.

A large quantity of work has been done on the mail bag department, where about 100 inmates were employed during most of the year. 91,575 mail bags were repaired, 76,935 new ones were made. For the manufacturing of 76,935 bags in 1921-22, we received \$14,238.50—as against the manufacturing of 72,835 during the year 1919-20—for the making of which we only received \$7,927.63, or a difference in favour of the 1922 business of \$6,610.87.

There have been shipped from this repair shop during the year to the different mail bag repositories, 95,985 repaired bags and 92,227 new bags.

Besides the work for the Post Office Department, a commencement was made with work for the Topographical Surveys, Parks Branch, and Geodetic Survey, all of which work proved profitable and gave the best of satisfaction to the new department.

The total receipts for the mail bag department are given at \$39,569.71, on which a small profit was made.

I would be very glad if it were possible to obtain larger orders from the Post Office Department and Parks Branch, as we are organized and equipped to handle double the amount of work which has been done for these departments during the year just closed.

The tailor shop has been well and profitably employed. During the fiscal year just closed, there were 481 pieces of uniforms made, 43 pieces of custom work done, and 6,455 articles of clothing made for the inmates, and 733 articles of inmates' discharge clothing, 369 discharge shirts made for other penitentiaries, as well as 508 suits, shirts, and pants made for the Department of Indian Affairs, triennial clothing, and 12 uniforms for the D.S.C.R. Marine and Fisheries, 300 suits overalls. Department of Interior, Geodetic Survey, 192 provision bags. Parks Branch, 200 suits overalls. All of the work done for other Government departments was entirely satisfactory, and left a small profit for the benefit of the penitentiary.

The shoe shop was also well and profitably employed during the year. Work was done in this department as follows:—

	Pairs
Custom shoes made . . . . .	80
"    repaired . . . . .	1,837½
Contract shoes made . . . . .	223
Contract belts . . . . .	150
Post Office Department leggings . . . . .	500
Uniform shoes . . . . .	243
Uniform shoes, repaired . . . . .	190
Night slippers made . . . . .	6
Night slippers, repaired . . . . .	70
Bandollers for tower men . . . . .	6
Change room, slippers required . . . . .	2,444½
New slippers made . . . . .	641
Cobourgs made . . . . .	477
Leather mitts made . . . . .	703½
Harness made and repaired.	
For discharge, there were 224½ pairs boots made.	
For female prison, 50 pairs of new shoes and 101 pairs repaired.	

The change room was one of the busiest departments in all of the penitentiary, as it is there that every inmate must go for his change of clothes whenever required, and it is there that he gets his clean clothes once a week before going to the shower baths. New articles of clothing, including socks to the number of 7,862 pieces, were made and 36,380 articles were repaired, as well as 42,309 tags which had to be put on the various articles of inmates' wearing apparel.

There were also 548,577 articles of clothing and bedding laundried during the year.

There were 36,380 articles of wearing apparel and cell equipment repaired.



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The carpenter shop, the tin and paint, printing department and shop in which brooms are made, have all been well and profitably employed, and the stonecutters have been very busy cutting stone for the different buildings under the course of construction.

The steward's department has supplied good and wholesome food to the inmates with a varied diet. A number of improvements have been made here, and all of the interior has been renovated, which makes a rather inviting appearance.

The engineers' department has been very busy during the latter part of the fiscal year making preparations for the installation of hydro power to the institution, and when the hydro has been fully installed, it will be a great saving on coal.

Several of the main water and steam lines of pipe had to be taken up and replaced, owing to their having become unserviceable through erosion and other causes. These were relaid with new pipe and covered with asbestos lining and zinc covering, and where the opportunity offered, they were inclosed in wooden or cement conduits. This condition also applied to several of the electrical lines, including the internal telephone system which had to be almost entirely relaid through faulty construction when first installed, owing to not having been properly grounded from lightning, and nearly all of the wiring in the different shops, which had formerly been installed by the open system, has been taken down and placed in conduits, which is a very much safer and sane method of installing the wire and has made a splendid improvement to all of the shops.

The heating system in the Prison of Isolation was all remodelled and has made a great improvement in the even distribution of the heat along the different galleries.

Drinking water lines were laid from the well in the yard to the asylum building, tailor shop, and shoe shop, and a new line laid to the boiler in the kitchen which heats the water for drinking purposes of the inmates who prefer hot water to tea.

Telephones were installed in the tower on the boundary wall at the southwest and southeast corners, and connected with the yard shanty and the deputy warden's office. This adds to the security of the prison.

The wiring was all changed in the Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels and school-room, which has made a splendid improvement in all three quarters. In fact, the engineers' department has had a very busy year, and the staff there had to be increased to keep pace with the improvements that were necessary and the large amount of repairs from natural wear and tear.

The female ward was thoroughly renovated, and a number of improvements made to the living quarters of the matrons. Shower baths were installed and other improvements made to the inmates' quarters. There was also a washing machine put in the laundry, which greatly facilitates the getting out of washing for the hospital, which is done by the females.

All inmates in this department were employed in making light articles of wearing apparel for the male inmates and discharge shirts for the other penitentiaries, as well as their own clothing.

The spiritual welfare of the inmates was well and carefully looked after and administered to by the Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains, both of whom were very much interested in their work, and I am sure they are doing much for the moral uplift of the inmates. They are both very attentive to the sick, and endeavour to interview each inmate before he is liberated either on parole or expiration of sentence.

Both of the chaplains have been permitted to have assistance from their confrères during special services and feast days, which was very beneficial to all concerned, and of great assistance to the chaplains in the discharge of their spiritual duties.

Colonel Otway, of the Salvation Army, accompanied by his staff and band, were permitted to hold a song service twice on different Sunday afternoons during the year. These services were greatly enjoyed, and I believe were beneficial to all of the inmates who attended. I endeavoured to arrange for such a service once a month, but have not been entirely successful, although Adjutant Condie has promised to put one on whenever it is at all possible to do so.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

The superintendent has granted permission to hold a week's missionary service in the penitentiary during the Easter season, 1923. This mission, the chaplains and myself are looking forward to, with a great deal of anticipation of the good results that will come from the same. There will be special music, and all arrangements will be made at the proper time for the successful issue of the mission.

One of the best moves that has ever been made in the penitentiary service for the moral uplift and benefit of every inmate was the appointing of a certificated school-teacher, who also has charge of the library. Our teacher took over his duties on July 4, 1921, and has very energetically and successfully managed the school and given individual instruction and assistance to the inmates in their cells between 6.30 and 8.30 every evening, which has shown very marked results. The inmates have become quite interested in their work and for the most part spend their evenings in study under the tuition of the teacher, who visits as many of them every evening as is possible for him to do.

The teacher is having splendid success in the library by advising the great majority of the inmates to read only the better class of books and those of an educational character. There have been added to the library during the year some 500 volumes of the very best books by standard authors, and there have also been added twenty weekly and monthly magazines of which we are taking monthly more than 100, and I feel sure that during the coming year, the librarian and school-teacher will be found in even greater demand amongst the inmates.

During the period between Christmas and New Year's, a splendid entertainment was put on by the Y.M.C.A., which was very highly appreciated by all of the inmates who enjoyed it in the fullest degree. Other entertainments have been provided by the inmates themselves on every holiday during the year by permitting quartettes to sing in the corridors of the various cell blocks.

In my recommendations last year, I drew attention to the congested condition existing here, and recommended the building of a new prison for that purpose. Since my last report, the prison population has increased 123, making a total of 855 inmates, which is altogether too large a number to be confined in one penitentiary. I would therefore again repeat the recommendation, and ask that the construction of a new penitentiary be proceeded with at as early a date as it is convenient to do so. I am of the opinion that no penitentiary should contain more than 500 prisoners.

I wish to again recommend that the female ward be removed from here to some suitable distance and placed under an entirely separate management from that of the male penitentiary.

I am of the opinion that it would be in the best interest of the service to have the wardens of the different penitentiaries meet the superintendent and inspectors at least once a year for the purpose of discussing all matters pertaining to the best interest and management of the penitentiaries.

I wish to express my gratitude to the superintendent and inspectors for their assistance and courtesies rendered during the year, and I also wish to tender my thanks to all of the officers on my staff for their loyal and hearty support, which I very much appreciate.

I enclose herewith reports from:—

Surgeon, W. G. Anglin.

Chief Trade Instructor R J. Burns.

Chief Trade Instructor Jas. Tweddell.

Engineer T. Nixon.

Matron M. G. Draper.

Rev. Father McDonald.

Rev. Archdeacon Dobbs.

School Teacher and Librarian Crossley.

Nominal Roll of Permanent Officers on staff.



## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

*R. de la Bruère Girouard, Warden, reports:*

My first annual report in connection with the administration of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary also includes the following:—

1. Statistical report.
2. Surgeon's report.
3. Chief Industrial Officer's report.
4. Farmer's report.
5. Librarian and School-teacher's report.

From the Statistical report it will be noted that on March 31, 1921, the population of this institution was 555 and that at the close of the year we had a population of 687, making an increase of 132. During this period we had one escape on October 30 last, but the inmate was recaptured on October 31 and returned to this institution on November 1, 1921.

There were six deaths during the year.

Since taking over the administration of the institution on May 23, 1921, I have had the filing system introduced on an up-to-date basis.

The hospital and sanitary conditions generally have been visibly improved. Many useful articles have been received, which have assisted in putting the hospital in the condition it now is, a modern and model department in every respect.

The treatment and possible elimination of venereal diseases was gone into thoroughly and a good working system established, blood tests of every suspected case being sent to Montreal for examination and report.

Drinking water has been repeatedly examined and that supplied by our artesian well has been found to be free from taint and of high quality.

An operating room has been furnished and our first operation, the removal of a tumor, was an extremely successful one.

A dental clinic was opened and completely furnished with all modern appliances and the services of a qualified dentist secured for this department. A great improvement in the dental condition of the inmates has been noted.

Five cases of insanity developed amongst the prison population during the fiscal year, the surgeon's report in each case being confirmed by the provincial alienist.

It is regretted that arrangements cannot be made for the immediate removal to mental disease hospitals of the unfortunates who are pronounced insane by the prison surgeon. Repeated efforts were made during the past year to have cases transferred to local provincial asylums, without success. I would respectfully recommend that a mental disease hospital, for the care and treatment of those going insane while serving a term in the penitentiary, be erected. It is not humane to keep the unfortunates confined in the penitentiaries where proper care and treatment cannot be given them.

It will be noted that the cost for medical attention is slightly higher than any previous years, due to the extra medical care and dental treatment bestowed on the inmates.

Dealing with our industries and construction, I am happy to report that considerable success has attended our efforts.

The employment of the present chief industrial officer was a move in the right direction. The construction work under his guidance is now handled in an efficient manner, directed by technical skill and education.

The new Northeast wing, construction of which was recommenced in May, 1921, is nearing completion. Concrete was poured throughout the entire winter in this building. It is hoped that it will be ready to accommodate over two hundred inmates by the end of December, 1922.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

A study of the steam system in use in the institution convinced me that hydro-electric would be not only preferable, but cheaper. The steam plant has, therefore, been largely removed and the hydro-electric introduced. I am glad to say that my original estimate that a saving of \$20,000 per year will be exceeded is being borne out; in fact, during the first month that the new current was used the lighting alone showed a saving close on \$1,200. The engineer and his staff are deserving of a great deal of credit for the way the new installation was handled.

Eighteen new model cells have been constructed in the hospital building for the isolation of inmates.

Eighty-five temporary wooden cells were built in vacant shop building and thirty-six other temporary cells were added in the cell blocks of the main dormitories to accommodate the increased population.

Eleven of the large double cells in the North wing were partitioned into twenty-two standard cells, each five feet wide.

The building of a power line extending from Messrs. Laurin & Leitch's quarry into the prison was completed and a transformer house of cut stone, 36 by 10 by 12 feet, was built, this during the coldest winter months.

A large carriage house, 40 by 30 by 12 feet, with drain pits and concrete floor, also an oil storage house of masonry, 38 by 14 by 11 feet, were built outside the prison walls.

The frame storage building for lumber, 112 by 20 by 12 feet, was blown down in October last by a storm. This has been completely rebuilt.

Owing to faulty construction and action of frost, three hundred and ten lineal feet of boundary wall was torn down and had to be rebuilt.

The light railway track to quarry was relaid with ties and ballasted throughout, and 6,450 lineal feet of 56-pound steel rails laid.

The old Case tractor which was no longer considered useful on the farm, was remodelled, and is proving highly successful as a locomotive to haul our materials from the quarry, thus doing the work formerly performed by two horses.

The warden's quarters were thoroughly renovated and decorated inside. Six of the officers' houses were painted and renovated. The lower portion of the administration building was renovated.

Shortly after I assumed control of the institution, it was decided to construct an Officers' Club House outside the prison walls. This was started in December, 1921. The funds for the erection of this building were subscribed by the officers. A beautiful large airy club room, 50 by 24 feet, with a verandah on three sides, for the exclusive use of penitentiary officers in the evening and leisure hours has now been completed. This was a badly needed accommodation as there is practically no distraction or amusement of a local nature in this village. It is confidently expected that this Club House will develop and strengthen the esprit de corps of our staff through the encouragement of games principally of an outdoor nature.

New machinery is badly needed for the machine shop and a considerable saving would result if such machinery were installed. This department is capably managed by a temporary machinist instructor.

The book bindery is turning out very high-class work and the inmates in this department have been actively employed during the whole year to considerable advantage.

The carpentry department also requires new machinery. Besides the necessary work in connection with building, etc., in the institution, twelve filing cabinets and forty pack saddles were turned out for Government departments.

The masonry department, which employs from seventy to ninety inmates, is doing excellent work. The men on discharge who have mastered this trade are seldom without employment outside and command at times as high as \$1 an hour for their services.



13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

The output of the quarry has increased. The new instructor has already opened same, taking the stone from a different angle and working with the seams. Stone of very superior quality is taken from a greater depth than formerly.

The tailor and shoe shops have also shown considerable improvement and are turning out large quantities of excellent work.

The tinsmith shop has also been doing good work throughout the year, and with the number of inmates receiving instruction in this work, we should, in the future, be in a position to take up a large amount of work required by the Government in other departments.

In summing up the results obtained by the industrial officers, I wish to say that I am extremely satisfied with the progress made during the past year, and wish to tender my thanks to the chief trade instructor and his assistants for their untiring efforts in this connection.

It is to be regretted, however, that more Government work which can be done by the inmates of the penitentiaries, who are the wards of the Government, is not furnished. I am confident the institution could be made self-sustaining were a wage paid to the inmates as well.

The farm under the administration of the new farm instructor, who is a graduate of MacDonald College, is showing good results. The piggery returns have been increased very largely, in fact about \$2,400 in the last six months. I anticipate a very large increase of the amount of products grown on the prison farm.

The school and library are in excellent condition and wonderful results are being obtained through the efforts of the schoolmaster and librarian. The statistics contained in his report will fully bear out this statement.

The steward's department, though handicapped by poor kitchen arrangements, has attained all that could be expected. Food of a very good quality has been well served. A greater variety in the dietary has been introduced. I feel the steward has handled his department wonderfully well.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

In my opinion segregation of youthful and first offenders from the hardened criminal is absolutely essential, and the more experience I gain, the more I am convinced that the superintendent's recommendations for the construction of a new penitentiary to be set aside for this class of inmate is not only desirable but imperative, particularly in the case of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, where the congested condition occasioned by our large and increasing population demands and requires that a definite limit of say 500 inmates be not exceeded in this institution. As it is now, our population is 687.

If reformation rather than the punishment of the criminal is the end the authorities have in view, then the only solution for the problem is, as has been suggested above, and on many occasions by the superintendent and inspectors. I make this my strongest recommendation, being absolutely convinced that segregation of youthful and first offenders is not only necessary but absolutely essential.

A close second to my first recommendation is the amendment of the Criminal Code to empower a judge to give an indeterminate sentence. Who can say whether a stated sentence with definite limits will punish or establish a cure? There is no question but that the authorities who are more intelligently capable of deciding this are the penitentiary officials themselves. A man knowing that his release and liberty depend on his conduct and industry, and above all, the assurance he can give the officials that he will lead a better life when released, is a powerful incentive towards the reformation of that inmate. A criminal, like an athlete, can in a sense be over-trained as well as over punished, resulting in his going stale, and the effect that is calculated on by a definite sentence is often lost. It is seldom, if ever, one meets two natures in the criminal world of even mental calibre, and therefore the treatment accorded to one will not necessarily have the desired effect if accorded to the other.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

I would also recommend that certain Government departments be approached with a view to giving preference to penitentiaries to fulfil their contract work, and that the penitentiaries be supplied with the necessary machinery and materials to meet these contracts in an efficient and capable manner. It has been clearly demonstrated by many other penitentiaries that an institution of this sort can not only be put on a self-supporting basis but actually made to pay a revenue to the State instead of being a burden to the public through taxation. This would enable the authorities to pay an inmate a small wage, thus helping his dependent family, or in the case of a single man, leaving him a nest-egg for his re-establishment in civil life, instead of practically throwing him helpless on the community, thereby possibly forcing him to fall back into the criminal ranks. It would be a powerful incentive for an inmate to reform.

I would also recommend that a district parole officer be appointed in each district in conformity with the superintendent's recommendation in his 1921 report, to operate with the warden, chaplains, and school-teacher of each penitentiary for the purpose of determining what inmates are qualified for parole; also that wardens and senior officials of penitentiaries be afforded every opportunity of visiting other penitentiaries, to study other methods of administration.

Following the precedent established three years ago by this institution, with the kind support of the authorities at headquarters, missions in both the Catholic and Protestant chapels were held this year with excellent results. I strongly recommend that these missions be given every encouragement and held annually. There is no doubt but that they are productive of great good.

With the kindness of the Brothers of Laval College, the Montreal Tramways Company, the Prisoners' Welfare Association, and the Salvation Army, concerts have been given to the inmates, which have been much appreciated and have done a great deal to improve the morale of the community.

I wish to thank the members of my staff who have on the whole given me hearty and loyal support, and in particular to thank the Superintendent and the Inspectors, for the kindness, courtesy, and interest they have always shown towards myself, interest which is appreciated in every sense of the word.

## DORCHESTER

*Wm. Meighen, Warden, reports:*

I beg to submit herewith the annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, together with the following reports:—

- (1) Statistical report.
- (2) Farm report.
- (3) Surgeon's report.
- (4) Librarian's report.
- (5) School-teacher's report.
- (6) Matron's report.
- (7) Roman Catholic Chaplain's report.
- (8) Protestant Chaplain's report.
- (9) Chief Trade Instructor's report.

At the closing of the prison, March 31, 1922, there were in custody 435 inmates. We received during the year 262 and discharged 157, as follows: Expiry of sentence, 42; parole, 100; deported, 11; deaths, 3 (one inmate died in Insane Asylum on transfer); transferred to Boy's Industrial Home, St. John, N.B., 1. Our population at the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, was 330 souls, making an increase for the past fiscal year of 105, and an average daily population of 397, the largest increase in any one year in the history of the institution.



13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

Owing to a season of drought in the Maritime Provinces, which was very unusual, our farm operations for the year were not as fruitful of results as we would have liked. We tried last year to raise a variety of small vegetables, such as radish, lettuce, green onions and so forth, in order to provide a varied diet in season for the inmates, and although the season was very unfavourable we did succeed in furnishing the inmates with a much more varied diet than heretofore.

Although our crop of hay was light in comparison with other years, we raised about 350 tons, and as we had over 100 tons left from the previous year, we were able to feed from seventy-five to a hundred head of cattle, as well as our twenty horses through the winter, and during the fall and winter supplied the institution with fresh killed beef from our own herd.

Very good progress was made in our building operations. Our new South wing was roofed in by October, 1921; the east side, containing 130 cells, was plastered and ready for occupation in December, thus providing proper and safe accommodation for our overflow of population, which we were obliged for some two or three months previous to house in the corridors of the North and East cell wings. The west side of the South wing was finished during the early part of 1922, thus providing us with a cell wing containing 260 modern cells, and making what I believe to be one of the best and most modern cell wings in any prison.

We also installed an auxiliary to our water supply system, by the construction of a concrete dam across the stream known as the Millbrook, about one mile from the prison. This dam is 100 feet long by eleven feet deep and three feet wide, reinforced with eight buttresses, extending the full height of the wall. This increases our water supply by 450,000 gallons. A pump has been installed close to the dam driven by a 25-horse-power oil engine, and pipe laid a distance of 3,200 feet to connect with our reservoirs, from which the water flows by gravitation to the prison. We are now equipped with sufficient water supply for the first time possibly in the history of the institution.

We also constructed a garage for the purpose of housing our motor trucks.

Other very necessary improvements have been made throughout the institution, such as the enlarging of the keeper's hall, painting of the chaplain's rooms, decorating of the Roman Catholic altar, and extensive alterations to the farm. The erection of a new fence along the main road in front of the prison, made with turned posts, painted, and covered with Page wire, has added much to the appearance of the institution and the farm. The construction of a concrete walk along the prison lane to the main road has also added greatly to the appearance of our property, and is very much appreciated by our officers.

It would have been impossible for us to have accomplished one-half the construction work done without the use of the motor trucks. With the motor trucks we hauled all our coal from the prison siding during the summer months; we also hauled our gravel for construction purposes, and with the use of our light Reo, we were able to transport inmates and officers to places where they were working, a mile or so from the prison, in a period of about ten or fifteen minutes.

The discipline of the inmates has on the whole been good, which indicates that the majority of our officers endeavour to do their duty conscientiously and faithfully, for when officers are honest and zealous in the discharge of their duties, the inmates under their supervision naturally fall into the same groove, and thus become better fitted to again become useful citizens of our country and take their place in the world of work. I endeavour to have all my officers feel that it is their duty to set the inmates the example of clean, honest, manly men, and to impress upon all inmates upon their arrival the foolishness of and certain failure of pursuing a life of crime, and I believe when once you convince an inmate that you are honestly interested in his welfare, and anxious to do him good, you thereby secure his respect and confidence, which are essentials in order that he may be reformed.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

The chaplains report everything as satisfactory in connection with their work, and I believe are assisting very much to uplift those under their charge.

The surgeon reports the general health of the inmates as good, and sanitary conditions and water supply of the institution as satisfactory.

Our school-teacher is handicapped for want of accommodation. He is, I believe, doing splendid work with the many illiterate and uneducated inmates who come under his charge, and I hope within another year to have our new hospital with school-room, now under construction, completed and ready for occupation, when much more good will be accomplished.

The providing of moving-picture entertainments during the Christmas holiday season helps to convince the inmates that we are interested in their welfare and endeavouring to uplift them.

The matron reports everything as satisfactory in her department. Very little trouble of any serious nature occurs in the female department, which indicates that the matrons are excellent disciplinarians and possess good, strong, characters themselves. Our female population has decreased during the past year from 13 to 7, and I expect it to decrease to three or four during this summer. I therefore think it would be advisable rather than keep up the expense of maintaining a female department, to transfer the few we have to the female department at Kingston penitentiary.

I wish to thank the superintendent, the inspectors and the structural engineer, for the support, encouragement, and courtesies shown me.

## MANITOBA

*H. W. Cooper, Warden, reports:*

The population has shown an increase of 31, being now 224.

Considerable work has been done during the winter. Sufficient stone has been quarried to construct the walls of the new wing, and most of this has been cut.

The fire-fighting system has been improved, and many new appliances installed.

A new ice-house has been built, the officers' dormitory redecorated, and sanitary drinking fountains installed in the trade shops.

Owing to the large construction programme, it has been possible to find other employment for the men hitherto employed on stone breaking.

Particular attention has been devoted to the library. It has been systematized, extra accommodation provided, and an increased number of good books put into circulation.

The school has proved to be an important factor in the work of the institution.

The number of pupils attending classes is now eight times as large as when the year opened, and it has been found possible to interest eighty per cent of the inmates in some form or another of education, by bringing them under the supervision of the school-teacher.

The discipline of the institution has been satisfactory, owing largely to the loyal support and co-operation of the guards and instructors.

At present, the first mission held in this institution is being conducted, with apparently most encouraging results.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

*W. A. Patchell, Warden, reports:*

At the end of September, 1921, we lost the esteemed and valued leadership of our warden, Mr. J. C. Brown, who retired after many years' service. I was afterwards appointed to succeed Warden Brown, being promoted from deputy warden, to date with effect as from October 1, 1921.



13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

There was a steady increase in the prison population. At the beginning of the year 146 inmates were in custody, and on March 31, 1922, the total reached 197.

The health of the inmates generally was good and there were no deaths. Two or three accidents occurred but these proved to be of a minor nature. It was necessary to have X-ray examinations made on one or two of the inmates, which had to be done outside the penitentiary.

There were no escapes from the penitentiary, but John Lynn, who was undergoing a life sentence for murder, escaped from the Mental Home for Criminal Insane at Saanich, Vancouver island, on November 30, 1921, and to date has not been recaptured.

Discipline among the inmates has been good. The more varied diet given, without increasing the cost of maintenance, and the weekly ration of tobacco issued, have both greatly tended to help in this direction.

The chaplains report that the spiritual welfare of inmates has been attended to throughout the year, and that the behaviour and interest of the inmates whilst attending Divine service leaves nothing to be desired. Each chaplain now holds a week-day meeting each week.

The Protestant chaplain arranges for a visitor from the outside to come and give the inmates an address at the first meeting of each month. Although there is no obligation to attend these week day meetings, the fact that at the Protestant meeting the attendance has steadily increased until it now reaches 65 per cent, goes to show that they are well appreciated.

In the last week of every second month the Protestant chaplain also provides a moving-picture exhibition for all the inmates. We are indebted to several film companies in Vancouver who kindly loan us suitable films for display. The conduct at these entertainments has been excellent and such entertainments have made the inmates realize that the authorities are not indifferent to them.

Our thanks are due to the Salvation Army, Vancouver, which gave us a very good band concert during the summer.

The chaplains have done all in their power to assist in the re-establishment of men released or paroled. It should also be stated that the Salvation Army, through Staff Captain Cummins, gave valuable assistance in this direction.

The schoolmaster reports that the number of inmates attending school has increased from 14 to 40, and besides these, there are 25 others who receive instruction in their cells during the evening in various branches of study. A man may be illiterate when he arrives at the penitentiary, but with the excellent school facilities now provided, there is no excuse for illiteracy when he leaves the institution, and every endeavour is put forth to assist all inmates with their studies.

Many books have been added to the library. It is a pleasure to note that there has been a much greater demand for technical books than formerly.

An up-to-date garage has now been provided, and the trucks are doing useful work and are proving more serviceable than horses. A farm tractor is also operating satisfactorily.

Farm operations have been fairly successful.

Eight hundred and eleven cords of wood, 450 cedar posts, 8 to 16 feet long, and a great deal of other material was salvaged from the river. This will materially reduce the fuel account for the winter and furnish sufficient posts to meet all fencing requirements.

The work of clearing land was energetically undertaken and fair progress made. At the end of the year about five acres had been thoroughly cleared which will increase in the farm acreage for the future. This will consequently aid us in securing better returns from the farm.

The "Glen Brook" sewer was completed to the end of the reserve, and about 3,000 feet from Eighth avenue were backfilled and graded. Approximately two acres were also graded fronting on Columbia street.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

All galleries, stairs, and railings in the central hall were completed. The kitchen and the cells in the south side of the east wing were painted with white enamel paint, greatly improving the appearance, besides being a great aid to cleanliness.

Towards the end of the fiscal year excavating work was commenced for the foundation of the new south wall. Numerous other small jobs were completed.

We were pleased to receive a visit of inspection from Inspector Smith, when several matters were discussed regarding the prison, and settled much more satisfactorily than could be done by correspondence.

I wish to thank the superintendent and his staff for the assistance and support they have at all times given to me.

## SASKATCHEWAN

*W. J. McLeod, Warden, reports:*

The prison population has increased during the year by forty-eight.

We had in custody on March 31, 1921, 194 prisoners and on March 31, 1922, 242. During the year we received 125 prisoners and discharged by expiration of sentence 38; by parole, 29; deported, 6; returned to provincial authorities (insane), 5; released by order of the court, 1. There are at present five inmates receiving treatment in the Mental Disease hospitals.

On May 2, 1921, work was started on the new north or administration wing. This building, which is 155 by 60 feet, was roofed in on October 31 of that year. During the winter 1921-22 much work was done on the interior of this wing, which when completed, will contain the offices of the warden, secretary and accountant; an office for the use of superintendent and inspectors of penitentiaries; the keeper's hall, visiting cage, kitchen, bakery, officers' mess, basement for storage of vegetables, cooling room, school, library, church, chaplains' vestries, as well as the apartments occupied by unmarried officers who sleep on the premises.

The new east wing and hospital erected in 1920 has been plastered and painted and the greater portion of same is now ready for occupation. All gates, locking apparatus, etc., have been installed.

During the summer, the residences were given a coat of paint.

The extension on the eastern end of the shops' building has been fitted up as an up-to-date garage.

The shoe shop has been moved to that portion of the shops' building formerly occupied by temporary cells, and upon the removal of the shoemaker's shop, the tailor shop was enlarged. This was very necessary owing to the increased work in these shops.

Seven hundred and forty-three thousand bricks of excellent quality were made during the summer. Three hundred and forty-eight cords of wood for burning kilns were cut on our wood reserve and hauled during the winter.

We had some 457 acres under cultivation, off which we gathered 14,728 bushels of oats; 589 bushels of wheat, 2,203 bushels of barley, 201 bushels of peas, 8 loads of green feed, 175 loads of hay, 7,530 bushels of potatoes, 950 bushels of turnips, 650 bushels of beets, 870 bushels of carrots, 60 bushels of onions, and over 4,000 heads of cabbage. We also cut and stacked 106 loads of wild hay.

During the winter 2,570 cubic yards of gravel for construction purposes were hauled. Our trucks were kept employed throughout the year hauling gravel and freight. Had it not been for the trucks hauling gravel we would have been forced to purchase gravel by contract as heretofore. I do not know what we would have done without them.

Our blacksmith and carpenter shops have been kept very busy during the year with work for our new buildings.



18 GEORGE V, A. 1923

Our school-teacher is doing splendid work. His pupils are making wonderful progress and the addition of this officer to the staff has given a wonderful incentive to the desire on the part of many of the illiterate to learn. The library is well looked after. Many excellent books have been added and are appreciated by the inmates. The new library, when completed, will provide very much more favourable and satisfactory quarters than the present, where the librarian is forced to work under great difficulties. Magazines have been greatly appreciated by the inmates. The chaplains both report the conduct of all inmates while at Divine service as good and all seem to take keen interest in the services.

The surgeon has reported the sanitary conditions, water supply, ventilation, etc., as excellent.

I would recommend that a permanent officer be appointed to care for the motor machinery and transport now in use at this institution. Up to the present, this duty has been looked after by the engineer or other officer on the staff. There should be a qualified motor mechanic employed to keep the tractors, motor trucks, threshing machine, etc., in condition.

I respectfully draw your attention to the fact that several officers on this staff are still temporary. These officers do not participate in annual increases. Some of them have been employed for a considerable time. Owing to the increase in population and change in hours done by officers, it is necessary that the permanent staff of this institution should be increased, as it is unfair to retain officers on the staff as temporary. They work at a considerable disadvantage financially as compared with those who are permanent.

During the year we were visited by Inspector Smith, who made a very thorough inspection of everything in connection with the institution.

Work on the new boundary wall is the next large undertaking to be considered. When it is completed, am of the opinion the Saskatchewan penitentiary will compare more than favourably with any institution of its kind.

Would recommend the return to the system of a mental disease hospital being operated for the care and maintenance of the criminally insane. The present conditions are not at all satisfactory, as frequently considerable trouble is experienced in having insane inmates properly removed to mental disease hospitals where proper care and maintenance may be given them.

I wish to thank the superintendent and his staff for their prompt, courteous treatment and assistance at all times.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

## APPENDIX C—EXPENDITURE

## KINGSTON

Staff—			
Salaries and retiring allowances . . . . .	\$150,066	31	
Uniforms and mess . . . . .	9,300	74	
Bonus . . . . .	36,046	12	
			\$195,413 17
Maintenance of Convicts—			
Rations . . . . .	\$ 49,824	52	
Clothing and hospital . . . . .	30,276	11	
			80,100 63
Discharge expenses—			
Freedom suits and allowances . . . . .	\$ 6,703	29	
Transfer and interment . . . . .	569	52	
			7,272 31
Working expenses—			
Heat, light and water . . . . .	\$ 34,813	03	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery . . . . .	18,682	60	
Chapels, schools and library . . . . .	1,370	31	
Office expenses . . . . .	4,428	90	
			59,294 84
Industries—			
Farm . . . . .	\$ 2,796	38	
Trade shops . . . . .	37,566	07	
			40,362 45
Prison Equipment—			
Machinery . . . . .	\$ 1,701	59	
Furnishing . . . . .	3,891	47	
Utensils and vehicles . . . . .	2,312	23	
Land, buildings and walls . . . . .	24,409	71	
			32,315 00
Miscellaneous—			
Advertising and travel . . . . .	\$ 488	25	
Special . . . . .	4,899	89	
			5,388 14
Total . . . . .			\$420,147 04

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Staff—			
Salaries and retiring allowances . . . . .	\$139,172	83	
Uniforms and mess . . . . .	10,621	34	
Bonus . . . . .	30,609	65	
			180,403 82
Maintenance of Convicts—			
Rations . . . . .	\$ 46,093	26	
Clothing and hospital . . . . .	21,133	44	
			67,226 70
Discharge expenses—			
Freedom suits and allowances . . . . .	\$ 3,549	49	
Transfer and interment . . . . .	164	05	
			3,713 54
Working expenses—			
Heat, light and water . . . . .	\$ 74,631	08	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery . . . . .	24,477	83	
Chapels, schools and library . . . . .	1,582	59	
Office expenses . . . . .	3,297	65	
			103,989 15
Industries—			
Farm . . . . .	\$ 7,890	19	
Trade shops . . . . .	13,317	02	
			21,207 21
Prison Equipment—			
Machinery . . . . .	\$ 3,241	42	
Furnishing . . . . .	5,860	96	
Utensils and vehicles . . . . .	7,751	05	
Land, buildings and walls . . . . .	29,901	28	
			46,754 71
Miscellaneous—			
Advertising and travel . . . . .	\$ 469	61	
Special . . . . .	877	45	
			1,347 06
Total . . . . .			\$424,642 19



13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

## EXPENDITURE—Continued

## DORCHESTER

Staff—			
Salaries and retiring allowances . . . . .	\$ 90,555 10		
Uniforms and mess. . . . .	5,146 83		
Bonus . . . . .	18,243 22		
			113,945 15
Maintenance of Convicts—			
Rations . . . . .	\$ 20,568 99		
Clothing and hospital. . . . .	10,266 12		
			30,835 11
Discharge expenses—			
Freedom suits and allowances . . . . .	\$ 3,309 90		
Transfer and interment. . . . .	58 74		
			3,368 64
Working expenses—			
Heat, light and water . . . . .	\$ 31,804 94		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery . . . . .	8,376 73		
Chapels, schools and library . . . . .	676 33		
Office expenses . . . . .	2,080 31		
			43,038 31
Industries—			
Farm . . . . .	\$ 12,947 34		
Trade shops . . . . .	9,306 55		
			22,253 89
Prison Equipment—			
Machinery . . . . .	\$ 1,958 07		
Furnishing . . . . .	2,046 98		
Utensils and vehicles . . . . .	5,377 06		
Land, buildings and walls. . . . .	74,539 37		
			83,921 48
Miscellaneous—			
Advertising and travel . . . . .	\$ 293 56		
Special . . . . .	586 86		
			880 42
Total . . . . .			\$298,243 00

## MANITOBA

Staff—			
Salaries and retiring allowances . . . . .	\$ 69,317 17		
Uniforms and mess. . . . .	3,786 21		
Bonus . . . . .	13,806 36		
			86,909 74
Maintenance of Convicts—			
Rations . . . . .	\$ 13,046 22		
Clothing and hospital . . . . .	9,370 61		
			22,416 83
Discharge expenses—			
Freedom suits and allowances . . . . .	\$ 1,849 14		
Transfer and interment . . . . .	1,229 25		
			3,178 39
Working expenses—			
Heat, light and water . . . . .	\$ 14,260 51		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery . . . . .	4,887 46		
Chapels, schools and library . . . . .	490 75		
Office expenses . . . . .	1,548 59		
			21,187 31
Industries—			
Farm . . . . .	\$ 3,491 53		
Trade shops . . . . .	7,839 37		
			11,330 90
Prison Equipment—			
Machinery . . . . .	\$ 330 82		
Furnishing . . . . .	1,356 48		
Utensils and vehicles . . . . .	1,242 61		
Land, buildings and walls . . . . .	14,293 36		
			17,223 27
Miscellaneous—			
Advertising and travel . . . . .	\$ 475 79		
Special . . . . .	870 58		
			1,346 37
Total . . . . .			\$163,592 81

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**EXPENDITURE—Continued****BRITISH COLUMBIA**

<b>Staff—</b>			
Salaries and retiring allowances . . . . .	\$ 61,386 45		
Uniforms and mess. . . . .	2,153 87		
Bonus . . . . .	11,629 57		
			75,149 89
<b>Maintenance of Convicts—</b>			
Rations . . . . .	\$ 8,577 98		
Clothing and hospital . . . . .	6,487 66		
			15,065 64
<b>Discharge expenses—</b>			
Freedom suits and allowances. . . . .	\$ 726 84		
			726 84
<b>Working expenses—</b>			
Heat, light and water . . . . .	\$ 5,222 74		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery . . . . .	2,723 66		
Chapels, schools and library . . . . .	258 61		
Office expenses . . . . .	1,242 15		
			9,447 16
<b>Industries—</b>			
Farm . . . . .	\$ 1,584 39		
Trade shops . . . . .	2,732 76		
			4,317 15
<b>Prison Equipment—</b>			
Furnishing . . . . .	\$ 405 63		
Utensils and vehicles. . . . .	2,645 35		
Land, buildings and walls . . . . .	6,992 36		
			10,043 34
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>			
Advertising and travel . . . . .	\$ 70 76		
Special . . . . .	1,003 87		
			1,074 63
<b>Total. . . . .</b>			<b>\$115,824 65</b>

**ALBERTA**

<b>Staff—</b>			
Salaries and retiring allowances . . . . .	\$ 2,322 40		
Bonus . . . . .	180 00		
			2,502 40
<b>Discharge expenses—</b>			
Transfer and interment . . . . .	\$ 228 90		
			228 90
<b>Working expenses—</b>			
Heat, light and water . . . . .	\$ 25 60		
Office expenses . . . . .	170 90		
			196 50
<b>Industries—</b>			
Trade shops . . . . .	\$ 53 33		
Coal mine . . . . .	28 20		
			81 53
<b>Prison Equipment—</b>			
Machinery . . . . .	\$ 880 13		
			880 13
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>			
Special . . . . .	\$ 11 50		
			11 50
<b>Total. . . . .</b>			<b>\$ 3,900 96</b>

**SASKATCHEWAN**

<b>Staff—</b>			
Salaries and retiring allowances . . . . .	\$ 65,050 39		
Uniforms and mess. . . . .	4,587 79		
Bonus . . . . .	13,732 23		
			83,370 41
<b>Maintenance of Convicts—</b>			
Rations . . . . .	\$ 16,502 81		
Clothing and hospital . . . . .	6,850 59		
			23,352 90
<b>Discharge expenses—</b>			
Freedom suits and allowances . . . . .	\$ 1,810 79		
Transfer and interment . . . . .	63 30		
			1,874 09



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**EXPENDITURE—Concluded****SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded**

<b>Working expenses—</b>		
Heat, light and water .. . . .	\$ 17,961 72	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery .. . . .	5,957 68	
Chapels, schools and library .. . . .	1,138 81	
Office expenses .. . . .	1,526 38	
		26,584 59
<b>Industries—</b>		
Farm .. . . .	\$ 10,633 50	
Trade shops .. . . .	4,852 37	
		15,485 87
<b>Prison Equipment—</b>		
Machinery .. . . .	\$ 10,060 97	
Furnishing .. . . .	776 08	
Utensils and vehicles .. . . .	2,757 93	
Land, buildings and walls .. . . .	63,992 29	
		77,587 27
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>		
Advertising and travel .. . . .	\$ 143 96	
Special .. . . .	438 68	
		582 64
<b>Total.. . . .</b>		<b>\$228,837 77</b>

**PENITENTIARIES GENERAL**

Office expenses .. . . .	\$ 943 68
<b>Total.. . . .</b>	<b>\$ 943 68</b>

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## APPENDIX D—LIST OF OFFICERS

AS ON MARCH 31, 1922

## KINGSTON

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
<i>General—</i>						
(a) Ponsford, J. C.	Warden	Church of England	Dec. 5, 1863	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 4, 1913	\$3,300
Anglin, W. G., M.D.	Surgeon	Methodist	Oct. 8, 1856	May 1, 1920	May 1, 1920	2,520
McDonald, Rev. M.	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	Aug. 4, 1853	Sept. 30, 1899	Sept. 30, 1899	1,500
Dobbs, Rev. O. G.	Chaplain	Church of England	Feb. 19, 1853	Mar. 29, 1913	Mar. 29, 1913	1,500
Minnes, T. D.	Accountant	Presbyterian	May 29, 1859	Mar. 13, 1913	Mar. 13, 1913	2,160
Caughey, R. A.	Clerical Assistant	"	Jan. 23, 1870	Nov. 1, 1903	Dec. 19, 1912	1,440
Begg, H. S.	"	Church of England	Oct. 27, 1879	Oct. 1, 1902	June 11, 1914	1,380
(b) Keech, H. L.	"	Methodist	May 6, 1890	Oct. 1, 1914	May 1, 1918	1,320
Robinson, A. N.	Storekeeper	Church of England	Aug. 12, 1873	Feb. 1, 1921	Dec. 1, 1921	1,320
VanAlstyne, C. S.	Warden's Clerk	Methodist	Jan. 7, 1891	Mar. 17, 1921	Mar. 17, 1921	1,260
Cleeton, H.	Clerical Assistant	Church of England	Sept. 23, 1888	July 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1921	1,200
Hora, H.	"	"	Nov. 25, 1879	Mar. 3, 1922	Mar. 3, 1922	1,200
Crossley, A.	School Teacher and Librarian	Methodist	Sept. 8, 1873	July 5, 1921	July 5, 1921	1,320
Kerrison, H. S.	Steward	Church of England	Oct. 26, 1883	April 30, 1920	April 30, 1920	1,560
Madden, P.	Assistant Steward	Roman Catholic	April 27, 1884	Aug. 1, 1889	Aug. 1, 1913	1,260
(c) Edgar, J. D.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 1, 1870	May 8, 1916	May 8, 1916	1,200
Raven, A. N.	Hospital Nurse	Church of England	April 18, 1893	June 15, 1920	Sept. 1, 1920	1,140
McConnell, A. D.	"	"	Jan. 29, 1886	Sept. 11, 1920	Sept. 11, 1920	1,140
Draper, M. G.	Matron	Methodist	Jan. 23, 1866	Mar. 22, 1920	Dec. 1, 1920	1,080
Dromgole, A. G.	Assistant Matron	Roman Catholic	Jan. 18, 1893	July 6, 1921	July 6, 1921	960
(d) McLeod, F. M.	"	Methodist	Feb. 19, 1878	Oct. 1, 1921	Oct. 1, 1921	960
(e) Nixon, T.	Engineer	Church of England	Feb. 7, 1873	Mar. 19, 1920	Mar. 19, 1920	1,860
McKay, W.	Assistant Engineer	Presbyterian	Nov. 6, 1870	April 4, 1919	April 4, 1919	1,380
Irwin, W.	"	Church of England	Sept. 5, 1867	May 12, 1919	May 12, 1919	1,380
Dennison, G. R.	"	Baptist	Oct. 1, 1884	Jan. 13, 1921	Jan. 13, 1921	1,260
Tollerst, W.	Fireman	Church of England	Feb. 9, 1871	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1911	1,140
Bell, G.	"	"	Mar. 3, 1872	July 1, 1916	July 1, 1916	1,080
Driscoll, D.	"	Roman Catholic	May 15, 1872	Mar. 1, 1919	Mar. 1, 1919	1,080
Botting, G.	"	Church of England	Oct. 10, 1874	Nov. 4, 1919	Nov. 4, 1919	1,080
<i>Industrial—</i>						
Burns, R. J.	Chief Trade Instructor	Church of England	July 23, 1855	June 1, 1895	July 1, 1903	1,800
Tweddell, J.	"	Methodist	Jan. 22, 1876	Mar. 23, 1903	Aug. 1, 1918	1,680
Beaupre, P. M.	Industrial Guard Quarry	Roman Catholic	July 29, 1860	Jan. 10, 1885	April 1, 1903	1,260
Lawlor, J.	" Stn. Ctr.	"	April 15, 1869	Sept. 18, 1896	April 1, 1903	1,260
Walker, H. L.	" Blkm.	Church of England	Mar. 25, 1865	April 3, 1897	April 3, 1897	1,260
Davidson, T.	" Mason	Presbyterian	Mar. 26, 1872	July 1, 1902	Mar. 16, 1908	1,260
Doyle, F.	" M. Bags	Roman Catholic	Sept. 9, 1877	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1918	1,200
Sullivan, G.	"	"	April 20, 1875	April 1, 1895	Oct. 1, 1918	1,200
(f) Corbett, A. J.	" Carpenter	Presbyterian	Feb. 8, 1873	Oct. 1, 1918	Oct. 1, 1920	1,140
(g) Macdonald, J. A.	" Tailor	"	June 17, 1871	Nov. 10, 1914	Nov. 10, 1914	1,200
Scott, J. A.	" Shoemaker	Church of England	June 27, 1871	Jan. 13, 1921	Jan. 13, 1921	1,080
Mills, J. H.	" Tinsm.	Methodist	Jan. 9, 1885	Jan. 28, 1921	Jan. 28, 1921	1,080
Morgan, W. G.	" Blkm.	Presbyterian	May 6, 1895	Oct. 1, 1921	Oct. 1, 1921	1,080
Wilson, J. A.	" Mason	"	Aug. 5, 1875	June 1, 1906	April 1, 1919	1,140
Alderdice, J. P.	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 9, 1883	May 2, 1921	May 2, 1921	1,080
<i>Police—</i>						
(h) Tucker, R. R.	Deputy Warden	Church of England	April 5, 1880	May 6, 1914	Jan. 1, 1921	1,920
Walsh, M. J.	Chief Keeper	Roman Catholic	Mar. 4, 1875	Aug. 1, 1905	Mar. 1, 1921	1,620
(i) Clayton, T.	Chief Watchman	Church of England	May 19, 1879	Nov. 20, 1913	May 1, 1918	1,440
Kennedy, M. J.	Guard	Roman Catholic	April 18, 1857	April 1, 1872	May 1, 1884	1,140
McConville, A.	"	"	July 4, 1862	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1885	1,140
Mathews, W. H.	"	Church of England	Oct. 20, 1885	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	1,140
McWaters, J.	"	Methodist	Sept. 1, 1861	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	1,140
Germain, D.	"	"	April 4, 1870	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	1,140
Berrigan, J. L.	"	Roman Catholic	July 8, 1867	Nov. 1, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904	1,140
Powell, H. J.	"	Methodist	Aug. 24, 1873	Aug. 1, 1905	Aug. 1, 1905	1,140
Lawless, J. J.	"	Roman Catholic	April 3, 1874	Nov. 1, 1906	Nov. 1, 1906	1,140

(a) Transferred from Alberta April 1, 1920.

(b) " " July 1, 1920.

(c) " " Sept. 1, 1920.

(d) Resigned March 31, 1922.

(e) Transferred from Dorchester Oct. 1, 1920

(f) Transferred from Alberta Sept. 1, 1920.

(g) " " Sept. 1, 1920.

(h) " " April 1, 1920.

(i) " " April 15, 1920.



## LIST OF OFFICERS—Continued

AS ON MARCH 31, 1922—Continued

KINGSTON—Concluded

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
<i>Police—Con.—</i>						
Donoghue, J. V.	Guard	Roman Catholic.	July 9, 1880	Oct. 1, 1907	Oct. 1, 1907	1,140
Nolan, G. P.	"	"	April 3, 1872	Nov. 1, 1907	Nov. 1, 1907	1,140
Walsh, W. L.	"	"	July 28, 1885	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1910	1,140
Bird, P.	"	"	Dec. 16, 1875	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1910	1,140
Clark, R. A.	"	Church of England	Sept. 15, 1881	April 1, 1912	April 1, 1912	1,140
Donaldson, S.	"	Presbyterian	Sept. 8, 1878	June 1, 1913	June 1, 1913	1,140
Sears, R. W.	"	Methodist	May 24, 1885	Feb. 1, 1914	Feb. 1, 1914	1,140
(j) Stead, W. G.	"	"	July 29, 1883	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1914	1,140
Barr, A.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 1, 1879	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1914	1,080
Morris, R. C.	"	Church of England	Jan. 8, 1880	Oct. 1, 1914	Oct. 1, 1914	1,080
Tobin, T.	"	Roman Catholic.	Mar. 28, 1880	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,080
Duffy, B. F.	"	"	Nov. 13, 1893	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914	1,080
Clarke, T. N.	"	Methodist	Aug. 14, 1889	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,080
Harvey, F.	"	Church of England	Aug. 21, 1886	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 1, 1917	1,080
Filson, H. K.	"	Presbyterian	Feb. 9, 1880	Aug. 1, 1914	Aug. 1, 1914	1,080
Miles, R. J.	"	Roman Catholic.	Jan. 27, 1892	Oct. 3, 1919	Oct. 3, 1919	1,080
Gilbey, J.	"	Church of England	Nov. 4, 1889	Oct. 31, 1919	Oct. 31, 1919	1,080
Pullen, A.	"	"	July 10, 1894	Oct. 25, 1919	Oct. 25, 1919	1,080
Tyson, W. E.	"	"	Sept. 13, 1891	Oct. 17, 1919	Oct. 17, 1919	1,080
Archibald, W. N.	"	"	April 8, 1895	Oct. 15, 1919	Oct. 15, 1919	1,080
Wendholt, H.	"	"	Jan. 27, 1893	Dec. 22, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	1,080
Barton, F.	"	"	Aug. 10, 1894	Dec. 22, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	1,080
Marshall, F. X.	"	Roman Catholic.	July 22, 1893	Dec. 22, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	1,080
Nicholson, K.	"	Church of England	April 6, 1898	Dec. 22, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	1,080
Cox, W. J.	"	"	Dec. 13, 1886	Dec. 28, 1919	Dec. 28, 1919	1,080
Atkins, J.	"	"	Oct. 27, 1886	Jan. 29, 1920	Jan. 29, 1920	1,020
(k) Wand, G. G.	"	Presbyterian	June 4, 1881	Feb. 21, 1920	Feb. 21, 1920	1,020
Patterson, J. K.	"	Church of England	Aug. 22, 1898	April 9, 1920	April 9, 1920	1,020
Hood, J. C.	"	"	April 5, 1893	May 1, 1920	May 1, 1920	1,020
McKay, A. D.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 5, 1882	May 1, 1920	May 1, 1920	1,020
Edwards, J. S.	"	Church of England	May 15, 1889	May 1, 1920	May 1, 1920	1,020
Brown, A. D.	"	"	Sept. 11, 1886	June 10, 1920	June 10, 1920	1,020
Halligan, J.	"	"	June 10, 1883	June 10, 1920	June 10, 1920	1,020
Walsh, T. J.	"	Roman Catholic.	Feb. 5, 1887	June 16, 1920	June 16, 1920	1,020
Forsythe, A.	"	Church of England	Sept. 15, 1893	July 27, 1920	July 27, 1920	1,020
Scammell, E.	"	"	Feb. 29, 1884	Aug. 12, 1920	Aug. 12, 1920	1,020
(l) Robinson, W. C.	"	"	Mar. 4, 1895	June 21, 1920	June 21, 1920	1,020
Turpin, R. O.	"	"	Oct. 26, 1887	Feb. 1, 1921	Feb. 1, 1921	1,020
Shurtliff, L.	"	Methodist	Feb. 17, 1901	Aug. 24, 1920	Aug. 24, 1920	1,020
Silver, M. M.	"	Church of England	Nov. 3, 1884	Oct. 2, 1920	Oct. 2, 1920	1,020
(m) Lowes, P. S.	"	"	Jan. 29, 1883	Oct. 2, 1920	Oct. 2, 1920	1,020
Snook, H. S.	"	Methodist	Mar. 17, 1893	Nov. 15, 1920	Nov. 15, 1920	1,020
Wickham, W.	"	Church of England	Dec. 31, 1898	Nov. 29, 1920	Nov. 29, 1920	1,020
Dixon, T.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 8, 1897	Dec. 22, 1920	Dec. 22, 1920	1,020
Sullivan, Leo	"	Roman Catholic.	April 23, 1887	July 14, 1920	July 14, 1920	1,020
Davidson, S. C.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 4, 1898	Dec. 22, 1920	Dec. 22, 1920	1,020
Watchorn, R. H.	"	Standard	Sept. 24, 1884	Dec. 22, 1920	Dec. 22, 1920	1,020
Stephenson, J. W.	"	Church of England	May 7, 1899	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Johnston, K. N.	"	Methodist	Oct. 29, 1897	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Weet, W. H.	"	Church of England	Mar. 17, 1897	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Bocking, G. F.	"	Presbyterian	July 11, 1886	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Taylor, W. S.	"	Church of England	Jan. 4, 1893	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Earl, O. A.	"	Methodist	Oct. 28, 1897	Jan. 28, 1921	Jan. 28, 1921	960
Jenkin, M. E.	"	Roman Catholic.	Dec. 1, 1891	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Walker, L. I.	"	Church of England	Aug. 27, 1886	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Angrove, T. H.	"	Methodist	Nov. 2, 1894	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Bearance, R. E.	"	"	July 14, 1895	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Smith, G. R.	"	"	Nov. 16, 1896	Feb. 15, 1921	Feb. 15, 1921	960
Bushey, W.	"	Church of England	Nov. 4, 1889	Feb. 11, 1921	Feb. 11, 1921	960
Woodhouse, H.	"	Baptist	Sept. 17, 1893	Mar. 21, 1921	Mar. 21, 1921	960
Spence, L. P.	"	Church of England	Mar. 12, 1881	Mar. 19, 1921	Mar. 19, 1921	960
Trotter, L. C.	"	Methodist	Mar. 15, 1896	Mar. 21, 1921	Mar. 21, 1921	960
McLeod, E. D.	"	Presbyterian	June 21, 1898	April 2, 1921	April 2, 1921	960
Hart, C. R.	"	Church of England	May 2, 1894	April 12, 1921	April 12, 1921	960
Laidlaw, R. J.	"	"	Mar. 2, 1880	April 23, 1921	April 23, 1921	960
Ferris, G. D.	"	"	May 5, 1882	April 28, 1921	April 28, 1921	960
Villard, L. D.	"	Roman Catholic.	June 19, 1889	May 11, 1921	May 11, 1921	960
Faulkner, J.	"	Church of England	April 22, 1898	June 4, 1921	June 4, 1921	960
Parker, R.	"	"	July 29, 1892	Feb. 1, 1922	Feb. 1, 1922	960

(j) Transferred from Alberta April 23, 1920.

(k) Transferred from St. Vincent de Paul, September 27, 1921.

(l) Transferred from Dorchester, June 1, 1921.

(m) Appointed guard Nov. 1, 1918, resigned May 31, 1920.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

## LIST OF OFFICERS—Continued

AS ON MARCH 31, 1922—Continued

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
<i>General—</i>						
Girouard, R. de la B.	Warden.....	Roman Catholic..	Jan. 29, 1882	May 23, 1921	May 23, 1921	\$2,700
Robert, L., M.D.	Surgeon.....	"	"	Sept. 1, 1921	Sept. 1, 1921	2,400
Caron, Rev. C. R.	Chaplain.....	"	Dec. 17, 1880	Mar. 1, 1919	Mar. 1, 1919	1,500
Godard, Rev. H.	"	Church of England	Sept. 14, 1865	June 1, 1917	June 1, 1917	1,500
Garceau, Ed.	Accountant.....	Roman Catholic..	June 9, 1879	Nov. 1, 1916	Mar. 1, 1919	2,040
Prefontaine, A.	Storekeeper.....	"	Oct. 24, 1861	June 1, 1911	June 1, 1911	1,500
Poirier, I. A.	Warden's clerk.....	"	Oct. 15, 1887	Oct. 3, 1921	Jan. 1, 1922	1,200
Sigouin, Arm.	Clerical assistant.....	"	May 24, 1890	Sept. 1, 1917	Aug. 1, 1919	1,380
Murphy, J. M. R.	Clerical assistant.....	"	Mar. 18, 1885	Nov. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1919	1,320
Jobin, E.	Steward.....	"	Oct. 28, 1875	Sept. 1, 1902	Aug. 1, 1907	1,680
Aube, W.	Assistant Steward.....	"	Oct. 18, 1874	July 1, 1901	Nov. 1, 1906	1,260
Lapierre, R. P.	Teacher and Librarian.....	Church of England	Mar. 8, 1896	June 1, 1921	June 1, 1921	1,320
Champagne, E.	Engineer.....	Roman Catholic..	Oct. 4, 1879	May 1, 1913	May 1, 1913	2,100
Châteaufort, A. P.	Asst. engineer.....	"	Nov. 24, 1878	Jan. 15, 1914	Jan. 15, 1914	1,440
Jubenville, A.	"	"	Dec. 29, 1866	Dec. 9, 1901	June 1, 1919	1,380
Sproston, E.	"	Church of England	July 19, 1896	April 13, 1921	May 9, 1921	1,280
Lambert, E.	Fireman.....	Roman Catholic..	July 15, 1894	Oct. 1, 1921	Nov. 30, 1921	960
<i>Industrial—</i>						
Donnelly, H. H.	Chief Trade Instructor.....	Presbyterian.....	Aug. 4, 1887	Oct. 10, 1921	Jan. 30, 1922	1,440
Pepin, J. E.	Industrial Guard Tailor.....	Roman Catholic..	Dec. 12, 1872	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1911	1,260
Godin, F. X.	"	"	Oct. 17, 1879	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,200
Galarneau, L.	"	Carp.....	Jan. 10, 1887	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914	1,200
Lesage, R.	"	Stn. Ctr.	June 17, 1886	Dec. 1, 1912	April 1, 1915	1,200
Filiatrault, A.	"	"	May 7, 1868	Mar. 5, 1921	Mar. 5, 1921	1,080
Clark, D.	"	Mason.....	May 18, 1885	Dec. 21, 1921	Dec. 21, 1921	1,080
Cliche, L. P.	"	Farmer.....	April 26, 1898	Nov. 21, 1921	Nov. 21, 1921	1,080
Steben, Geo.	"	Shoe maker.....	July 1, 1890	Feb. 27, 1922	Feb. 27, 1922	1,080
Pilotte, Geo.	"	Quarry.....	Nov. 1, 1880	Mar. 1, 1922	Mar. 1, 1922	1,080
<i>Police—</i>						
Fitzgibbon, J. D.	Deputy Warden.....	Roman Catholic..	May 23, 1860	June 25, 1887	June 7, 1919	2,040
Clermont, F. X.	Chief Keeper.....	"	June 17, 1863	July 19, 1889	Jan. 1, 1912	1,980
Desjardins, A.	Chief Watchman.....	"	June 7, 1863	Nov. 9, 1893	July 1, 1912	1,500
Greece, W.	Guard.....	Presbyterian.....	Mar. 16, 1863	Oct. 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1897	1,440
Charbonneau, A.	"	Roman Catholic..	July 18, 1862	July 1, 1898	July 1, 1898	1,440
Forest, G.	"	"	Mar. 14, 1857	April 24, 1899	Aug. 24, 1899	1,440
Trudeau, A.	"	"	Mar. 21, 1864	Dec. 1, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899	1,440
Filiatrault, N.	"	"	July 3, 1868	May 4, 1901	May 4, 1901	1,440
Labrecque, J. E.	"	"	Feb. 17, 1874	April 24, 1905	April 24, 1905	1,440
Dufresne, A.	"	"	Dec. 27, 1882	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	1,440
Barbeau, A.	"	"	Nov. 29, 1871	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	1,440
Proulx, M.	"	"	Mar. 9, 1879	Mar. 1, 1906	Mar. 1, 1906	1,440
Paré, A.	"	"	Oct. 26, 1881	Nov. 1, 1909	Nov. 1, 1909	1,440
Jetté, U.	"	"	June 18, 1881	Oct. 1, 1910	Oct. 1, 1910	1,440
Desrochers, J. B.	"	"	May 22, 1885	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,440
Dupuis, D.	"	"	Mar. 31, 1887	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,440
Gauthier, A.	"	"	Sept. 29, 1889	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912	1,440
Godin, H.	"	"	Aug. 3, 1884	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912	1,440
Bolduc, M.	"	"	Mar. 23, 1888	Dec. 1, 1912	Dec. 1, 1912	1,440
Poirier, D.	"	"	Aug. 25, 1886	April 1, 1913	April 1, 1913	1,440
Belanger, W.	"	"	Feb. 3, 1879	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913	1,440
Legault, A.	"	"	Aug. 17, 1886	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913	1,440
Deschambault, W. A.	"	"	Sept. 10, 1879	Aug. 1, 1915	Aug. 1, 1915	1,080
Lapointe, J. A.	"	"	May 23, 1887	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 1, 1917	1,080
Lenden, A.	"	"	Aug. 11, 1887	Dec. 1, 1917	Dec. 1, 1917	1,080
Leroux, O.	"	"	Jan. 12, 1884	Sept. 1, 1919	Sept. 1, 1919	1,080
Lefebvre, A.	"	"	Sept. 26, 1894	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,080
Cousineau, H.	"	"	Jan. 6, 1895	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,080
Nadeau, J.	"	"	July 6, 1897	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,080
Aubé, Z.	"	"	Nov. 8, 1893	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,080
Miron, A.	"	"	Oct. 15, 1896	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,080
Johnson, C. H.	"	Church of England	Oct. 20, 1888	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,080
St. Aubin, E.	"	Roman Catholic..	Mar. 21, 1892	Nov. 1, 1919	Nov. 1, 1919	1,080
Héneault, R.	"	"	Nov. 8, 1890	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,080
Byrne, J.	"	"	Dec. 25, 1880	April 13, 1920	April 13, 1920	1,020
Hamel, Noe	"	"	Aug. 6, 1887	April 27, 1920	April 27, 1920	1,020
Delorme, A.	"	"	Aug. 10, 1887	May 31, 1920	May 31, 1920	1,020
Girard, R.	"	"	Oct. 8, 1899	June 15, 1920	June 15, 1920	1,020
Berubé, J.	"	"	Jan. 26, 1894	June 15, 1920	June 15, 1920	1,020
Roy, D.	"	"	July 4, 1881	June 30, 1920	June 30, 1920	1,020
Crandall, A. H.	"	Church of England	April 16, 1891	July 8, 1920	July 8, 1920	1,020
Cheeseman, A. W.	"	"	July 9, 1885	Oct. 2, 1920	Oct. 2, 1920	1,020
Kellett, G. H.	"	"	Aug. 21, 1892	Oct. 7, 1920	Oct. 7, 1920	1,020
Everitt, A. J.	"	Baptist.....	June 26, 1886	Nov. 29, 1920	Nov. 29, 1920	1,020
Timlin, C. E.	"	Roman Catholic..	Dec. 18, 1881	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Montbriand, E.	"	"	Mar. 20, 1883	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960



## LIST OF OFFICERS—Continued

AS ON MARCH 31, 1922—Continued

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—Concluded

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
<i>Police—Con.—</i>						
Daly, J. L.	Guard	Roman Catholic..	July 18, 1883	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960
Cormier, A.	"	"	Oct. 26, 1896	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960
Michaud, A.	"	"	Dec. 14, 1894	May 11, 1921	May 11, 1921	960
Connolly, A.	"	"	Dec. 14, 1897	July 6, 1921	July 6, 1921	960
Doran, S.	"	Church of England	Nov. 30, 1884	Aug. 1, 1921	Aug. 1, 1921	960
Brusselmans, O. C.	"	Roman Catholic..	April 20, 1880	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 2, 1921	960
Groleau, E.	"	"	Sept. 16, 1894	July 12, 1921	July 12, 1921	960
Lamer, E.	"	"	Mar. 2, 1889	Sept. 27, 1921	Sept. 27, 1921	960
White, J. J.	"	Church of England	Jan. 1, 1894	Oct. 1, 1921	Oct. 1, 1921	960
Morrot, P.	"	Roman Catholic..	Oct. 25, 1879	Oct. 1, 1921	Oct. 1, 1921	960
Cardinal, J. A.	"	"	July 27, 1882	Oct. 11, 1921	Oct. 11, 1921	960
Riendeau, J. B.	"	"	May 24, 1896	Oct. 22, 1921	Oct. 22, 1921	960
Lescock, Geo.	"	Presbyterian.....	Jan. 12, 1887	June 8, 1921	June 8, 1921	960
Briere, A.	"	Roman Catholic..	April 12, 1895	Nov. 30, 1921	Nov. 30, 1921	960
Leontieff, E.	"	"	Oct. 10, 1880	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan. 1, 1922	960
Pigeon, R.	"	"	April 29, 1886	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan. 1, 1922	960
Dube, W.	"	"	Oct. 17, 1885	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan. 1, 1922	960
Payne, P. F.	"	"	Oct. 15, 1891	Mar. 27, 1922	Mar. 27, 1922	960
Hugg, J. J.	"	"	Jan. 12, 1886	Mar. 1, 1922	Mar. 1, 1922	960
Abier, E. H.	"	"	Oct. 9, 1893	Mar. 2, 1922	Mar. 2, 1922	960

## DORCHESTER

<i>General—</i>						
(a) Meighen, W.	Warden	Presbyterian.....	Oct. 24, 1878	June 1, 1914	April 1, 1920	\$2,820
Teed, J. F., M.D.	Surgeon	Anglican	Feb. 23, 1863	Feb. 1, 1914	Feb. 1, 1914	2,760
Hudson, Rev. C. K.	Chaplain	Methodist.....	Oct. 19, 1874	Feb. 1, 1922	Feb. 1, 1922	1,500
Dufour, Rev. P. P.	"	Roman Catholic..	June 29, 1864	Nov. 16, 1916	Nov. 16, 1916	1,500
Starratt, C. S.	Accountant..	Baptist.....	Nov. 10, 1858	Sept. 1, 1905	Mar. 1, 1911	2,160
Sears, Lorne	Clerical Assistant.	"	Nov. 13, 1886	June 8, 1914	Oct. 1, 1920	1,380
Goad, G. T.	Storekeeper	Methodist.....	Sept. 9, 1892	Aug. 24, 1920	May 1, 1921	1,320
Allain, W. L.	Teacher and Librarian.	Roman Catholic..	April 13, 1865	June 1, 1917	April 1, 1921	1,440
Sargent, W.	Warden's Clerk	Anglican	Aug. 15, 1897	Feb. 16, 1922	Feb. 16, 1922	1,260
(b) Morris, R. W.	Steward	Methodist.....	Oct. 30, 1893	Feb. 11, 1922	Feb. 11, 1922	1,500
Chapman, F. O.	Assistant Steward	Anglican	Aug. 25, 1879	Jan. 10, 1912	April 1, 1916	1,260
Poster, Thos.	Assistant Steward	"	Mar. 18, 1884	April 1, 1921	April 1, 1921	1,080
(c) Baylie, Chas.	Engineer	Congregational...	Jan. 19, 1869	Oct. 1, 1890	Sept. 1, 1918	1,980
LeBlanc, Edward	Assistant Engineer	Roman Catholic..	Oct. 2, 1896	Jan. 27, 1919	Jan. 27, 1919	1,380
Haviland, E. H.	"	Methodist.....	Jan. 9, 1869	Sept. 18, 1919	Sept. 18, 1919	1,380
Lane, Ernest	Fireman	"	Feb. 4, 1875	Sept. 1, 1917	Sept. 1, 1917	1,080
Papineau, G. B.	Hospital Nurse	Roman Catholic..	June 22, 1856	Jan. 1, 1886	June 1, 1898	1,260
Robinson, Edith	Matron	Anglican	April 30, 1897	Dec. 20, 1921	Dec. 20, 1921	1,020
Allain, Adeline	Assistant Matron	Roman Catholic..	Feb. 28, 1874	Feb. 3, 1921	Feb. 3, 1921	960
<i>Industrial—</i>						
Kane, J. J.	C. T. I.	Roman Catholic..	Oct. 15, 1866	Jan. 21, 1907	Aug. 1, 1910	1,800
Foran, W. J.	Industrial Guard	"	"	"	"	"
McPherson, Andrew	" maker.	"	Nov. 15, 1870	Mar. 12, 1907	Mar. 12, 1907	1,260
McPherson, N. A.	Farmer..	Presbyterian.....	Aug. 10, 1861	May 4, 1910	May 4, 1910	1,260
Bishop, W. E.	Tailor..	"	Aug. 18, 1880	May 19, 1913	May 19, 1913	1,260
Emery, E. N.	Blkam.	Methodist.....	Mar. 28, 1869	June 24, 1920	June 24, 1920	1,140
Porter, Arthur	Mason..	Roman Catholic..	Aug. 13, 1875	April 1, 1916	April 1, 1916	1,200
"	Carpen-ter	Anglican.....	Jan. 4, 1890	April 1, 1921	April 1, 1921	1,080
<i>Police—</i>						
(a) Elsdon, C. S.	Deputy Warden	Methodist.....	Sept. 4, 1869	July 23, 1895	Jan. 1, 1921	1,920
(d) Cummings, E. H.	Chief Keeper	Presbyterian.....	June 28, 1880	Feb. 1, 1907	April 1, 1921	1,620
McDougall, S.	Chief Watchman	"	Oct. 18, 1871	July 23, 1895	April 1, 1916	1,440
Drillio, Geo.	Guard	"	April 27, 1865	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	1,140
Getson, S. H.	"	"	Feb. 3, 1873	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	1,140
McDonald, J. D.	"	Roman Catholic..	Aug. 12, 1878	Jan. 1, 1903	Jan. 1, 1903	1,140
Friel, Albert	"	"	Nov. 10, 1872	Aug. 14, 1906	Aug. 14, 1906	1,140
Bowes, F. C.	"	Baptist.....	Sept. 4, 1880	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907	1,140
Cumming, A. B.	"	Presbyterian.....	Dec. 28, 1888	Nov. 1, 1908	Nov. 1, 1908	1,140
Lowerison, B. A.	"	Anglican.....	Feb. 2, 1879	April 1, 1909	April 1, 1909	1,140
Ward, N. P.	"	Baptist.....	Oct. 9, 1879	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1911	1,140
Bourque, A. P.	"	Roman Catholic..	July 14, 1877	July 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1915	1,140
Sinclair, R. S.	"	Presbyterian.....	Nov. 22, 1882	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,140
Cook, C. E.	"	Baptist.....	Sept. 23, 1887	Oct. 1, 1914	Oct. 1, 1914	1,080

(a) Transferred from Alberta to Dorchester, August 1, 1920.

(b) Dismissed March 31, 1922.

(c) Transferred from Kingston to Dorchester September 24, 1920.

(d) Transferred from Alberta to Kingston. Transferred from Kingston to Dorchester, April 1, 1921.



# LIST OF OFFICERS

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

## LIST OF OFFICERS—Continued

AS ON MARCH 31, 1922—Continued

DORCHESTER—Concluded

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
<i>Police—Con.—</i>						
Thompson, H. R.	Guard	Baptist	Dec. 10, 1893	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914	1,080
DeVarenne, W. J.	"	Roman Catholic	April 9, 1892	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,080
Mahan, C. J.	"	"	Dec. 9, 1879	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,080
Babcock, C. P.	"	Methodist	Nov. 4, 1876	Oct. 1, 1916	May 1, 1919	1,080
Croesman, P. C.	"	Baptist	May 7, 1884	April 1, 1919	April 1, 1919	1,080
LeBlanc, F. L.	"	Roman Catholic	Sept. 30, 1878	April 1, 1919	April 1, 1919	1,080
Cole, Edgar	"	"	Jan. 17, 1891	Nov. 1, 1919	Nov. 1, 1919	1,080
Whalen, R. J.	"	"	June 5, 1885	April 1, 1920	April 1, 1920	1,020
Dobson, F. L.	"	Methodist	June 17, 1897	Mar. 11, 1920	Mar. 11, 1920	1,020
Pickles, W. S.	"	"	April 22, 1886	April 1, 1920	April 1, 1920	1,020
Kaye, P. A.	"	Baptist	Oct. 5, 1896	April 15, 1920	April 15, 1920	1,020
Dobson, Frank A.	"	Methodist	Sept. 11, 1893	July 11, 1921	July 11, 1921	960
Lyne, F. A.	"	Anglican	May 8, 1887	July 29, 1921	July 29, 1921	960
Bishop, A. A.	"	Baptist	June 8, 1886	July 29, 1921	July 29, 1921	960
Belliveau, Henry	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 28, 1892	Aug. 1, 1921	Aug. 1, 1921	960
Cormier, David	"	"	Feb. 20, 1890	Aug. 20, 1921	Aug. 20, 1921	960
Oulton, T. E.	"	Anglican	May 31, 1884	Sept. 2, 1921	Sept. 2, 1921	960
Sutherland, Pierce	"	Presbyterian	Sept. 13, 1882	Dec. 16, 1921	Dec. 16, 1921	960
Belliveau, M. F.	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 29, 1895	Dec. 16, 1921	Dec. 16, 1921	960

## MANITOBA

<i>General—</i>						
Cooper, H. W.	Warden	Church of England	Sept. 17, 1884	Aug. 1, 1920	Oct. 1, 1921	\$2,700
McFadden, J. J., M.D.	Surgeon	"	Dec. 21, 1856	Oct. 1, 1917	Oct. 1, 1917	2,640
Stewart, Rev. S. W. L.	Chaplain	Methodist	July 29, 1863	Dec. 1, 1907	Dec. 1, 1907	1,500
Blair, Rev. J. J.	"	Roman Catholic	April 22, 1874	Feb. 1, 1918	Feb. 1, 1918	1,500
Macdougall, J. A.	Accountant	Church of England	June 25, 1876	Jan. 12, 1914	July 1, 1921	1,800
Brown, J. C.	Clerical Assistant	Presbyterian	Mar. 29, 1894	Oct. 10, 1921	Mar. 10, 1922	1,260
Woods, H.	Clerical Assistant	Church of England	Sept. 18, 1870	Oct. 20, 1905	Dec. 1, 1920	1,320
Wilson, J. S.	School Teacher and Librarian	Presbyterian	May 11, 1884	May 2, 1921	May 2, 1921	1,320
Freeman, E.	Steward	Church of England	May 12, 1856	Feb. 1, 1886	Mar. 1, 1903	1,680
Linklater, G.	Assistant Steward	Presbyterian	Mar. 16, 1884	July 1, 1912	Oct. 1, 1921	1,140
Shoad, W. H.	Engineer	Church of England	June 4, 1869	Sept. 21, 1918	Sept. 21, 1918	1,980
MacLean, D.	Assistant Engineer	Presbyterian	Dec. 12, 1886	Sept. 13, 1919	June 1, 1921	1,260
Browne, J. W.	Hospital Nurse	"	Mar. 31, 1889	June 9, 1915	Nov. 1, 1919	1,200
Lusignan, H.	Fireman	Roman Catholic	Dec. 16, 1878	June 23, 1921	June 23, 1921	960
<i>Industrial—</i>						
Bloomfield, S. F.	Chief Trade Instructor	Church of England	May 24, 1880	Aug. 1, 1915	Feb. 1, 1917	1,680
Miller, T.	Instructor Shoemaker	"	Dec. 17, 1867	Dec. 10, 1892	July 23, 1895	1,260
McCullough, J.	" Mason	Presbyterian	April 10, 1853	July 15, 1907	July 15, 1907	1,260
Robertson, J. F.	" Farmer	"	July 16, 1872	Oct. 16, 1912	Oct. 16, 1912	1,260
Martin, C.	" Tailor	Roman Catholic	May 23, 1876	July 5, 1913	July 5, 1913	1,260
Stanhope, R.	" Mail Bag	Church of England	May 12, 1887	Mar. 27, 1920	Oct. 1, 1921	1,020
<i>Police—</i>						
MacLeod, J.	Deputy Warden	Presbyterian	Sept. 20, 1860	Jan. 1, 1898	Sept. 1, 1916	2,160
Abbott, W. C.	Chief Keeper	"	May 14, 1873	May 1, 1903	April 1, 1914	1,860
Powell, J. A.	Chief Watchman	Church of England	Oct. 6, 1883	Dec. 1, 1921	Dec. 1, 1921	1,320
Downie, R.	Guard	Presbyterian	Aug. 5, 1866	July 7, 1902	July 7, 1902	1,140
Fisher, A.	"	Church of England	May 17, 1881	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912	1,140
Meade, W. R.	"	"	June 13, 1880	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913	1,140
Nordin, E.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 27, 1895	April 1, 1918	April 1, 1920	1,080
Kirk, T. P.	"	Roman Catholic	April 7, 1881	Sept. 1, 1918	Sept. 1, 1918	1,080
Ellison, C.	"	Presbyterian	June 22, 1892	Mar. 1, 1919	Mar. 1, 1919	1,080
Meaney, D. J.	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 11, 1885	July 1, 1919	July 1, 1919	1,080
Williams, J.	"	Church of England	July 23, 1880	Mar. 11, 1920	Mar. 11, 1920	1,020
Parkinson, R.	"	Wesleyan	Dec. 24, 1881	Mar. 19, 1920	Mar. 19, 1920	1,020
Anderson, H. G.	"	Church of England	April 22, 1894	July 2, 1920	July 2, 1920	1,020
Kynock, A. E.	"	Presbyterian	Aug. 7, 1892	Sept. 11, 1920	Sept. 11, 1920	1,020
McDonald, H.	"	"	Mar. 4, 1884	Oct. 21, 1920	Oct. 21, 1920	1,020
Erskine, J.	"	"	May 1, 1886	Nov. 8, 1920	Nov. 8, 1920	1,020
Allen, J.	"	"	Nov. 16, 1889	Feb. 11, 1921	Feb. 11, 1921	960
Campbell, A. H.	"	"	April 28, 1890	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960
Cooke, G. W.	"	"	June 11, 1892	May 17, 1921	May 17, 1921	960
Robertson, W.	"	"	Feb. 7, 1893	June 21, 1921	June 21, 1921	960
Hockley, C. G.	"	Church of England	Feb. 7, 1890	Aug. 3, 1921	Aug. 3, 1921	960
Lowe, H. G.	"	"	Jan. 6, 1902	Aug. 9, 1921	Aug. 9, 1921	960
Newman, E.	"	"	June 18, 1887	Aug. 21, 1921	Aug. 21, 1921	960
(a) Macdonald, C. M.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 23, 1889	Nov. 6, 1919	Nov. 6, 1919	1,080
(b) Johnston, E. C.	"	Church of England	April 22, 1893	Feb. 14, 1921	Feb. 14, 1921	960
(c) Watson, A.	"	Presbyterian	May 8, 1894	Feb. 7, 1921	Feb. 7, 1921	960

(a) Resigned March 31, 1922.

(b) Resigned March 31, 1922.

(c) Resigned March 31, 1922.



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## LIST OF OFFICERS—Continued

AS ON MARCH 31, 1922—Continued

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
<i>General—</i>						
Patchell, W. A.	Warden	Church of England	Aug. 12, 1862	Aug. 18, 1890	Oct. 1, 1921	\$2,700
Green, Thos. B. M. D.	Surgeon (part time)	Presbyterian	Aug. 15, 1874	Mar. 8, 1921	Mar. 8, 1921	1,500
Vert, Rev. Albert E.	Chaplain	"	Nov. 1, 1869	May 16, 1904	May 16, 1904	1,500
Michel, Rev. Andrew	"	Roman Catholic	July 26, 1867	Nov. 1, 1919	Nov. 1, 1919	1,500
Harvey, James W.	Accountant	Church of England	Feb. 23, 1856	June 29, 1895	June 29, 1895	2,100
Marshall, Jesse	Schoolmaster	"	Feb. 20, 1875	April 13, 1921	April 13, 1921	1,320
Emery, Frank B.	Clerical Assistant	"	Mar. 20, 1869	June 15, 1914	June 15, 1914	1,380
Butler, Charles E.	Warden's Clerk	"	Oct. 28, 1890	June 8, 1921	June 8, 1921	1,260
Norman, Harry F.	Hospital Nurse	"	April 30, 1874	June 1, 1906	Sept. 1, 1913	1,680
Robertson, Robert J.	Steward	Presbyterian	Jan. 28, 1865	Oct. 11, 1887	Sept. 1, 1913	1,260
Devine, Patrick	Assistant Steward	Roman Catholic	July 20, 1875	April 8, 1901	Sept. 1, 1913	1,260
Mackenzie, D. C.	Storekeeper	Methodist	Aug. 25, 1868	Mar. 4, 1904	June 1, 1921	1,320
<i>Industrial—</i>						
Imlah, John	C. T. I.	Presbyterian	July 20, 1860	May 15, 1900	Aug. 1, 1911	1,800
McLellan, James	Industrial Guard Carpenter	"	Nov. 14, 1866	Aug. 9, 1911	Aug. 9, 1911	1,260
Bresser, T.	" Farmer	Roman Catholic	Aug. 6, 1886	Feb. 14, 1921	Feb. 14, 1921	1,080
Jamieson, James	" Shoe-maker	Presbyterian	Sept. 25, 1878	Dec. 14, 1921	Dec. 14, 1921	1,080
Spencer, J. S.	" Tailor	Church of England	Feb. 18, 1891	Aug. 24, 1921	Aug. 24, 1921	1,080
<i>Police—</i>						
Trollope, George W.	Chief Keeper	Church of England	Aug. 8, 1887	May 21, 1920	Jan. 1, 1921	1,740
McKenzie, Hector	Chief Watchman	Presbyterian	Oct. 14, 1881	Jan. 12, 1920	Jan. 1, 1922	1,320
Douglass, Robert	Guard	Church of England	Sept. 13, 1891	Dec. 1, 1913	Dec. 1, 1913	1,140
Mullins, B. A.	"	"	Oct. 4, 1881	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1910	1,140
Johnson, Harry	"	"	Feb. 25, 1885	June 1, 1911	June 1, 1911	1,140
Craig, Robert	"	Presbyterian	Oct. 18, 1876	Oct. 1, 1911	Oct. 1, 1911	1,140
Pettigrew, John	"	"	Dec. 19, 1878	Nov. 1, 1912	Nov. 1, 1912	1,140
McCormack, Samuel	"	Church of England	July 14, 1890	Mar. 1, 1913	Mar. 1, 1913	1,140
North, A. T.	"	Methodist	May 14, 1885	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913	1,140
Wilson, Alexander	"	Presbyterian	May 30, 1893	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1914	1,140
Goss, John Lewis	"	Methodist	May 24, 1884	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1914	1,140
Davies, William	"	Church of England	Aug. 15, 1893	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914	1,080
Jack, Richard	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 2, 1883	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,080
Bennett, William A.	"	Church of England	April 20, 1883	Feb. 15, 1919	Feb. 15, 1919	1,080
Wright, William	"	"	Feb. 25, 1885	Aug. 15, 1919	Aug. 15, 1919	1,080
Hyde, John	"	Roman Catholic	June 24, 1886	Aug. 15, 1919	Aug. 15, 1919	1,080
Clarke, John	"	Presbyterian	June 24, 1887	Mar. 1, 1919	Mar. 1, 1919	1,080
House, Nathaniel	"	Church of England	April 17, 1899	Sept. 13, 1920	Sept. 13, 1920	1,020
Gray, Charles H.	"	Methodist	Dec. 8, 1878	April 1, 1921	April 1, 1921	960
Calbick, Kenneth	"	"	July 16, 1899	April 1, 1912	April 1, 1912	960
Pittendrigh, G. B.	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 29, 1894	April 1, 1921	April 1, 1921	960
Dixon, George	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 13, 1886	April 4, 1921	April 4, 1921	960
Macdonald, B. S.	"	"	Feb. 16, 1884	Oct. 22, 1921	Oct. 22, 1921	960
Wiggins, F. H.	"	Church of England	Mar. 22, 1889	May 20, 1921	May 20, 1921	960
Fraser, Samuel	"	Presbyterian	Sept. 18, 1892	May 30, 1921	May 30, 1921	960

## ALBERTA

Cashman, J. I.	Accountant	Roman Catholic	April 15, 1867	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	\$2,160
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## SASKATCHEWAN

<i>General—</i>						
Macleod, W. J.	Warden	Presbyterian	Aug. 7, 1868	Jan. 1, 1896	Mar. 25, 1914	\$3,300
Chisholm, J. E. M. D.	Surgeon	"	Dec. 21, 1870	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913	1,680
Strong, Rev. J. I.	Chaplain	Church of England	May 3, 1869	Oct. 2, 1921	Oct. 8, 1921	1,000
Gabillon, Rev. V.	"	Roman Catholic	June 12, 1856	Oct. 1, 1916	Oct. 1, 1916	1,000
Carrier, L. G.	Accountant	"	Sept. 4, 1882	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1916	2,040
Serjeant, F.	Warden's Clerk	Church of England	Jan. 14, 1882	April 12, 1912	April 12, 1912	1,380
McIntosh, A.	School Teacher and Librarian	Presbyterian	June 27, 1881	July 1, 1921	July 1, 1921	1,320
Chapman, P. D.	Clerical Assistant	"	Jan. 17, 1886	Aug. 1, 1912	June 1, 1920	1,320
Wall, C. F.	"	Church of England	July 28, 1881	June 11, 1921	June 11, 1921	1,200
Tabbutt, J.	Steward	"	Oct. 21, 1879	July 1, 1919	July 1, 1919	1,620
(a) Ewan, J.	Assistant Steward	Presbyterian	Feb. 28, 1890	June 1, 1912	Mar. 10, 1920	1,140
Malcolmson, D.	Engineer	"	June 9, 1886	Aug. 1, 1913	Feb. 1, 1919	1,980
Steinman, A. M.	Assistant Engineer	Methodist	Mar. 30, 1889	June 1, 1916	Aug. 1, 1919	1,380
Dussault, J. D.	Fireman	Roman Catholic	Dec. 8, 1877	Mar. 16, 1920	Mar. 16, 1920	1,020

(a) Resigned November 15, 1912, reappointed April 1, 1913.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

## LIST OF OFFICERS—Concluded

AS ON MARCH 31, 1922—Concluded

## SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
<i>Industrial—</i>						
Allan, R. M.	Chief Trade Instructor..	Presbyterian.....	April 13, 1889	Aug. 1, 1913	Nov. 1, 1913	1,800
Cowie, G.	Industrial Guard Tailor.	"	June 14, 1872	June 28, 1911	June 28, 1911	1,260
Anderson, J. A.	" Farm....	Baptist.....	Aug. 4, 1887	June 1, 1914	June 1, 1914	1,260
McCullough, W. A.	" Shoo- maker.	Presbyterian.....	Sept. 20, 1874	July 17, 1919	July 17, 1919	1,200
Darby, C. S.	" Mason...	Church of England	June 22, 1884	Sept. 11, 1919	Sept. 11, 1919	1,200
Tresidder, G. H.	" Black- smith.	Methodist.....	June 11, 1887	Sept. 1, 1919	Sept. 1, 1919	1,200
Phillips, W. J.	" Brick- maker.	Baptist.....	Oct. 28, 1864	Oct. 15, 1919	Oct. 15, 1919	1,200
Rogers, H. C.	" Farm....	Methodist.....	Dec. 24, 1894	June 1, 1920	June 1, 1920	1,140
Wootton, T. J.	" Mason...	Church of England	April 18, 1884	June 1, 1920	June 1, 1920	1,140
Jackson, T.	" Carpen- ter.....	"	Mar. 11, 1883	June 8, 1920	June 8, 1920	1,140
<i>Police—</i>						
Wyllie, R.	Deputy Warden.....	Presbyterian.....	July 24, 1882	July 1, 1912	May 18, 1914	2,160
Doolan, P.	Chief Keeper.....	Roman Catholic..	April 15, 1881	June 1, 1911	May 18, 1914	1,860
O'Sullivan, D.	Chief Watchman.....	"	May 21, 1863	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1911	1,600
Hanson, A.	Guard.....	Lutheran.....	April 7, 1881	Jan. 1, 1912	Jan. 1, 1912	1,140
Wilson, R. C. H.	"	Presbyterian.....	May 22, 1886	Mar. 1, 1917	Mar. 1, 1917	1,080
Blanc, P.	"	Roman Catholic..	Feb. 3, 1888	April 1, 1918	April 1, 1918	1,080
Green, C. H.	"	Church of England	Oct. 1, 1891	Feb. 1, 1919	Feb. 1, 1919	1,080
Temperton, J. R.	"	Presbyterian.....	Sept. 17, 1889	Aug. 1, 1919	Aug. 1, 1919	1,080
MacLeod, J.	"	"	Dec. 23, 1885	May 6, 1919	May 6, 1919	1,080
Hangerud, M. B.	"	Church of England	Aug. 15, 1894	Oct. 1, 1919	Oct. 1, 1919	1,080
White, H.	"	"	Dec. 7, 1891	Oct. 1, 1919	Oct. 1, 1919	1,080
Watkinson, J. V.	"	"	Aug. 26, 1886	Oct. 6, 1919	Oct. 6, 1919	1,080
Matthews, J.	"	Presbyterian.....	June 8, 1880	Feb. 21, 1920	Feb. 21, 1920	1,020
Roberts, H.	"	"	June 21, 1886	Feb. 21, 1920	Feb. 21, 1920	1,020
Cox, W. B.	"	Church of England	Mar. 22, 1894	May 21, 1920	May 21, 1920	1,020
Tarr, J.	"	"	May 15, 1892	June 1, 1920	June 1, 1920	1,020
Moore, S.	"	"	Nov. 19, 1891	June 28, 1920	June 28, 1920	1,020
Rowley, J. S.	"	"	April 12, 1885	Jan. 20, 1921	Jan. 20, 1921	960
Cameron, J. D.	"	Presbyterian.....	July 3, 1895	Jan. 21, 1921	Jan. 21, 1921	960
Akers, J. B.	"	Church of England	Mar. 11, 1890	April 7, 1921	April 7, 1921	960
McKeen, A.	"	Presbyterian.....	June 6, 1900	July 19, 1921	July 19, 1921	960
Gillingham, W. A.	"	Church of England	April 19, 1887	May 2, 1921	May 2, 1921	960
Uteley, J. A.	"	"	Feb. 4, 1921	May 6, 1921	May 6, 1921	960
Beal, F.	"	"	Dec. 16, 1897	May 19, 1921	May 19, 1921	960
Dollin, F. L.	"	Methodist.....	July 23, 1881	June 11, 1921	June 11, 1921	960



