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REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES  
CANADA  
1933-34

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE YEAR 1904-1905

MARCH 15, 1906



DOMINION OF CANADA

83068

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1934



OTTAWA

J. O. PATENAUDE

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1934



DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1934



PRINTED BY THE KING'S PRINTER  
1934

REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES  
FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1934

*To His Excellency, Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., 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, 1934, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 16 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

H. GUTHRIE,

*Minister of Justice.*

OTTAWA, August 24, 1934.





# REPORT

## OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

## FOR THE

## FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1934

To the Hon. HUGH GUTHRIE, K.C., LL.D., M.P., 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, 1934.

The following tables show the movement of population, and expenditures during the fiscal year:—

### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kings- ton	St. Vincent de Paul	Dor- chester	Mani- toba	British Colum- bia	Sas- katch- ewan	Collins Bay	Piers Island	Totals
In custody April 1, 1933.....	941	1,075	473	416	439	477	200	570	4,591
<i>Received</i>									
From jails.....	405	472	209	139	155	149			1,529
By transfer from other penitentiaries.....			5		20	1	151	2	179
By recapture.....									
By revocation of licence.....									
By forfeiture of ticket- of-leave.....				2					2
From provincial auth- orities.....						2	1		3
									1,713
<i>Discharged</i>									6,304
By expiry of sentence..	196	190	106	143	142	91	74	1	943
By ticket-of-leave....	103	258	124	38	46	70	76	16	731
By deportation.....	20	22	10	5	9	14			80
By pardon.....	20	23	15	6	3	4	3		74
By escape.....									
By death.....	2	2	2	4	4	3		4	21
By extradition.....									
By release on court order.....	1	3			1				5
By transfer to other penitentiaries.....	153	4	18	4	4	2	23	20	228
Returned to provincial authorities section 53									
Returned to provincial authorities.....			1				1		2
									2,084
Remaining March 31, 1934.....	851	1,045	411	357	405	445	175	531	4,220



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## NATIONALITY

(Place of Birth)

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collins Bay	Piers Island	Totals
<i>British—</i>									
Canada.....	587	772	374	237	224	248	130	231	2,803
England and Wales.....	78	44	9	23	38	24	14	.....	230
Scotland.....	21	16	3	12	19	13	4	.....	88
Ireland.....	9	14	1	4	3	6	4	.....	41
Other British countries.....	5	5	8	2	2	3	.....	.....	25
<i>Foreign—</i>									
United States.....	47	90	6	11	27	43	8	.....	232
Russia.....	18	26	2	10	15	18	3	300	392
Austria-Hungary.....	13	3	1	21	.....	36	.....	.....	74
Italy.....	21	33	1	2	5	1	4	.....	67
Roumania.....	11	4	.....	6	1	7	1	.....	30
France.....	1	5	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	12
China.....	3	1	.....	2	40	.....	.....	.....	46
Other foreign countries.....	37	32	5	24	31	44	7	.....	180
	851	1,045	411	357	405	445	175	531	4,220

## DURATION OF SENTENCE

	174	358	174	113	104	99	36	.....	1,058
Two years.....	24	12	6	8	23	38	19	531	661
Over two and under three.....	182	196	101	81	133	106	53	.....	852
Over three and under four.....	57	61	38	23	46	22	15	.....	262
Over four and under five.....	218	209	61	63	63	80	49	.....	743
Over five and under eight.....	24	21	3	9	3	6	.....	.....	66
Over eight and under ten.....	48	48	10	13	5	29	2	.....	155
Over ten and under twelve.....	19	22	3	11	5	20	1	.....	81
Over twelve and under fifteen.....	31	26	3	14	6	11	.....	.....	91
Over fifteen and under twenty.....	11	15	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	32
Over twenty and under twenty-five.....	1	22	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	26
Twenty-five and over.....	62	55	10	20	17	29	.....	.....	193
Life.....	851	1,045	411	357	405	445	175	531	4,220

## AGES

	36	160	40	65	36	23	20	29	409
Under twenty years of age.....	356	533	235	168	186	196	89	153	1,916
Twenty to thirty.....	242	229	73	71	85	110	41	90	941
Thirty to forty.....	137	96	42	36	61	58	20	88	538
Forty to fifty.....	55	19	13	10	23	26	5	63	214
Fifty to sixty.....	25	8	8	7	14	32	.....	108	202
Over sixty.....	851	1,045	411	357	405	445	175	531	4,220

## SOCIAL HABITS

	176	418	45	123	111	117	39	531	1,560
Abstainers.....	601	537	350	125	269	295	134	.....	2,311
Temperate.....	74	90	16	109	25	33	2	.....	349
Intemperate.....	851	1,045	411	357	405	445	175	531	4,220

## CIVIL STATE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collins Bay	Piers Island	Totals
Single.....	460	685	289	232	253	273	103	78	2,373
Married.....	335	338	113	109	137	140	66	409	1,647
Widowed.....	56	22	8	12	11	26	4	40	179
Divorced.....			1	4	4	6	2	4	21
	851	1,045	411	357	405	445	175	531	4,220

## RACIAL

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collins Bay	Piers Island	Totals
White.....	824	1,036	384	340	356	427	170	531	4,068
Coloured.....	11	5	25	2	2	5			50
Indian.....	13	3	2	13	5	10	5		51
Mongolian.....	3	1		2	42	3			51
	851	1,045	411	357	405	445	175	531	4,220

## CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collins Bay	Piers Island	Totals
<i>Christian—</i>									
Roman Catholic.....	282	881	201	159	96	155	68		1,842
Church of England.....	196	55	66	47	81	71	31		547
Presbyterian.....	108	20	32	77	80	61	25		403
Methodist.....				17	25	31			73
United Church.....	133	6	26	11	25	19	24		244
Baptist.....	49	3	74	8	11	14	10		169
Lutheran.....	14		1	14	21	35	5		90
Greek Catholic.....	19	1	1	2	1	25	2		51
Other Christian Creeds.....	18	43	9	10	31	20	7		138
Doukhobor.....						11		531	542
<i>Non-Christian—</i>									
Hebrew.....	31	36	1	12		1	2		83
Buddhist.....	1				33				34
Others.....					1	2	1		4
	851	1,045	411	357	405	445	175	531	4,220

## HOSPITAL

	Cases treated in Dispensary	Cases treated in Hospital	Per capita cost
Kingston.....	31,566	485	\$ cts. 4 42
St. Vincent de Paul.....	9,266	520	1 77
Dorchester.....	7,372	64	
Manitoba.....	4,532	1,783	
British Columbia.....	3,622	29	92
Saskatchewan.....	3,996	201	1 11
Collins Bay.....	1,990	137	
Piers Island.....	19,920	86	



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## EXPENDITURES, 1933-34

Penitentiary	Gross Expenditure	Revenue	Net Expenditure
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	521,186 67	34,768 41	486,418 26
St. Vincent de Paul.....	549,838 08	19,124 96	530,713 12
Dorchester.....	293,556 79	19,560 61	273,987 18
Manitoba.....	285,653 58	14,515 65	271,137 93
British Columbia, including Piers Island.....	447,829 20	7,173 47	440,655 73
Saskatchewan.....	338,522 93	4,672 88	333,850 05
Collins Bay.....	219,437 26	1,309 76	218,127 50
Totals.....	2,656,024 51	101,134 74	2,554,889 77

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET EXPENDITURE

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	433,715 90	446,157 79	486,418 26
St. Vincent de Paul.....	530,743 04	582,680 19	530,713 12
Dorchester.....	297,261 73	266,943 21	273,987 18
Manitoba.....	306,404 43	251,302 39	271,137 93
British Columbia, including Piers Island.....	253,028 79	459,630 34	440,655 73
Saskatchewan.....	439,319 86	412,464 76	333,850 05
Collins Bay.....	294,082 51	210,034 70	218,127 50
Totals.....	2,554,556 26	2,629,213 38	2,554,889 77
Average daily population.....	3,931	4,425	4,352

## PER CAPITA STATEMENT

Being Expenditure per convict, per annum, at the different Institutions, Year ended March 31, 1934

	Kings- ton	St. Vincent de Paul	Dor- chester	Mani- toba	British Colum- bia	Sas- katche- wan	Collins Bay
Average daily population.....	884	1,039	447	378	976	439	195
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Communication services.....	0 88	0 65	0 62	0 29	2 15	1 02	2 24
Equipment; Capital cost and maintenance..	26 11	20 83	37 90	23 23	22 68	52 38	85 46
Grants.....		1 80	1 69	13 36	0 15		
Lands, buildings and works capital cost and maintenance.....	54 45	50 10	72 25	125 39	55 34	100 08	264 25
Miscellaneous expenses.....	10 62	9 26	20 72	14 32	14 41	30 82	13 17
Retirement gratuities.....	6 41	16 17	16 04	16 82	2 93	4 21	
Personal services.....	283 78	251 44	297 25	325 67	213 11	364 43	500 69
Professional services.....	21 51	24 66	10 83	8 84	19 39	16 40	12 31
Supplies.....	178 74	148 04	183 63	219 52	123 19	189 49	234 15
Travelling expenses.....	7 07	6 25	10 80	8 26	5 49	12 28	13 04
Total.....	589 57	529 20	656 73	755 70	458 84*	771 11	1,125 81

\*Includes Piers Island.

## ACTUAL TOTAL COST

Supplies on hand, April 1, 1933.....	\$ 291,269 42	
Net expenditures year ended March 31, 1934.....	2,554,889 77	
		\$2,846,159 19
Deduct—Supplies on hand, March, 31, 1934.....		281,082 40
Actual cost (including capital expenditures) of keeping 4,358 convicts for one year.....		\$2,565,076 79
Less—Capital expenditures.....		461,390 18
Actual cost of keeping 4,358 convicts for one year.....		\$2,103,686 61

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gross expenditure.....	2,730,047 92	2,755,843 07	2,656,024 51
Less—Revenue.....	175,491 66	126,629 69	101,134 74
Net expenditure.....	2,554,556 26	2,629,213 38	2,554,889 77
Net expenditure per annum per convict, including capital expenditure.....	649 84	594 17	586 25
Actual cost.....	2,468,322 40	2,932,239 68	2,565,076 79
Less—Expenditures on capital account.....	483,937 39	647,162 51	461,390 18
Net cost.....	1,984,385 01	2,285,077 17	2,103,686 61
Net cost per convict per annum.....	504 80	516 40	482 72
Net cost per convict per diem.....	1 38	1 41	1 32
Average daily population.....	3,931	4,425	4,358



## DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES BY PENITENTIARIES—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1934

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia including Piers Island	Saskatch- ewan	Collin's Bay	Adminis- tration	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Communications.....	775 53	673 63	276 98	107 31	2,095 87	447 05	437 57	.....	4,813 94
Equipment (acquisition, maintenance and operation).....	23,002 27	21,633 15	16,939 36	8,781 60	22,121 42	22,998 81	16 665 19	.....	132,141 80
Grants.....	.....	1,870 00	750 00	5,050 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	7,820 00
Lands, Buildings and Works (acquisition, construction, maintenance).....	47,956 16	52,086 53	32,308 19	47,394 26	54,033 15	43 941 59	51 528 50	.....	329,248 38
Miscellaneous Current Expenses (including light, power and water).....	9,381 70	9,614 77	9,258 93	5,412 15	14,062 93	13,529 87	2,568 86	16 83	63,846 04
Retirement gratuities.....	5,666 76	16,801 02	7,171 42	6,356 64	2,857 49	1,848 02	.....	.....	40,701 35
Salaries.....	251,060 77	261,237 85	132,869 03	123,103 80	107,999 01	159,982 85	97,634 05	6,117 48	1,240,004 84
Professional and special services.....	19,089 90	25,619 61	4,841 16	3,340 41	18,914 09	7,201 17	2,399 76	392 00	81,798 10
Supplies, materials, etc. (including food, clothing, fuel; cleaning, toilet, office and educational supplies).....	158,007 44	153,813 80	84,317 94	83,005 57	120,239 37	83,184 01	45,660 07	2,317 65	780,545 85
Travelling expenses.....	6,246 14	6,487 72	4,823 78	3,101 84	5,355 87	5,389 56	2,543 26	4,825 77	38,773 94
Total.....	521,186 67	549,838 08	293,556 79	285,653 58	447,829 20	338,522 93	219,437 26	13,669 73	2,669,694 24

Total sum voted 1933-34 (as reduced)..... \$2,833,950 00  
 " expended..... 2,669,694 24

Unused portion of vote..... \$ 164,255 76

It will be observed that the cost per day per convict for the fiscal year was \$1.32. This low cost is explained by the fact that, at Piers Island penitentiary, the cost per convict per day was 84 cents.

It should be further explained that during the first ninth months of the fiscal year, foodstuffs were purchased at the lowest prices since 1914. A notable rise in the price of foodstuffs commenced with the December prices, and the rise has continued. It may therefore be anticipated that the 1934-35 costs will be much greater than during the fiscal year under report.

For comparative purposes, the following figures are quoted:—

Year	Average daily population	Cost per capita per diem	Year	Average daily population	Cost per capita per diem
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
1903-04.....	1,286	0 84	1927-28.....	2,423	1 64
1906-07.....	1,433	1 09	1928-29.....	2,643	1 52
1910-11.....	1,834	0 78	1929-30.....	2,868	1 50
1914-15.....	1,989	1 17	1930-31.....	3,434	1 58
1920-21.....	2,058	2 09	1931-32.....	3,931	1 46
1922-23.....	2,582	1 66	1932-33.....	4,425	1 41
1923-24.....	2,373	1 44			

### KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

*Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Megloughlin, M.C., Warden.*

The following paragraph is quoted from the report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries, for the fiscal year 1912-13, Sessional Paper No. 34, page 7:—

"During the past year, the penitentiaries have been subjected to more than the usual quota of criticism. It is needless to state that fair constructive criticism is welcomed as helpful, and receives careful consideration by those engaged in the task of administering penal institutions. There is a class of criticism, however, which is merely the parrot-like reiteration of the mis-statements of officials who have violated their oath of office, or the equally unreliable vapourings of ex-convicts who seek notoriety. Such criticism is unfair and injurious. There is no close season to protect officials from such attacks. They can do so only in their annual reports."

The discipline in the penitentiary during the year has been most unsatisfactory. Notwithstanding the innovations introduced by the Warden, approximately 20 per cent of the convicts remained insubordinate and mutinous.

Periodically anonymous documents were passed throughout the penitentiary, demanding that demonstrations should be made in order that the following should be provided: (1) Better food; (2) Letter privileges; (3) Safety razors and toilet articles; (4) Daily and weekly papers; (5) abolition of petty dockets (offence reports); (6) More weed (tobacco); (7) baseball.

It is submitted that if the foregoing were the only causes for complaint that could be produced by the combined plotting of two hundred convicts, that the physical conditions within the Penitentiary should be looked upon as satisfactory.

These anonymous communications advocated sabotage if the requests were not acceded to immediately.

No convict died within the Institution during the year. Two convicts, who had been transferred to mental hospitals some years ago, died, one on July 6, 1933, and one on March 27, 1934.

There were no epidemics.

The new female prison was cleared of male convicts the latter part of December. This building, construction of which was started in 1925, was occupied by the female convicts on January 24, 1934, bringing to an end an unsatisfactory condition of congestion which had existed for a number of years



in the old female prison. There is considerable work still to be completed on the two chapels in the new Prison for Women.

Fair progress was made on the remodeling of the West Shop Block.

The pure-bred Holstein herd of cattle was transferred from Collins Bay Penitentiary to Kingston Penitentiary. Number one stone barn was remodelled for the accommodation of the herd.

Two silos were erected.

The warden's residence, formerly the deputy warden's residence, was renovated and remodelled. The Administration building, formerly the warden's residence, was remodelled and occupied on November 16, 1933, relieving a very congested condition within the main portion of the penitentiary and providing easy access to the administrative offices without the necessity of opening and closing the heavy gates. The building is centrally located, being midway between the male and the female prisons. A lecture room for the staff has been provided on the second floor.

Control cages were completed on the shop block.

An exercise and work compound was constructed adjoining the East Cell Block, which was formerly called the Prison of Isolation. Seventy-six cells of this block are used for confining incorrigible and anti-social convicts, and 33 cells are utilized for convicts undergoing punishment for prison offences. This cell block is divided into six ranges of 19 cells each, and lends itself acceptably for the classification and segregation into small groups of the most dangerous element in the penitentiary.

A very satisfactory start was made on the new east boundary wall extension, which will require three or four years to complete.

A new storage building was commenced, to be used for storing mail bags. This building should be completed during 1934.

The blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, tin and paint shop, and masons' shop manufactured window frames, drain tile, standard cell beds, travelling bar lock, and 140 cell barriers for Collins Bay Penitentiary.

Owing to the exceptionally dry season, the farm crop was unsatisfactory.

The Prison for Women was most satisfactorily administered throughout the year.

Owing to the fire risk and the unsatisfactory discipline in the penitentiary, religious services were not held in the chapels during the earlier part of the year. Services were commenced in the Roman Catholic chapel on December 10, when mass was said. Since that time the chapel has functioned normally.

Reverend Father Healy, O.P., of New York city, preached a mission for the Roman Catholic convicts during the week December 17 to 24, inclusive. The mission was carried on almost continuously from eight o'clock in the morning until the close of prison in the evening. During the week the Most Reverend M. J. O'Brien, Coadjutor Archbishop of Kingston, visited the penitentiary and addressed the convicts.

Reverend Dr. W. T. Kingsley, Chaplain, reports the results to have been very satisfactory.

Rev. Dr. Kingsley reports that "a marked improvement has taken place in the ranks of the convicts in Kingston Penitentiary since the inception of soft ball more than a year ago. The physical improvement is so evident that it needs here no labouring by me. But an improvement exists which, not so apparent to the casual onlooker, is none the less very real and even more important."

Major the Rev. W. E. Kidd, D.S.O., M.C., Protestant Chaplain, reported for duty on November 2, 1933, commencing services in the chapel on December 3, 1933. For the reasons above stated, the 527 male Protestant convicts were



divided into two groups, two services being held each Sunday until March 25, when the two services were combined. The chaplain reports the attention and conduct of the convicts to have always been good.

A mission was held December 17 to 24, inclusive, conducted by the Protestant Chaplain, who reports "the large number of convicts attending, as well as the number requesting personal interviews, confirmed my opinion that among a goodly number there is an earnest desire to know and practise 'the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God.'" At the afternoon services, the following gentlemen assisted: Messrs. Harvey, Waugh, Sharpe, and Dr. Angrove.

During the Sundays in Lent, afternoon Bible instructions were held and were well attended.

The Right Reverend John Lyons, Bishop of Ontario, assisted at the service and preached on Easter Day.

Major W. Bunton, of the Salvation Army Headquarters, Toronto, attends at the penitentiary on the last Sunday afternoon of each month, holding services and having interviews with those who wish to see him.

School-teacher's report appears elsewhere.

The shops were busy throughout the year manufacturing prison clothing, repairing mail bags, etc.

The warden neglected to comply with the instructions and regulations requiring that every physically fit convict employed in a shop or at indoor work should be given systematic physical exercises during one-half of the period allotted for exercise. He contented himself with permitting the convicts to play at softball or the tossing of quoits. The softball eventually developed into competitive scheduled games between different convict gangs and was subversive of prison discipline. The warden was instructed to discontinue this type of exercise in October, 1933, and gave assurance that "softball will be replaced by free movement exercise just as soon as conditions warrant." Up to the end of the fiscal year, no systematic exercise of convicts had been carried out, the result being that a large proportion of the convicts did not carry out any physical exercise but were permitted to sit around in groups and watch other convicts taking part in games of softball and the tossing of quoits. This is the only penitentiary in which the warden and the physician have not reported very satisfactory results following the introduction of systematic and controlled free movement exercises.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

*Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Piuze, Warden.*

The high standard of discipline, for which this institution has been noted for the past seven years, has been fully maintained, notwithstanding the fact that some of the worst characters in Canadian penitentiaries are confined in this institution.

Construction work has progressed satisfactorily. The new kitchen was completed and occupied in May. The new Roman Catholic chapel was fully enclosed, completed and occupied. The old kitchen was remodelled and occupied as a shoemaking shop. The second floor, formerly used as a dormitory, was remodeled and occupied as the tailor shop. The basement under the accountant's office has been remodelled and made into a very satisfactory book bindery.

A chlorine tank has been added to the sewage disposal plant, through which the excrement passes.

A new compost pit was excavated and lined with concrete.

The attic to the warden's house was completed.



Excavation was carried out for a new fire station.

The locking system of Cell Block Number One was remodelled.

Work was continued on the reconstruction of the boundary wall and the levelling of the yard.

Very satisfactory progress has been made on the Laval buildings.

A rearrangement of the wall has been necessary, due to the discovery of a spring.

All work shops have carried on satisfactorily and efficiently, supplying the penitentiary with uniform clothing and boots.

Owing to the dry season, crops were not satisfactory.

Dr. L. F. Lavigne, Penitentiary Physician, resigned on June 30, 1933. He was succeeded by Dr. A. Levesque, who had served with distinction through the late war. He gave promise of being a very satisfactory penitentiary physician. On October 25, he was suddenly taken ill, and died on October 27, 1933. During his short term of office, he made a most favourable impression on all who came in contact with him. On December 24, 1933, Dr. Levesque was succeeded by Dr. A. Desjardins, who is also a veteran of the late war.

The health of the convicts has been good.

An epidemic of diarrhoea and enteritis broke out the latter part of August and the first part of September. This was quickly brought under control, in which very valuable assistance was rendered by the provincial laboratories.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to prevent typhoid fever. The water supply is regularly tested and reported as very good. The milk supply is well controlled through the regular analysis of the Provincial laboratory. The feces of every member of the staff, and every convict handling food, are examined at the provincial laboratory; also anti-typhoid vaccine is administered to those employed in and about the kitchen.

A rearrangement was carried out in the hospital, which brought into use two large sun-rooms.

The library was very well managed by the school-master, Mr. J. A. Fiset.

Reverend Father Alfred Pageau, Roman Catholic Chaplain, who had devoted his life and services for over ten years to the chaplaincy of the penitentiary, was re-called by his Bishop to fulfill other functions. He severed his connection with the penitentiary at the beginning of June, taking away with him the sincere regrets of officers and convicts. He was succeeded by Reverend Father J. Dalpé, who has proved to be a worthy successor to Reverend Father Pageau, and has fulfilled his duties most acceptably.

In his report, Reverend Father Dalpé comments particularly on the excellent attention and deportment of the convicts in the church, stating that this is due to the firm authority and prestige of the warden, and to the respect in which the penitentiary officers are held by the convicts.

Reverend Father Dalpé also comments on the privilege of conversation which the warden, at his discretion, is permitted to extend to convicts. His remarks are as follows:—

"We are right, I believe, to rejoice in the spirit of piety shown by a great number of convicts. Confessions and communions of each week have been numerous this year. I regret to say, however, that they were slightly inferior to the preceding years. What is the cause? After much observation and reflection, I think, sir, that the cause for this is the conversations which the convicts are allowed to keep a couple of times a day, while in their cells. Upright characters, those whose faith is strong, do not pay any attention, but those who are weak, whose faith has been killed through misconduct, and those who are afraid to be ridiculed, do suffer by these conversations, and more especially when same are held by free thinkers or by those who proclaim their impiety and irreligion. The teachings of the Priest are not the only ones to be criticized by these hot-headed convicts. Orders issued by any authority are also submitted to criticism. They have such a bad influence that it could be said that the penitentiary, instead of being an institution of moral reformation, becomes through this fact a school of hate, impiety, deformation of the conscience and depravation of the heart. Considering these heart-breaking results, sir, and if I am allowed



to make a suggestion, I would ask the authorities to withdraw this privilege of conversation in cells as-same, in my opinion, is diametrically opposed to the aim and object of our institution.'

As the new chapel was not opened during the fiscal year under report, the holding of the mission for Roman Catholic convicts was delayed until the second week in April, 1934, the chapel being opened for services on April 9, 1934.

On August 31, 1933, Reverend H. Godard, Protestant Chaplain, was superannuated after sixteen years of earnest endeavour devoted to the welfare of the Protestant convicts in the penitentiary, leaving behind him a record of service of a very high standard and with the satisfaction of knowing that he had faithfully performed a most difficult task. On September 1, 1934, Captain the Reverend Gilbert Oliver, M.C., was appointed as Protestant Chaplain to the penitentiary, on a part-time basis. He came to the service with a very considerable knowledge of penal institutions, having for many years been a student of penology and criminology, as a member of the Prisoners' Welfare Association of the city of Montreal.

An annual mission was conducted by Captain Oliver, ably assisted by Captain Arthur Casey of the Church Army, whose stirring addresses and simple stories held the interest of the members of the congregation, and was of very considerable help to them in spiritual matters.

Captain Oliver's report contains the following paragraph:—

"The general demeanour of the men, from my careful observation, has been greatly improved during the last few months. The introduction of regular physical training has been most beneficial and is appreciated by the inmates. I regard this as a most important step in the right direction, namely: the physical and moral upbuilding of the men."

Captain Oliver also offers the suggestion that selected convicts should be provided with safety razors, which they might use in their cells, offering as his opinion that this would be most beneficial and a strong influence towards establishing self-respect.

In compliance with instructions and regulations, the warden has introduced a very excellent system of physical exercises, which he reports as proving to be beneficial to the health of the convicts and the discipline of the institution.

## DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

*Lieutenant G. T. Goad, Warden.*

The following are the principal works of remodelling and construction carried out during the year;—

Control cages erected in shops and yard;

Dismantling of the west wing for remodelling and structural steel erected;

Progress on new shops and boiler-house;

Completion of concrete chimney stack;

Necessary maintenance and repairs to buildings, equipment, power plant, machinery and out-buildings.

On account of the continued wet weather, farm work was hampered and retarded. Early snow and freeze-up caused certain root crops to be frozen in the ground.

Dr. J. F. Teed, Penitentiary Physician, was superannuated after many years of devoted service, and was succeeded by Dr. E. G. Bourque, who is a veteran of the late war.

The hospital is reported upon as satisfactory and has been favourably commented upon in previous reports.

The several shops were fully employed throughout the year, providing uniforms, prison clothing, discharge clothing and services to the institution.



During the early part of the year, the chapel was closed for religious services, pending alterations deemed advisable due to the riot which occurred in the penitentiary during the previous January. Services were commenced in September and continued without intermission.

A mission was held for Roman Catholics from March 18 to 25, inclusive. The Chaplain, Reverend Father F. A. Bourgeois, was ably assisted by Reverend Father T. O'Sullivan, C.S.S.R., of Saint John, and Reverend Father E. J. Meehan. The mission is considered to have been one of the most successful ever held in this penitentiary.

Reverend Father Bourgeois makes a number of very helpful recommendations, which are presently under consideration.

The Protestant Chaplain, Reverend C. K. Hudson, conducted Bible classes throughout the year, which are organized on a somewhat unique plan, as follows:—

A group of twelve to fifteen convicts is voluntarily collected together and given religious instruction at convenient periods, for the duration of one month, after which a similar sized group is given instruction in the same manner. This is repeated throughout the year, so that every convict desiring religious instruction has the opportunity of receiving special personal attention, in addition to which these convicts are visited at request, by the Chaplain, who enlightens them upon any religious question which may have arisen through their continued study after their term at Bible class.

The annual mission was held from March 26 to 30, inclusive, the Chaplain being ably assisted by the Reverend M. M. Lappin, M.A., Ph.D., Pastor of the Main Street Baptist Church, Sackville, N.B., as missionary.

Major John Van Roon of the Salvation Army visited the institution once each month and associated himself with the Protestant Chaplain in the regular services.

The warden reports exercise was carried out in accordance with instructions and regulations in the open air, except during the severest weather in the winter, when the classes were held in the corridor of the south wing. Proper arrangements have been made for ventilation. Some difficulty was experienced at first in getting a number of the convicts to perform the exercises, many of the convicts preferring to walk around in a leisurely manner. Free movement exercises for one half of each period were carried out by the physically fit convicts. These exercises were medicine ball, relay races, three deep, and other smartening-up exercises such as used in the high schools throughout Canada.

### MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

*Mr. W. Meighen, Warden.*

The Protestant Chaplain, the Reverend S. W. L. Stewart, retired to superannuation after twenty-six years of service. He took his duties seriously and had a deep and sympathetic understanding of the trials and tribulations of those convicts who were placed under his spiritual guidance. Mr. H. Woods, Accountant, was superannuated after twenty-seven years of efficient service. Guard R. Downie was also retired after thirty-one years of faithful service.

Progress was made on the West Wing Cell Block and the West Wing extension, the Administration building and the North Wing. The necessary repairs and maintenance work were carried out throughout the year.

The shops functioned satisfactorily, providing the necessary uniforms, clothing and boots, and the necessary labour on maintenance and repair work.

Upon the retirement of the Protestant Chaplain, the Reverend T. E. Taylor was appointed on September 2, 1933. He is a man of wide experience and deep sympathies, and has performed his duties to the satisfaction of the warden.



Reverend Father J. H. Fitzgerald succeeded Reverend Father F. X. MacAulay on September 19, 1933, and reports that the conduct of the convicts at his services has been good. Even those devoid of religious sentiment have been silent and respectful on all occasions.

The physician has submitted a very interesting report, stating that a large percentage of minor ailments are abdominal disorders, such as indigestion and constipation. He expresses the opinion that the cause of these conditions is due to over or hurried eating, in the cases of indigestion; and insufficient exercise in the cases of constipation, a contributing cause being the abuse of purgatives, which convicts insist upon receiving on the slightest grounds.

It is hoped that the systematic and free movement exercises called for by regulations will, in a large measure, rectify these conditions.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PIERS ISLAND PENITENTIARIES

*Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Cooper, Warden.*

### BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

The remodelling and construction carried out embodies the work performed on the installation of control cages and hand-operated elevator in the Administration building; progress on the new Cell Block; excavation for the covered passage-way between the Central Hall and the new Cell Block, progress with the stucco on the outside of the Administration building; commencement of work on the new residence to be occupied by the deputy warden; and erection of twenty-seven panels of iron railing on top of the ornamental Wall.

The mail bag department, shoe shop, tailor shop, carpenter shop, machine shop and blacksmith shop functioned satisfactorily.

A backward spring detrimentally affected the farm crops.

The general health of the inmates was good, considering the condition of many of those at the time of reception into the institution.

Reverend H. A. Ireland, Protestant Chaplain, reports the revival of the Bible class, with an enrolment of forty convicts, whose interest has been well sustained throughout the year. He reports himself to be favourably disposed towards volunteer church attendance.

Reverend Father J. P. Kane succeeded Reverend Father T. M. Kennedy as Roman Catholic Chaplain on April 20, 1933, and has performed his duties and functions to the satisfaction of the warden.

Exercise has been carried out in compliance with regulations. Some difficulty was experienced upon the introduction of systematic exercises, certain incorrigible and anti-social convicts spreading the propaganda that this type of exercise was of a militaristic nature. The warden reports the introduction of group exercises to have had a most salutary effect upon the mental attitude of the convicts as a whole, and that already a diminution in the number and influence of ill-disposed convicts is noted. Volley ball was introduced as a free movement exercise, being considered most suitable as it does not require early training in youth, and as being particularly suitable for convicts, the majority of whom have never taken part in sports during their youth and have been unaccustomed to organized exercise.



## SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

*Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. MacLeod, D.S.O., M.C., Warden*

Deputy Warden R. R. Tucker was retired from the service on November 30, 1933, due to ill health, after many years of faithful service. He was a conscientious and strict disciplinarian, who had the respect of all those with whom he came in contact.

Construction during the year consisted principally of the putting the finishing touches to the interior of buildings and the construction of a much-needed root house.

The warden, who was an experienced constructional engineer before coming into the Penitentiary service, remarks as follows:—

"The finishing work requires a high degree of technical skill, involving as it does plumbing, heating, blacksmith work, terrazzo work, electrical installation and the fitting of doors and windows, etc. This sort of work is not suitable for ordinary labour and requires a good deal of constructional ability. What has been done here shows a high quality of workmanship, but in some trades work is progressing slowly due to lack of skilled instructors."

Work was commenced on a sewer connection from the penitentiary to the city of Prince Albert sewage disposal system. Due to the quicksand, the work was most difficult. However, owing to the open winter, the work was carried on throughout the winter. With the completion of this work, the sewage disposal plant, which has reached the limit of its capacity, will be abandoned.

The farm crop was slightly below the average, particularly the potato crop. Sufficient vegetables were produced, however, to ship several carloads to other penitentiaries, which considerably reduced the cost of convict maintenance to the public. The warden recommends further development of the farm work, particularly in the live stock branches.

The conduct and demeanour of the convicts have been satisfactory throughout the year. They have worked well and cheerfully. The abuses of privileges have been infrequent.

There were no illnesses of an infectious or contagious nature in the penitentiary during the year.

The Protestant chaplain, the Reverend J. I. Strong, reports the satisfaction that he has experienced in the performance of his labours, and with the numbers taking part in the communion services at Easter and Christmas, also expressing his gratitude for the assistance given by the Salvation Army.

Reverend Father L. Simard, O.M.I., Roman Catholic chaplain, expresses his satisfaction with work at the penitentiary and makes suggestions referring to the change of hour of service. These are being considered and satisfactory arrangements can be made when the new chapel has been completed.

## COLLINS BAY PENITENTIARY

*Mr. R. M. Allan, Warden.*

The health of the convicts has been good throughout the year, principally due to the fact that all convicts are specially examined for physical fitness before being transferred from Kingston penitentiary. The turnover was very large, being practically 75 per cent of the population of two hundred.

The warden reports that no attempt at escape was made during the year. Satisfactory progress was made on all construction work, the principal projects being the erection of Cell Blocks "I" and "H" and the boundary wall. Work is being pressed on these so that convicts may be properly housed in fireproof buildings. Approval was given to discontinue work on the Administration building until such time as more satisfactory accommodation has been



provided for the convicts. Stone cut during the winter months was used on the Administration building.

The remodelling of the farm house taken over at the time of the purchase of the reserve has been completed, and it is now occupied by the deputy warden.

The water supply is becoming more unsatisfactory as time goes on. Several schemes have been investigated, and approval has been given to connect up with Kingston Penitentiary system.

In the early spring the pure-bred Holstein herd of cattle and the swine were transferred to Kingston penitentiary, thus releasing twenty-six men for work on construction, which is of paramount importance. Further reorganization is contemplated, which will have the effect of cutting down the number of convicts employed on administration and will increase the number to be employed on construction. The Holstein herd and pigs will be transferred back to Collins Bay penitentiary as and when accommodation has been provided for a sufficient number of convicts to press forward construction and also have enough for administration on the farm.

Crops on the farm suffered on account of lack of moisture.

### PIERS ISLAND PENITENTIARY

*Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Cooper, British Columbia Penitentiary, Warden.*

This penitentiary is nearing the close of the second year of its existence.

A marked change is noticeable in the attitude of these convicts. There are indications of a slight change in their habits of life, and their resistance to rules and regulations has been partially overcome. The great change in attitude has taken place during the past six months.

There is no longer the marked aversion to wearing leather boots.

The women have commenced to co-operate and are manufacturing their own discharge dresses, as well as knitting socks and mitts for the male convicts. They are also performing certain work of a general nature, which they at first collectively refused to perform.

Following the example of the female convicts, certain of the male convicts have voluntarily performed certain work, such as blacksmithing, shoemaking and book-binding.

On the whole, the health of these convicts has not been good.

### EDUCATION IN PENITENTIARIES

Compulsory education for the teachable illiterate convicts was brought into effect in August, 1933.

All schools have functioned, with the exception of St. Vincent de Paul, which has been closed due to the fire of November, 1932. With the completion of the new chapel in April, 1934, the old chapel building will be utilized as a Library and school-room, and will fill this purpose very satisfactorily.

The change of system has only to a small extent retarded the progress of the older and more showy students, who are still receiving tuitional guidance during the noon hour and in the evenings. These convicts would make an equal showing under any circumstances. It is believed that the education of the teachable illiterate, while not so spectacular, will eventually be of more value to the state.

The teachers have varied experiences. In one penitentiary, the Teacher is most optimistic, and states that the system adopted has been an unqualified success and far superior to any other at any time previously existing in that penitentiary. Other teachers are not so sanguine.



It is clear that special textbooks will be required to meet the requirements of adult illiterates. Moreover, special training may be required on the part of some of the teachers. The difficulties are being met and adjusted as they arise.

Convicts trying the departmental examinations have continued to make a very excellent showing, which is not surprising when it is realized that the average convict student is ten years older than the average public school student trying the same examination.

### CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION OF CONVICTS

It may not be out of place, sir, to refer to the subject of classification and segregation of convicts, as the same has attracted considerable interest to it.

As indicated in the annual report for 1932-33, the classification of convicted persons in Canada commences with the conviction by the court in which the convict is tried.

The Criminal Code, section 1056, indicates that "every one sentenced to imprisonment for a term of less than two years shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the common jail of the district in which the sentence is pronounced."

The Penitentiary Act, section 41, states that "every one who is sentenced to imprisonment for life, or for a term of years, not less than two, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the province in which the conviction takes place."

The British North America Act, 1867, section 91, declares that "Class of Subject," Twenty-eight, being the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries, shall be within the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

To indicate the manner in which the courts classify convicted persons, it may be permitted to quote from the Fifty-Seventh Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and other Offences, for the year ended September 30, 1932.

During that year, the return of criminal proceedings contained 335,530 trials, which were divided into 37,621 indictable and 297,909 non-indictable cases. Of the indictable offences, 31,383 were convicted, and of this number 2,347 persons were given penitentiary sentences of more than two years and under five years, 536 from five years to ten years, and 9 persons were sentenced to life imprisonment, indicating that slightly over 9 per cent of the persons convicted of indictable offences were sent to penitentiaries.

It is submitted that this classification by the courts sends to a penitentiary only a person whose previous criminal record or the turpitude of whose crime, indicates that he should be confined in a place of maximum security for the protection of society over a prolonged period, and also in a place within which an endeavour may be made to work out his reformation.

After reception in the penitentiary, it is necessary for the penitentiary authorities to make a reclassification of the convict, and decide in what portion of the institution he will be confined, and also the nature of treatment which that convict should receive, in an effort to bring about his reformation.

It is obvious that in thickly populated countries, such as England, Belgium, Holland and Denmark, there is no particular difficulty about classifying convicts so that they may be segregated into institutions according to their classification. However, in Canada segregation by institutions is presently only practicable in eastern Ontario and western Quebec, where segregation by institutions is already in effect to a certain degree. The full effect will not come into existence in less than three years. However, under any system of classification and segregation, the problem eventually works down to classification within institutions.



There is no difficulty in making the following classifications:—

- (a) Convicts with no previous conviction, under twenty-one years of age.
- (b) Convicts with no previous conviction, under thirty-three years of age.
- (c) Convicts with no previous conviction, over thirty-three years of age.
- (d) Convicts with previous penitentiary sentences.
- (e) Convicts with previous jail sentences of more than one year.
- (f) Convicts with previous reformatory sentences.
- (g) Convicts with previous jail sentences of less than one year.

However; experience has taught that any segregation by such classifications is unsatisfactory.

The classification which indicates the best results is as follows:—

- (D) The persistent offenders having had previous penitentiary sentences, and who are anti-social in their outlook and are not corrigible.
- (C) The large intermediate class having had previous experience in reformations, jails or penitentiaries.
- (B) Convicts having no previous conviction, over twenty-one years of age.
- (A) Convicts having no previous conviction, under twenty-one years of age.

Experience has taught that, in Kingston Penitentiary, there are approximately 8 per cent of "D" class convicts, and in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary between 5 and 6 per cent of "D" class. In the other penitentiaries there are not more than 3 per cent of "D" class convicts. However, throughout the whole of the penitentiary population, approximately 15 per cent can be classed as anti-social and incorrigible, which is a very low figure when one takes into consideration that penitentiaries have in confinement only persons convicted of the major indictable offences.

The classification of convicts within the institutions has been carried on in Canada since 1868. In 1930, due to the large populations in Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries, Collins Bay Penitentiary and the Laval buildings in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary were commenced.

These institutions do, and will eventually, confine all of class "A" convicts, and the younger convicts of class "B." In addition, those convicts of class "C" who have served a sufficient portion of their sentences to give assurance to the authorities that they are worthy of being placed in classes "B" or "C" will be confined in these institutions.

In each institution, there are no complaints from convicts finding themselves put in "A" or "B" classes. Those in "C" class are dissatisfied with their status. Those in "D" class, who are segregated by themselves, are extremely dissatisfied and claim unjust discrimination.

The following report is submitted in reference to the operation of the Classification Boards instituted by Penitentiary Regulations, 1933:—

#### KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

The warden called the board together only on one occasion after its constitution. This was obviously unsatisfactory, as the members of the board were keen and anxious to function if given the opportunity of doing so.

The Male Prison of Kingston Penitentiary is divided into the main building, with four cell wings containing 616 cells, and the East Cell Block containing 114 cells. It has also a dormitory in which 50 convicts have been accommodated since October, 1932. This will be eliminated with the remodelling of the old Prison for Women, which contains 43 cells.

The East Cell Block was commenced in 1892 and was completed in 1895. It was officially named the "Prison of Isolation," and was erected for the purpose of housing anti-social and incorrigible convicts confined in Kingston Peniten-



tiary, and transferred thereto from the other penitentiaries in Canada. The cells are the largest in Canada, and are well lighted and ventilated.

On the completion of the East Cell Block, the convicts confined in this building were placed in what was called "separate confinement," each convict being kept in his cell, in which he performed his work, which may have been lock-making, mat-making, mail bag repairing, or similar work. This prison had a set of regulations, and a silence system which was rigidly enforced. This building was used exclusively for this purpose from about 1896 to 1908, at which time only fifteen convicts were kept in "separate confinement."

With a change of wardens in 1911, the building was again used as a Prison of Isolation for the separate confinement of convicts.

Owing to a lack of cell accommodation in 1921, "four ranges of the double-size cells in the Prison of Isolation building were divided by wooden partitions." This condition continued until November, 1932, when the partitions were removed from these cells.

"Separate confinement" has not been in actual effect in Canadian penitentiaries since prior to 1921, all confinement being "cellular" (which means that each convict has a cell to himself at night, but that he works in association during the day), except for convicts quartered in dormitories, as at Collins Bay and Piers Island penitentiaries.

The name of the Prison of Isolation has been changed to that of the East Cell Block. This building lends itself very acceptably to a system of classification and segregation within an institution, as it has six ranges of nineteen cells each, each range being separated by a floor. Between sixty and seventy anti-social and more or less incorrigible convicts have been segregated into four floors of the East Cell Block, two floors being retained for convicts who are temporarily segregated for offences against prison rules.

The convicts segregated to this block by the Classification Board work in association in a segregation park. These convicts are on full privileges and, as mentioned above, have the best cell accommodation in the penitentiary. A separate library has been instituted for their use.

Six convicts have been segregated by themselves. Two of these convicts are reputed to have university degrees. Four others are of the intellectual type. These convicts work in association, but are segregated from all other convicts in the penitentiary. The two more highly educated complain very bitterly against this segregation, maintaining that they are not being given sufficient opportunity for self-expression. It appears that when six argumentative convicts are put into association they very soon become satiated with each other's views and desire to be placed in association with other convicts whom they believe they can dominate or bring around to their way of thinking.

The Main Cell Block is unsatisfactory for either the classification or the segregation of convicts.

It will be possible to put all of the "A" class convicts into one wing, all of "B" class into a second wing, and to accommodate "C" class in the remaining two wings. However, the practical value of this classification or segregation is entirely lost due to the methods of communication known to be practised by convicts. Methods of remodelling this building are presently under consideration. It may be possible to put in intermediate floors, which may assist in the segregation of the different classifications.

From reports of other institutions, it would appear that while this type of classification and segregation is far from satisfactory, it is better than no classification or segregation whatsoever, and does give the well-intentioned convict assistance in avoiding some contamination from the evilly-disposed convict.



## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary has one Main Cell Block similar to that in Kingston Penitentiary, as described above, with the difference that it has five wings instead of four. It has also Number One Cell Block and Number Two Cell Block, each Cell Block containing two hundred cells.

Number One Cell Block, on the one side, contains Class "D" convicts; on the other side, Classes "A" and "B" convicts who, along with the two hundred confined in Number Two Cell Block, make up the gangs of convicts performing the construction work on the Laval buildings.

The Main Cell Block confines some "B" class convicts and the "C" class convicts.

Dorchester, Manitoba, British Columbia and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries are of similar construction to the Main Cell Block in Kingston Penitentiary, and are less satisfactory for the segregation of "D" class convicts. However, as the greater percentage of the convicts in the Maritime and Western penitentiaries come from the rural areas, the percentage of "D" class convicts is much smaller.

Collins Bay Penitentiary has a population of two hundred convicts, who are selected from the population of Kingston Penitentiary on account of their trustworthiness and physical fitness.

The Classification Boards in St. Vincent de Paul, Dorchester, Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Collins Bay Penitentiaries have functioned very satisfactorily.

No attempt has been made to classify the convicts in Piers Island Penitentiary.

During the year ended March 31, 1934, the average daily population of all penitentiaries was 4,220. Of this number, 840, or slightly less than 20 per cent, had served one previous term in a Canadian penitentiary; 236, two terms; 89, three terms; 28, four terms; 5, six terms; and 1, nine terms. Slightly less than 28 per cent of the convicts had served previous terms in Canadian penitentiaries; slightly less than 45 per cent had served terms in reformatories or jails; the remainder having no previous recorded conviction.

## CONVERSATIONAL PRIVILEGES

By the regulations, as amended on January 1, 1933, wardens of penitentiaries are permitted to allow convicts to converse in a conversational tone before proceeding to work in the morning, during the lunch hour, and up to seven o'clock in the evening, while confined in their cells.

Up to the present time, this experiment has not indicated that any greater dangers to the security of the institutions have developed than existed before the abolition of the silence rule. Wardens do point out, however, that the average conversation is of no reformatory value to those taking part. Obviously, convicts who are in association beyond a short period of time become "talked out" and resort to romancing. Given an opportunity, they boast of adventurous exploits and amorous conquests, which are, to say the least, degrading. There is also the institutional difficulty of segregating these convicts in such a manner that offences are not created by tempting the convicts to call loudly from range to range, in order to converse with acquaintances.

As stated elsewhere the conduct of the convicts during the year has been fairly good, and can be looked upon as satisfactory, in view of the unrest created by the publicity given to penitentiary affairs.

Of the total of 6,125 convicts who were in the penitentiaries during all or some part of the fiscal year, 3,088 had no reports made against them for offences against penitentiary rules.



The policy presently followed in the penitentiaries gives every convict an opportunity of living a well-ordered life, with the fewest possible restrictions compatible with a reasonable and adequate discipline, which, if accepted according to the spirit of the regulations, is constructive. If a convict uses his powers of reason, he should leave the institution better than when he entered, but certainly no worse.

On the other hand, there will be no relaxation of the standards of good order and discipline, simply to produce well-behaved convicts, rather than to develop the moral and ethical standards required by citizens who are of value to the State.

Penitentiaries treat the convicts as individuals who will eventually be returned to society. The training in the penitentiary will be such that the convict should, without difficulty, upon his release adjust himself to the conventions accepted by the citizens of Canada.

Further relaxation in prison rules would only have the effect of making the convicts more comfortable within the penitentiaries, and more easily adjustable to the institutional routine, rather than the statutes and conventions of the free-man public.

### TRAINING OF OFFICERS

The revision of Penitentiary Regulations, which received your approval, has proven to be of inestimable value in the training of penitentiary staffs, and will be the basis of examinations for promotion in the future.

Heretofore, lectures given to penitentiary officers were few in number, and usually dealt with some particular experience arising in the course of duty. They were not committed to writing, with the result that the penitentiary service lost a wealth of knowledge and information.

A start has been made on the compilation of a series of lectures, which will be the basis of an intensive course of training in each penitentiary. Each subject is split up into twenty-minute lectures, which will be delivered to the officers at the close of prison during the winter months, when, as reported elsewhere, owing to the short periods of daylight, the prisons close between four and four-thirty in the afternoon.

At the end of the fiscal year, the three-tour of duty system had been inaugurated in three penitentiaries. It is anticipated that readjustments of staffs in the other penitentiaries will be completed by September 1, 1934. The benefits accruing from the introduction of this system do not require stressing.

### AID TO DISCHARGED CONVICTS

All past and present wardens of penitentiaries have been deeply concerned in the welfare of convicts after release from the penitentiary, and all have felt under a moral obligation to assist worthy convicts by endeavouring to obtain employment for them. During periods of "good times," a great many convicts were assisted by the wardens. However, during "hard times," wardens were in no better position than any person else to place convicts, and felt the situation very keenly, invariably turning to the Salvation Army and the known Prisoners' Aid Societies for assistance.

Throughout the whole existence of the penitentiaries, the Salvation Army has kept up its unobtrusive efforts to assist discharged convicts. Thousands have been the recipients of their ministrations, and to-day, as in the past, no convict need be without food or shelter upon arriving at his destination after leaving the penitentiary, for through its Dominion-wide organization, the Salvation Army offers its means of assistance to these men.



The Salvation Army maintains hostels for men at the following points in the Dominion: Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria, and in addition, has units of its organization in almost every centre in Canada.

If a convict expresses a desire upon leaving the penitentiary, he may be provided with a letter addressed to the Salvation Army, which, on presentation to any Salvation Army officer, will obtain for him assistance that would tide him over a reasonable period and allow him to look around and find a situation.

The good work of this organization cannot be over-stated.

The Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association of Montreal and the John Howard Society, of Vancouver, have also carried on their most laudable work in assisting discharged convicts. The recently organized Prisoners' Welfare Association of Halifax is beginning to function and will soon be rendering assistance to convicts discharged from Dorchester penitentiary.

This branch and the wardens of all penitentiaries are deeply grateful to these organizations for the splendid work which they are performing.

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I have to report the superannuation of Auditor-Inspector H. C. Fatt on March 31, 1934, after thirty-five years of loyal, devoted and efficient service.

The many changes in policies and regulations have been accepted by the majority of wardens, and members of their staffs, in a manner which is most commendable, and it is here desired to thank them for the zeal and efficiency with which they have performed their duties.

I also beg to express my deep appreciation of the co-operation and service rendered to this branch by Major G. A. Dillon, the Purchasing Agent of the department.

It is also desired to record the appreciation of this branch to:—

The Prison Commission, Home Office, Whitehall.

The Department of National Defence.

Post Office Department.

Department of Agriculture.

Department of the Interior.

Department of Pensions and National Health.

Department of Health, Province of Ontario.

The Salvation Army.

The Prisoners' Welfare Association of Montreal.

The Prisoners' Welfare Association of Halifax.

The John Howard Society, Vancouver.

The Big Brother Movement, Toronto.

The American Prison Association.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. ORMOND,  
*Superintendent.*

12/13.



