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REPORT

ON THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

CANADA

1938-40

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1940



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1940

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1940



PRINTED BY THE KING'S PRINTER
OTTAWA
1940

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1940

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.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, 1940, 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,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,

Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, September 27, 1940.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord of Aldborough, K.G., P.C., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of
the Dominion of Canada

My dear Sir:

I have the honor to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the
Department of Fisheries for the year ended March 31, 1910, made
by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Fisheries Act.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

HENRY LAPOINTE

Minister of Justice

Ottawa, September 27, 1910.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1940

To the Right Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE, P.C., B.A., LL.B., K.C., M.P., LL.D.,
Minister of Justice.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith statistics, excerpts from Wardens' reports, and general observations pertaining to the administration of penitentiaries, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
On register April 1, 1939.....	686	1,076	486	428	330	553	244	3,803
<i>Received</i>								
From jails.....	532	416	235*	127	140	168		1,618
By transfer.....	21	7			1		182	211
By cancellation of ticket-of-leave.....	6				1			7
Total.....	559	423	235	127	142	168	182	1,836
<i>Discharged</i>								
By expiry of sentence.....	222	307	158	106	106	115	107	1,121
By unconditional release.....		29	25	6	12	1		73
By ticket of leave.....	35	136	58	18	36	49	39	371
By deportation.....	7	5	4	1	1	1		19
By pardon.....	20					16	12	48
By escape.....		2						2
By death.....	2	6	1	1	1	2		13
By transfer.....	189	3	1	3	1	1	14	212
By transfer to provincial authority.....						3		3
By Court Order.....	5							5
Total.....	480	488	247	135	157	188	172	1,867
On register March 31, 1940.....	765	1,011	474	420	315	533	254	3,772
<i>Number on register includes—</i>								
Insane:								
Section 53.....	6	5	2	1	1	1		16
Section 56.....	13	20	4	6	4	11		58
Temp. ticket-of-leave.....		4	1					5
Witness under Court Order.....						1		1

* Does not include one female convict transferred direct from provincial jail to Kingston Penitentiary without being received at Dorchester.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

(PLACE OF BIRTH)

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
<i>British—</i>								
Canada.....	577	918	445	320	191	366	211	3,028
England and Wales.....	40	16	10	15	29	31	11	152
Scotland.....	29	8	4	7	11	19	9	87
Ireland.....	10	5	1	6	5	4	5	36
Other British Countries.....	8	5	1	2	9	2	.....	27
<i>Foreign—</i>								
United States.....	32	17	4	13	20	27	5	118
Russia.....	16	4	.....	5	5	11	.....	41
Austria.....	5	7	.....	11	1	22	1	47
Italy.....	11	8	3	1	4	3	3	33
Roumania.....	4	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	11
Poland.....	15	2	1	22	4	17	4	65
France.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	7
China.....	2	.....	.....	1	19	1	.....	23
Germany.....	1	1	.....	1	3	4	.....	10
Hungary.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5
Holland.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Finland.....	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	7
Other Foreign Countries.....	10	13	2	9	12	22	5	73
Totals.....	765	1,011	474	420	315	533	254	3,772

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Single.....	440	803	330	268	176	347	175	2,539
Married.....	271	173	109	128	81	150	68	980
Widowed.....	43	32	20	16	11	20	3	145
Separated.....	.....	.....	14	4	34	16	7	75
Divorced.....	11	3	1	4	13	.....	1	33
Totals.....	765	1,011	474	420	315	533	254	3,772

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Remanet of ticket-of-leave under two years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Two years.....	218	379	216	109	85	90	83	1,180
Over two and under three.....	38	19	21	14	30	61	21	204
Three and under four.....	193	198	105	86	72	117	73	844
Four and under five.....	64	53	42	33	31	36	23	282
Five and under eight.....	112	171	44	101	56	133	54	671
Eight and under ten.....	24	11	3	11	4	12	.....	65
Ten and under twelve.....	29	32	20	26	15	22	.....	144
Twelve and under fifteen.....	23	28	3	10	5	16	.....	85
Fifteen and under twenty.....	10	26	4	10	3	11	.....	64
Twenty and under twenty-five	10	29	2	4	.....	6	.....	51
Twenty-five and over.....	1	19	2	.....	.....	2	.....	24
Life.....	43	46	12	16	13	27	.....	157
Totals.....	765	1,011	474	420	315	533	254	3,772

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Under twenty-one years.....	95	112	113	54	12	46	31	463
Twenty-one to twenty-five....	140	213	132	107	25	124	86	827
Twenty-five to thirty.....	123	201	92	78	75	116	62	747
Thirty to forty.....	228	303	89	117	109	143	51	1,040
Forty to fifty.....	107	119	27	43	52	62	20	430
Fifty to sixty.....	52	45	15	15	31	26	4	188
Over sixty.....	20	18	6	5	11	16	.....	76
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	765	1,011	474	420	315	533	254	3,772

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
<i>Christian—</i>								
Roman Catholic.....	272	847	290	146	81	162	99	1,897
Church of England.....	171	61	60	45	55	98	58	548
Presbyterian.....	70	20	38	77	54	69	20	348
Methodist.....	7	3	.....	14	14	10	1	35
United Church.....	146	11	25	56	19	62	51	370
Baptist.....	42	8	51	7	11	24	19	162
Lutheran.....	13	3	2	18	14	25	1	76
Salvation Army.....	7	1	.....	5	3	6	.....	22
Greek Catholic.....	5	.....	.....	6	3	25	2	41
Greek Orthodox.....	5	23	.....	7	2	17	.....	54
Doukhobor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	5
Other Christian Creeds.....	7	17	6	3	10	16	3	62
<i>Non-Christian—</i>								
Hebrew.....	18	17	2	7	5	3	.....	52
Buddhist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Atheist (no religion).....	1	.....	.....	43	5	10	.....	59
Others.....	1	.....	.....	.....	33	3	.....	37
Totals.....	765	1,011	474	420	315	533	254	3,772

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

Number of previously reported convictions	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
None.....	150	195	142	87	68	130	61	833
1.....	110	152	88	82	40	82	65	619
2.....	97	135	77	68	35	66	58	536
3.....	112	127	45	36	29	70	38	457
4.....	95	98	33	41	24	49	19	359
5.....	58	71	25	31	18	38	3	244
6.....	43	54	12	18	23	37	3	190
7.....	34	51	17	16	16	20	5	159
8.....	24	39	10	8	17	16	1	115
9.....	6	16	3	12	9	5	1	52
10.....	8	19	5	4	6	5	.....	47
11.....	7	13	1	5	3	2	.....	31

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS—*Concluded*

Number of previously reported convictions	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
12.....	5	8	5	3	10	3		34
13.....	4	9	4	2	3			23
14.....	3	1	2	2	3	1		12
15.....	1	1	1		1	1		5
16.....	3	5			1			9
17.....	4	2		3	2	2		13
18.....		2			1	2		5
19.....		2				1		3
20.....				1	1			2
21.....		1			1	2		4
22.....		2		1				3
23.....					1			1
24.....								
25.....		1						1
26.....		1						1
27.....			1					1
28.....	1	1						2
29.....			2					2
30.....		1						1
31.....		1			2			2
32.....								
33.....								
34.....					1	1		2
35.....								
36.....								
37.....								
38.....								
39.....								
40.....								
41.....								
42.....								
43.....								
44.....		1						1
45.....		1						1
46.....								
47.....		1						1
48.....								
49.....								
50.....								
51.....			1					1
52.....		1						1
Total.....	765	1,011	474	420	315	533	254	3,772
Percentage of recidivists.....	80	81	70	79	78	75	76	78

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Blacksmith shop.....	10	19	20	13	9	16	7	94
Bookbinding.....		7	1	2	2	15		27
Broom.....	4							4
Carpenter shop.....	23	40	13	11	7	22	9	125
Change room and laundry.....								175
Washing.....	5	3	5	3	2	8	2	(28)
Repairs.....	7	5	4	1	3	4	5	(29)
Sorting.....	12	28	4	3	3	3	1	(54)
Barbering, baths.....	8	11	10	16	9	7	3	(64)
Char service.....								429
Cell block.....	59	103	30	44	81	49	20	(336)
Adm. bldg. and offices.....		6	2	4	5	2	2	(21)
All others.....	21	2	5	12	9	21	2	(72)

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

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TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Clerks.....								137
Shops.....	16	19	8	14	10	4	4	(75)
All other departments.....	14	18	2	3	1	20	4	(62)
Construction—Buildings and works.....								386
Form work.....			6	7			6	(19)
Building carpenter.....		17	9	6	7	8		(47)
Brick and stonelaying.....		10		12			10	(34)
Plastering.....		1	8	2	8	2	6	(27)
Teamsters.....		2					1	(3)
Terrazzo floor laying.....					2			(2)
Truck drivers.....		7	5					(12)
Machine operators.....		4	5	2				(11)
Helpers and labourers.....	72		27	21	50	21	40	(231)
Engineer's Department.....	2							169
Electricians.....	3	12	4	5	2	3	3	(32)
Plumbers.....	7	1	4	3	3	2	3	(23)
Steamfitters.....		8	4	5	2	6	3	(28)
Stokers.....	4	5	5	1	1	3		(19)
Fuel supply.....	13	8	19	6	2	8	2	(58)
Filtration plant.....		4						(4)
Wood-cutting.....				1				(1)
Other.....					2			(2)
Farming.....								305
General (including stables and piggery).....	42	50	39	28	19	51	22	(251)
Teamsters.....					10	10		(20)
Ornamental grounds.....	4	8	10			9	3	(34)
Garage.....								24
(truck labourers).....				8		16		(24)
Hospital.....								25
Orderlies.....	8	6	2	2	2	1	1	(22)
Dental clinic.....	2	1						(3)
Library.....	12	30	8	9	5	16	3	88
Machine shop.....	8	31	5	4	6	13	3	70
Mail bag shop.....	61	33	7	13	3			117
Masonry.....	12		7	6			5	30
Messengers.....	12	14	2		2	4		34
Motor mechanics.....	13	4	3	1		7		42
Painting.....	17	11	7	7	5	16	9	65
Photographing.....		1			4		3	1
Physical training.....						1		1
Printing.....	17	3						20
Prison for women.....	28							28
Quarrying.....	19	34	18				20	91
School.....		16		2				18
Shoe shop.....	25	43	22	10	9	30	3	142
Steward's department.....	22							222
Cooks.....	7	7	4	5	6	9	4	(42)
Bakers.....	11	8	4	4	4	6	2	(39)
Cleaners.....	11	26	18	2	7	23	7	(94)
Others.....				16	9			(25)
Stonecutting.....	22	214	19	10			19	284
Stores.....	2	3		2			1	8
Tailoring.....	72	41	30	27	32	43	2	247
Tinsmithing.....	10	13	13	4	5	9	9	63
Utility.....								155
Yard and road maintenance.....				37	3	2		(42)
Incinerator.....					1			(2)
Excavation.....		40	49			1		(89)
Other.....				7		15		(22)
Total employed.....	717	977	467	401	302	508	249	3,621
Total on register not employed, March 31, 1940.....	48	34	7	19	13	25	5	151
Totals.....	765	1,011	474	420	315	533	254	3,772

TABLE IX.—DISBURSEMENTS AND REVENUE, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1940

	Disbursements		Revenue	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	530,715	62	32,644	86
St. Vincent de Paul.....	708,588	54	33,695	97
Dorchester.....	348,748	39	19,923	07
Manitoba.....	344,654	16	24,527	76
British Columbia.....	265,157	16	8,515	41
Saskatchewan.....	397,197	28	15,028	91
Collin's Bay.....	268,251	05	3,017	96
Disbursements, Penitentiaries.....	2,863,312	20	137,353	94
Training of officers.....	4,979	76		
Total disbursements.....	2,868,291	96	137,353	94

	\$	cts.
Total sum voted, 1939-40.....	2,911,860	00
Total disbursements as above.....	2,868,291	96
Unused portion of vote.....	43,568	04

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1937-38		1938-39		1939-40	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	501,609	65	542,897	39	530,715	62
St. Vincent de Paul.....	581,385	16	568,897	00	708,588	54
Dorchester.....	299,159	93	331,679	63	348,748	39
Manitoba.....	270,807	54	284,166	64	344,654	16
British Columbia.....	266,903	02	267,603	01	265,157	16
Saskatchewan.....	313,416	44	326,336	75	397,197	28
Collin's Bay.....	244,269	89	272,183	24	268,251	05
Total.....	2,477,551	63	2,593,763	66	2,863,312	20
Average daily population.....	3,371		3,618		3,736	
Net cash outlay per convict per diem.....	\$2 01		\$1 96		\$2 10	

TABLE XI.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING VALUE OF GOODS USED AND CASH DISBURSEMENTS) YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1940

	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	493,430	95
St. Vincent de Paul.....	652,947	56
Dorchester.....	350,066	90
Manitoba.....	340,541	08
British Columbia.....	275,838	52
Saskatchewan.....	391,635	61
Collin's Bay.....	284,139	28
	2,788,539	90

TABLE XII.—RECONCILIATION BETWEEN DISBURSEMENTS AND EXPENDITURES YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1940

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Total disbursements.....	2,863,312	20		
Less farm products (including Revenue—Table IX).....	70,030	59		
Total net disbursements.....			2,793,281	61
Goods produced in penitentiaries.....			88,187	26
			2,881,468	87
Less—				
Hold back.....		3 50		
Increase in stores' inventory.....	77,901	59		
Goods delivered without repayment.....	6,399	83		
Adjustments (sundry).....	8,249	57		
Postage stamps on hand.....		374 48		
			92,928	97
			2,788,539	90

TABLE XIII.—EXPENDITURES AT PENITENTIARIES BY MAIN HEADS, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1940

	All Peni- tentiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff and administration.....	1,564,627 61	284,302 50	365,346 14	190,192 49	181,928 65	165,720 97	211,639 13	165,497 73
Maintenance of convicts.....	538,415 07	104,841 95	161,063 50	66,416 49	55,358 04	42,059 92	76,261 77	32,413 40
Discharge expenses.....	35,692 75	7,157 56	8,821 99	5,028 17	2,818 84	2,747 62	5,618 82	3,499 75
Operating expenses.....	285,884 31	47,935 38	59,405 27	39,741 50	39,648 55	29,464 63	45,306 96	24,382 02
Maintenance of fixed assets.....	82,927 92	19,303 27	18,422 51	10,080 13	12,098 42	8,375 20	9,620 77	5,027 62
Total excluding capital.....	2,507,547 66	463,540 66	613,059 41	311,458 78	291,852 50	248,368 34	348,447 45	230,820 52
Capital.....	280,992 24	29,890 29	39,888 15	38,548 12	48,688 58	27,470 18	43,188 16	53,318 76
Grand Total.....	2,788,539 90	493,430 95	652,947 56	350,006 90	340,541 08	275,838 52	391,635 61	284,139 28

TABLE XIV.—PER CAPITA STATEMENT BEING EXPENDITURE PER CONVICT PER DIEM AT THE DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1940

	All Peni- tentiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay
Average daily population.....	3,736	701	1,032	484	428	316	543	232
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff and administration.....	1 15	1 11	0 97	1 08	1 17	1 44	1 07	1 96
Maintenance of convicts.....	0 39	0 41	0 43	0 37	0 35	0 36	0 38	0 38
Discharge expenses.....	0 03	0 03	0 02	0 03	0 02	0 02	0 03	0 04
Operating expenses.....	0 21	0 19	0 16	0 22	0 25	0 26	0 23	0 29
Maintenance of fixed assets.....	0 06	0 07	0 05	0 06	0 08	0 07	0 05	0 06
Total, excluding capital.....	1 84	1 81	1 63	1 76	1 87	2 15	1 76	2 73
Capital expenditures, buildings and equip- ment.....	0 21	0 12	0 10	0 22	0 31	0 24	0 22	0 63
Total.....	2 05	1 93	1 73	1 98	2 18	2 39	1 98	3 36

TABLE XV.—CELL ACCOMMODATION, MARCH 31, 1940

	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	Male	Female							
Cubicle cells.....	724	100	1,100	476	447	556	633	260	4,296
Hospital cells.....	36	*10	23	31	8	6	26	*20	160
Dissociation.....	45	5	63	18	32	19	19	6	207
Dormitory beds.....								†49	49
Under construction..				232		14			246

* Hospital dormitory beds.

† Beds vacant.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

MR. R. M. ALLAN, *Warden*

At the close of prison March 31, 1939, the total convict population was:

Male, 652; female, 34; total count, 686.

Of this total convict population at midnight, March 31, 1939, 11 males and one female were confined in asylums under Section 56 of the Penitentiary Act; 7 males and 2 females were confined under Section 53 and one male at liberty under temporary ticket-of-leave licence.

Of the total convict population at midnight on March 31, 1940, 12 males and one female convicts were confined in asylums under Section 56 of the Penitentiary Act; 4 males and 2 females confined under Section 53 and 2 male convicts at liberty under temporary ticket-of-leave licence.

At the close of the year ended March 31, 1940, our total count indicated an increase of 79 over the convict population of the preceding year. A steady increase in the convict population of this penitentiary has become apparent during the past three years. It was anticipated that due to recruiting, prison populations would decrease but, so far, no difference has been in evidence and, unless the war eventually causes a reduction in crime, steps will have to be taken to increase the accommodation of this institution.

Segregation and Classification.—This phase of penal administration has been continued during the past year with the greatest effort being directed towards the compiling of case histories from which information for necessary classification is obtained. A further extension of the scheme for employing young convicts in separate shops, instituted in the garage the previous year, has also taken place and young convicts are now being employed in the printing department. It is expected that in the near future, apart from a few key men, all convicts employed in this shop will be young convicts. This will provide a further opportunity for the instruction of young convicts in a useful trade.

The confinement of certain convicts in the northwest cell block, where they are permitted special privileges, is still giving satisfaction. When this building was put into use for the special treatment of the best behaved convicts, it was anticipated that complaints of discrimination would be registered by other convicts, but, so far, no difficulty has been experienced. Throughout the past year, no offence reports whatsoever have been entered against convicts confined in the northwest cell block.

Re-establishment of Convicts on Release.—Endeavours have been made during the past year to obtain employment for convicts upon release, but only with limited success. Generally speaking, it is difficult to convince employers of labour that they should assume what they consider to be a risk in the employment of ex-convicts. However, through the efforts of the penitentiary officials, and the willingness of certain organizations and individuals to co-operate with them, several convicts have been placed at various kinds of work. Only in one instance was a discouraging report received. This particular man has now joined the Canadian Active Service Force and, from last reports, appears to be adjusting himself in a satisfactory manner. It is regretted that a greater effort cannot be directed in obtaining employment for men leaving penal institutions. Our scope in this field is very limited and, in the majority of cases where our efforts have been successful, it has been possible only because of the kindness of persons interested in the rehabilitation and reformation of convicts. In view of the increased war effort and the consequent improvement in general industrial activity, it is anticipated that more opportunities will be presented to those leaving institutions of this kind during the coming year.

Hospital.—In submitting the penitentiary physician's report, the attention of the department is again drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of our present hospital. Our physician reports fully on the issue of diets to convicts. This presents not only a very difficult, but a very expensive problem. However, as promised by the physician, it is anticipated that the cost of diets during the coming year will be greatly reduced.

Increasing difficulty is being experienced in transferring convicts, who have been certified insane, to the mental hospitals of Ontario and this difficulty has created a very unhappy situation in the penitentiary hospital which has no provision for the proper confinement and treatment of convicts who are mentally ill. At times they become noisy and create disturbances. The danger is always present that such commotions may attain major proportions and in any case such commotions in the hospital used for the treatment of the sick is very objectionable. If more satisfactory arrangements cannot be arrived at, it would seem that it will be necessary for the Penitentiary Branch to consider the erection of an insane ward to be administered and controlled by the penitentiary officials under the supervision of a qualified psychiatrist. In submitting my report concerning our inability to obtain permission to transfer certified insane convicts to provincial institutions, however, I would like to express my appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Clark, Superintendent of Rockwood Ontario Hospital. Dr. Clark has co-operated to the fullest extent and his services and advice have not only been greatly appreciated, but have assisted in the treatment of the insane confined in the penitentiary hospital to a marked degree.

School and Library.—The school and library departments have advanced in efficiency during the past year. This has been particularly noticeable since December when our library was moved to new quarters, south end of the ground floor in the west shop block. This removal has also eliminated a serious fire hazard to our main cell block building. The additional space provided additional facilities for the storage and repairing of books and magazines.

The schoolteacher reports steady progress not only in general education as provided by the standards of the Department of Education, but also in special classes in conversational French, bookkeeping, shorthand and geology. He also reports that he has instituted classes in shop mathematics, accountancy and several other such subjects. Unfortunately, our present school facilities are inadequate for any further development of this educational program, but it is anticipated that, if the school is also transferred to the west shop block, as at present planned, extension of the curriculum may be accomplished with very gratifying results. The intention is to move the school to the west shop block as soon as arrangements can be made to remove the mail bags now stored there.

At the departmental examinations held in June, 14 candidates were successful in obtaining High School Certificates, 8 of them with honours while 3 others passed Middle School Examinations with honours in one or more papers. Instructors differ as to the advisability of removing convicts from their departments for school instruction during working hours. It would seem to be largely a matter of adjusting departmental schedules.

Moral and Spiritual Welfare of Convicts.—Regular services have been held in both chapels by the respective chaplains, and the deportment of the convicts during chapel services has been very satisfactory. Special services were also held in accordance with religious requirements. Rabbi M. Kellerman attended to the spiritual welfare of Hebrew convicts in this institution and officials of the Salvation Army have visited the penitentiary each month and held services which have been well attended. The Salvation Army Band, when available, has played for the convicts and this, as usual, has been very much appreciated.

It is regretted that the Rev. Dr. W. T. Kingsley was compelled to retire owing to ill health. During the absence of Dr. Kingsley, we were fortunate in having the services of Rev. Father Quinn who attended to the spiritual welfare of the Roman Catholic congregation in a very satisfactory manner. On September 1, the Rev. Father M. J. Brady was appointed permanent Roman Catholic Chaplain. It was my privilege and pleasure to be associated with Father Brady at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, and he brings with him to the Roman Catholic Chaplaincy of this institution a disposition and personality which is very much welcomed.

Major the Rev. W. E. Kidd, M.C., Protestant Chaplain of this institution, was appointed Chaplain with the Canadian Active Service Forces. We very much regret the loss of Major Kidd and wish him every success. Major Kidd was particularly well fitted for prison work and was respected by every person under his charge. To replace him, we have been fortunate in obtaining the services of the Rev. Allan J. Anderson, who assumed his duties on January 1. He has fulfilled his duties in a most satisfactory manner, and his energy and co-operation have proved of benefit to the penitentiary.

Prison for Women.—The prison for women has continued to function very satisfactorily. Discipline has been well maintained and the matrons are to be congratulated on their administration of this department. Only three offence reports were received during the past year. One interned German alien was admitted to the prison for women but she has been kept segregated from the prison population. Special treatment is accorded this class of prisoner. General improvements have been made to the grounds of the prison for women by regrading and improving the lawns. In the southeast corner of the yard, tennis courts have been constructed.

Kitchen.—The remodelling of the kitchen has been continued and is now showing results. The removal of the old type baking ovens and the substitution of a modern Baker-Perkins oven has improved the appearance of the bakery generally, has lowered the cost of operation and increased the quality of bread.

Convicts are now employed in tiling the walls of the bake room and constructing a ventilating system. Certain tiling has yet to be completed in our main kitchen, but it is anticipated this work will be completed during the early summer. The remodelling work has corrected a very unsatisfactory situation and while the work has been in progress, the Steward has been greatly handicapped in the providing of satisfactory meals. He has, however, eliminated all possible causes of complaint and is to be commended for the manner in which he has carried on the work of his department during this very trying period.

Construction.—Satisfactory progress has been made during the year on all projects undertaken by our construction department. Considerable maintenance is required each year in pointing and replacing masonry because of the action of the weather on Kingston limestone. The pointing and repairs to the boundary walls were carried out for a time by a group of young convicts who did a very creditable job.

The following projects have also been undertaken during the year:—

A reinforced concrete roof was placed over the shop dome; a new officers' mess was completed on June 30, 1939, and provides a modern sanitary dining room of the cafeteria type which has proved both economical and efficient.

During the past year, considerable progress was made on the remodelling of the Protestant Chapel and in connection with the new library quarters. Considerable remodelling was effected at the southwest gate, and the heavy concrete slab, which had previously enclosed this gate, was removed and suitable walks constructed to provide for guards' patrol walk around the rectangle enclosed by the walls of the gate. The construction of the new east boundary wall was proceeded with when material and convict labour were available. The continuance of this project provides an outlet for the employment of convicts when more essential work is not available. Two garages were constructed at Tenements H-9 and H-10. Considerable progress was made with the construction of our dock wall on the south dock. We now have ample facilities for the storage of coal and our docking facilities are not only greatly increased, but the appearance of the areas outside the walls and adjoining the lake has been greatly improved. The dock area between the west wall and Portsmouth Bay is now being cleared and converted into lawns.

The improvements on King Street which comprise the construction of a storm drain and gutter from Palace Street to Gardiner Street have been continued. This work is being completed in conjunction with the Portsmouth Village and provincial highway authorities, the latter having the responsibility of surfacing this section of the roadway. An emergency pipe line was constructed with a suitable manhole so that water can now be obtained from the City of Kingston. By the installation of this emergency line Kingston and Collin's Bay penitentiaries are assured of a reliable supply of water in any emergency. A power pole line was constructed from Union Street to our transformer house. This was considered necessary to provide the institution with an additional source of supply in the event of a break-down of our normal supply lines.

In addition to the items mentioned, considerable shop work has been undertaken and completed. Six thousand five hundred ballot boxes have been manufactured for the Chief Electoral Officer; concrete drain tile for Collin's Bay; the fabricating of bed springs for British Columbia Penitentiary and other items of penitentiary maintenance such as printing and decorations. Through the efforts of the Department, arrangements were made for the penitentiary to repair office furniture for the Public Works Department, Ottawa, and shipments were received and returned by truck. While this innovation is only in an experimental stage, the results already attained merit an enlargement of the scheme. Work of this kind is particularly welcome during the winter months when it is very difficult to provide work for our convict population.

The production of the tailoring, shoe making, mail bags, and printing and broom shops has been well maintained, and the creation of the additional tailoring department has assisted greatly in the manufacture of clothing for both Kingston and Collin's Bay penitentiaries.

Farm Operations.—Farm instructor Patterson advises that the operation of the farm during the past year has been satisfactory and that crop returns show an average yield. Milk production has been well maintained and our Holstein herd has been improved greatly during the past year. The type of calves now being obtained indicates that further improvement may be expected, both in our milk production, and the general appearance of the herd.

Dental Treatment of Convicts.—During the serious illness of the dental surgeon, Dr. R. P. Millan, this department has been supervised by Dr. J. C. Duff, who has carried out his duties in a satisfactory manner and maintained the efficiency of the dental clinic.

Having a permanent dental surgeon attached to our staff is proving more satisfactory with each succeeding year, and I can only recommend that the adoption of this method be applied to every penitentiary. The procedure is proving very economical and a great advance over previous methods. Previously, each recommendation for dental treatment had to be forwarded to the Department and expenditures for dental treatments appeared to be exorbitant. Our dental laboratory is still proving a source of satisfaction due, in no small measure, to the co-operation and assistance we are receiving from the convicts employed in this department who realize they are being given an opportunity to learn a very useful trade. I cannot see any reason why a similar department cannot be set up satisfactorily in other penitentiaries. The only requirements are the necessary co-operation of the dental surgeon, the expenditure of a sum of money for equipment, and the selection and training of suitable convicts who will apply themselves to their work.

We are at present going through a rather trying period due to war conditions and, I have no doubt, certain restrictions will be placed on expenditures and other administrative activities. However, if every individual continues to apply himself assiduously and with due consideration for the responsibilities entailed, we should still continue to progress and to effect gradual improvements in our penal administration.

In conclusion, I wish to express appreciation of the co-operation and assistance extended by the warden and staff of the Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

LIEUT.-COL. G. LEBEL, *Warden*

The "Criminal Statistics Summary" shows that, at the closing of the prison on March 31, 1940, the population, including those in asylum and on temporary parole, was 1,011. This is a decrease from the previous year of 65 convicts. There were 423 newcomers received during the last fiscal year. Of these, 416, including one female, were received from provincial jails, and 7 from other penitentiaries. Convicts discharged from this institution during the last fiscal year totalled 488.

On March 31, 1940, 112 convicts under 21 years of age were segregated from the adults and placed in Cell Block No. 1.

The rules and regulations have been properly enforced, and the prisoners have responded favourably to direction. In spite of the fact that convicts' offence reports were more numerous than on previous years, no incident or disturbance of a serious nature occurred. The general attitude and behaviour of the prison population can be said to be quite satisfactory.

Medical Department.—Prior to the 15th of October, 1939, when Dr. George Gagnon was appointed medical officer of this institution, the department was administered on a part time basis by Dr. E. Coron.

The medical officer reports that the sanitary condition of the institution and the general health of the convicts have been quite satisfactory. It is considered very unfortunate, however, that an institution of this importance should still have between 300 and 350 cells which are not equipped with the necessary sanitary facilities, but only with buckets. It is hoped that in the near future this unsatisfactory state of affairs will be rectified.

Excerpts taken from the statistical report of the medical officer show that 34,537 cases were treated at the dispensary. This is an abnormal increase over previous years, and is presumably due to the gap between the resignation of the former medical officer, Dr. A. Desjardins, and the appointment of the present physician, Dr. G. Gagnon. Since the appointment of the latter, however, the situation has greatly improved.

During the year the hospital was equipped with an indicator system. The installation of this system caused a certain amount of damage to the walls through boring the necessary openings for the passage of the tubes, and will necessitate repairs and redecorating being undertaken to restore the former appearance of neatness and cleanliness. This, fortunately, can be done at a very low cost.

Cases hospitalized during the year numbered 505, of which 11 were transferred to the Bordeaux insane ward. Eight convicts received surgical intervention for major operations, and twenty-three for minor operations. There were four cases of tuberculosis, 17 major accidents, and 456 minor ones. The cost per capita for the fiscal year amounted to \$3.86.

Antisymphilitic Treatments.—Convicts having syphilis numbered eighty-six. All of these received treatment. There were 554 Wasserman and Khan reactions taken. The cost per treatment per capita averaged \$4.71.

Deaths.—I regret to report the death of three convicts during the year: one caused by a fractured skull while at work in the carpenter shop, one from acidosis and broncho-pneumonia, and one from peritonitis.

Dental Treatments.—There were 4,398 dental cases, 2,083 teeth extracted, 472 sets of teeth or partials issued, and 75 sets repaired. In addition, 82 prisoners were treated at their own expense.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—In order to guarantee security, services held every Sunday and on religious holidays were divided into two. In addition to holding these services, the Catholic Chaplain performed the following duties:—

Censure of copybooks.....	825
Visits at convicts' homes.....	624
Private interviews.....	1,438
Correspondence, convicts' letters.....	160
Communions.....	4,462
Newspaper clippings.....	1,200

Also, as in the past, a mission was held for the benefit of the convicts, lasting from the 5th to the 10th February inclusive. This mission was held by Reverend Father Payne, S.J., and was keenly appreciated.

Reverend Father Pageau has succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of a French-speaking Catholic Association known as "La Jeunesse Ouvrière Catholique", in order to assist in the rehabilitation of convicts at the time of their release from the penitentiary. Several have been effectively assisted in obtaining employment through the charitable efforts of this association.

Protestant Chapel.—The duties of Protestant Chaplain were taken over by Reverend Nathan Noseworthy on the 15th of January, 1940. Reverend G. R. Forneret was granted leave of absence for the purpose of joining the Canadian Active Service Force as chaplain.

There are 147 convicts of various Protestant denominations under the spiritual care of the Protestant Chaplain. Sunday services of Matins and addresses have been held regularly and Holy Communion celebrated at appropriate intervals. A few Salvation Army services have also been held during the year, and the Annual Mission was held as usual during the first week in Lent.

Following his predecessor's custom, Reverend Mr. Noseworthy held personal interviews with convicts twice weekly, at which moral and spiritual advice was given. He has also made several visits to convicts' homes.

Synagogue.—This institution was very unfortunate in losing the services of Mr. A. L. Kaplansky, who passed away on the 5th of July, 1939, at the age of seventy-nine. Mr. Kaplansky had performed the duties of Rabbi at this institution for more than 27 years, in a most loyal, sincere, and generous way. His constant efforts for the welfare of his congregation were sincerely appreciated, and his death was deeply regretted. The warden and a detachment of ten officers attended his funeral.

Rabbi Charles Bender was appointed as successor to Mr. Kaplansky on September 1, 1939. Rabbi Bender, who had very often substituted for Mr. Kaplansky, took over the task with a full knowledge of his duties in connection with the moral and spiritual guidance of his congregation. Religious services were held regularly in the Synagogue, and special services were also held during the Passover festivities and other religious feasts. These were highly appreciated by all concerned.

School.—Two separate schools are in operation: one for adult convicts, and the other for young convicts. In each school both English and French are taught.

Out of a population of 1,011 convicts, 85.6 per cent are considered literate, 7.4 per cent semi-literate, and 7 per cent illiterate.

School for Adult Convicts.—Seven classes are devoted to the teaching of French and four to English. The total number of students attending these two different schools was 171. Convict monitors are assigned to each class, under the supervision of the schoolteacher. The monitors are recruited among convicts having an education above the average. A much larger number of convicts would like to take advantage of these facilities in order to acquire an education, but unfortunately the space available for classes under present arrangements is far too limited. This problem, however, is under consideration, and it is expected that a satisfactory solution will be found.

School for Young Convicts.—The young convicts have their schoolroom in their own cell block and the facilities are superior to those of the adult convicts. The school for young convicts is comprised of seven French and four English classes. Teaching in this section is also done by monitors selected from convicts with higher educational standing. There are nine of these.

On March 31, seventy-seven young convicts were registered as attending school for three forenoons a week. Facilities are also extended to convicts who wish to pursue studies while in their cells. Many convicts display keen interest in drawing and painting. The educational department supplies the necessary drawing sheets for this work.

Library.—The library provides facilities for convicts to further their education and for their cellular recreation. While French speaking convicts in this penitentiary represent 75 per cent of the population, only 54 per cent of them request French books and magazines.

The total number of books and magazines issued during the year totalled 247,279, and a breakdown of this figure shows that a convict reads an average of seven books and thirteen magazines per month. A check is made daily as to the condition of the books in order that the maximum amount of usefulness may be obtained from them. In this connection, more than 8,440 books were repaired by either the library or bindery departments. It is gratifying to report that complaints resulting from so large a turnover are almost insignificant.

Steward's Department.—This institution has been without the services of a chief steward during the greater part of the fiscal year 1939-1940 but, on the 22nd of January, 1940, the vacant position was filled by the appointment of Mr. Paul Dubois. During the interim the duties of chief steward were performed by the two assistant stewards, Mr. Dechene and Mr. Blair.

General sanitary conditions in the kitchen, including the officers' mess, bakery and kitchen basement, have been found quite satisfactory. Owing to natural wear and tear, however, this important department will require several alterations in order to maintain its general cleanliness and to increase the efficiency of its equipment.

Although a great improvement has been achieved in the preparation of the convicts' food, under the guidance of our new steward, many more improvements will be possible once the ranges, vegetable steamers, and food mixer are installed. Every effort is being made with the present installation to provide a well-chosen menu which will be as palatable and as varied as our budget will permit. The bread has been greatly improved in quality during the last few months and, as a result, the former wastage has almost disappeared.

Since the adoption of periodical steam cleaning in all departments of the kitchen, where dirt was bound to accumulate, the problem of cockroaches and vermin has practically disappeared. I am also pleased to report that no accidents of a serious nature have occurred in the kitchen during the last fiscal year.

Chief Industrial Officers' Department.—The construction program of this Department, which is under the direction of the C.I.O., has been exceptionally heavy during the last fiscal year. This is in addition to the usual maintenance and repairs of buildings and equipment. A large amount of work has been done in several tenements where decorating and renovating had become necessary. In tenements H-4, H-7, H-61 and H-88, repairs on a more elaborate scale were required. The interior of tenement H-88, warden's quarters, was almost entirely renovated. The installation of a new scale to replace the old one was completed in July, 1939. Extensive repairs were also made to different prison buildings, including the installation of several ventilation systems which have greatly improved the living conditions in the wings, and particularly in building B-4, east wing, and building B-8, old west wing, where the system is now working very well. The roofs of several buildings were entirely repaired and painted. The dissociation block (C.B. B-14) has been completed, and was ready for occupancy by January, 1940. It is proving most satisfactory.

Rough stone produced by the quarry amounted to 82,337 cu. ft., and a total of 16,956 cu. ft. of cut stone was produced during the fiscal year. The young convicts alone quarried 1,139 cu. ft. of stone. The crusher plant supplied 3,088 tons of crushed stone.

The construction program of the Laval Buildings was resumed early in April, 1939. While work of a general nature was on quite an extensive scale, the main projects of the mason and carpenter departments were the construction of the south-west gate, the boundary walls, and a chain-link fence on top of the walls. The latter project was carried on by young convicts. The two heavy doors of the south-west gate were also installed. A concrete slab for the floor in shop "M" was constructed, a temporary stone cutting shed was built, and the filling operations on a ravine, levelling a portion of ground to its proper level, were continued. A temporary plank fence was erected for the purpose of closing the gap in the wall which is later to be occupied by the administration building. Towers 1 and 2 are completed. Tower No. 3 and the south-west gate, with the exception of the concrete floor, were also completed. Work on tower No. 4 was resumed in July and was discontinued in November, 1939. The latter is now approximately 16.5 per cent completed. The mechanical shovel was kept active during the whole summer in excavating and levelling, and the excavated earth was dumped in ravine LD-4 to form the foundation of the wall which is to cross that section.

The old stable has been converted into a central store for the masons, so that all material, equipment, and tools, which were previously scattered, are now kept in one place. This has permitted a great improvement in the checking of tools, equipment, etc.

Farm Department—Piggery.—At the end of the fiscal year, the piggery contained 283 pigs, compared to 380 at the closing of the previous fiscal year. This decrease is in part due to the loss of one of our boars, which was not replaced for some three months. The piggery provided the steward's department with 315 hogs, making a total weight of 69,574 lbs. of fresh pork, valued at \$6,957.40.

Horses.—Three horses were disposed of during the year, one being over age, and one having become malicious. These were transferred to the Institut Agricole d'Oka for scientific purposes. The third was disposed of by tender sale. Two new draught horses were purchased during the year, making a total of twenty-three horses at the disposal of the farm department on March 31, 1940.

Hay and Cereals.—The hay crop of 1939 yielded approximately 225 tons. The excess over penitentiary requirements, amounting to approximately 16 tons, was sold to outside customers. This was in addition to 61 tons, the surplus of the previous year. The rental of certain portions of the penitentiary reserve brought a revenue of \$193.00. The yield of the oat crop is considered an unusual success as more than 2,603 bushels were harvested. On the other hand, the barley, buckwheat, and wheat crop are considered only fair as compared with previous years.

Vegetables.—The crop of potatoes has been one of the best the farm has ever had, yielding 4,811 bags as compared with 2,312 bags in the previous year. This increase is due to favourable weather conditions, as well as to the slightly increased area under cultivation. Results obtained with other vegetables, such as beets, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, turnips, etc., were also found satisfactory, but the onion crop was slightly smaller than the previous year. Sales of vegetables to the steward department amounted to \$4,166.12. Vegetables for the amount of \$44.66 were sold to officers.

Plant Engineer's Report.—The plant engineer has supervision over the boiler room, the electrical department, the plumber-steamfitters' department, the garage, and the filtration plant. This officer is also the penitentiary's fire chief and, as such, is responsible for the fire fighting equipment and its maintenance in proper working order.

Boiler Room.—Constant supervision and the immediate repair of all defective equipment enabled this department to maintain the highest working efficiency in spite of some obsolete equipment. Some of the more important alterations and repairs were: the relining of all fire boxes, general repairs to the feed water pump line, and the installation of a new steam feed coil in the domestic hot water heater. Boiler feed water was satisfactorily treated by the use of Bird-Archer briquettes. A total of 5,214 tons of steam coal was used during this fiscal year.

Electrical Department.—General repairs to all electrical equipment and appliances were carried out satisfactorily and in accordance with the rules of the Electrical Code of the Province. The work on our new telephone exchange, started in December, 1939, was almost completed at the close of this fiscal year. The capacity of this new exchange will permit telephones to be connected wherever security requires. A duplicate power line of 12,000 volts was built from the western boundary line of the penitentiary reserve to the new Laval Boiler Room and will eventually be connected with the proposed new transformer house there. The installation of an indicator system in the Hospital, previously referred to, was carried out by this department.

The staff of the electrical department has now been increased from two to four electrician instructors, and this will enable the department to cope more satisfactorily with its heavy work program.

Steamfitters and Plumbers Department.—In addition to new projects, the steamfitter-plumber's department had an important program of general maintenance and repairs. In this department, too, the number of instructors was increased during the latter part of the fiscal year from one to four, and this has placed it in a more favourable position to cope with its heavy work program.

Garage.—The gasoline-driven machinery of the penitentiary is composed of twenty-two units, including cars, vans, trucks, tractors, construction machinery, and a locomotive, and consumed a total of 14,738 gallons of gasoline during the past fiscal year. All of this machinery was maintained in perfect running condition throughout the year, and a maximum amount of work was obtained from it.

Filtration Plant.—The highest efficiency has been maintained by our filtration plant during the past year. A total of 112,056,000 imperial gallons of water was pumped and treated, and the water continued to maintain its high standard of purity.

Fire Equipment.—Fire drills were held at regular monthly intervals under the direction of the plant engineer. I am pleased to report that no fires occurred during the year, but the fire apparatus is always kept in readiness for any emergency.

Chief Trade Instructor's Department.—The chief trade instructor has supervision over the bookbindery-printing shop, blacksmith and machine shop, carpenter shop, mail bag shop, shoe shop, tailor shop, and tinsmith shop. The yearly earnings of each shop are as follows:—

Bookbinder.....	\$ 1,522 68
Blacksmith.....	2,140 65
Carpenter.....	3,599 49
Mail bag.....	9,383 39
Shoe shop.....	10,098 63
Tailor shop.....	19,744 73
Tinsmith.....	1,263 63
	<hr/>
	\$ 47,753 20

Notwithstanding the numerous trades now taught to convicts of this institution, there is much need for additional instruction, and this matter should be given priority in considering future improvements. The present shops are overcrowded and consequently a detriment to good administration. All the machinery and equipment used in the shops were kept in excellent working condition.

Deceased Officer.—It is with deep regret that I have to report the loss of a devoted officer in the person of Guard S. Doran, who passed away on January 1, 1940, after giving loyal service to this institution for almost nineteen years.

Recommendations.—In view of the necessity for economy due to the war, recommendations involving expenditures for even necessary improvements and developments must be left in abeyance. Nevertheless, the training of young convicts is a matter of pre-eminent concern, and should be given priority in any possible development of the service even in war time.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

LIEUT. G. T. GOAD, *Warden*

The convict population, as of March 31, 1940, was 474, including seven "On Command", a decrease of 12 over the previous year. Convicts received during the year totalled 235, and 247 were discharged from the penitentiary.

Construction and Maintenance Work—

Chief Trade Instructor's Department.—Major projects carried out by this Department were as follows:—

- (a) Construction of cell block B-7.
- (b) Construction of portable garages at officers' tenements.
- (c) Construction of coal and wood sheds at officers' tenements.
- (d) Construction of root cellar.
- (e) Repairs to the prison dome.
- (f) Remodelling the red barn.
- (g) Remodelling wooden tenements.
- (h) Repairs to tenement H-1.
- (i) Remodelling south side west wing.
- (j) Development of the stone quarry.
- (k) Remodelling the school-room.
- (l) Completion of the roofing on shops.

Maintenance and repair work to buildings and equipment were also continued.

Building-Stone Quarry.—Work has been continued at the Millbrook quarry. Stone is quarried during the summer, and the "overage" is removed during the winter. This provides a greater area for the development of the quarry and the production of cut stone. Waste material is used for retaining walls and is also crushed into gravel and used in the maintenance of roads. On an average, twenty-two convicts have been employed at this work during the year. Approximately 750 tons of building stone have been produced by the stone-cutting shed, where, on an average, thirty-two convicts have been employed. The quarry also produced 1,000 yards of "fill" which was used for the new root cellar. It is anticipated that the quarry will supply the needs of the institution for many years.

The recommendation, contained in my last Annual Report, that new tenements for officers should be built, is again stressed. Suitable accommodation for married officers is lacking and early consideration should be given to the building of at least two stone houses. Two concrete foundations are available and, if not utilized soon, will deteriorate to the point of uselessness. Now that building stone is available on the reserve, the cost of constructing these houses should be considerably reduced.

Work in the Shops.—The various shops have been kept busy throughout the year. The tailor department carried on the usual maintenance work and, in addition, repaired 27,396 postal mail bags. The tailor and mail bag departments should be separated. The responsibility is too heavy for one instructor. In view of the unpopularity of the tailoring trade, a very creditable amount of work has been turned out by this department.

The tinsmith department has made good progress and many of the convicts desire to learn this trade. The tinsmith instructor is well qualified, and the work carried out during the year has been very satisfactory, both as to quantity and quality. At present this department is handicapped by lack of space, and it is proposed to move it to the old change room where better accommodation will be available and a greater number of convicts employed.

The blacksmith and machine shops have been busy throughout the year with maintenance, repairs, and the manufacture of materials for the new cell block (B-7).

The shoe department, as usual, was kept busy throughout the year on repairs and on new work for both officers and convicts. Shoe-making is a fairly popular trade, but, because this shop is located in the same building and alongside of the tailor shop, it is not operated to its best advantage. While there is no shortage of work, it is considered that, with additional space, many more convicts could be employed in this shop.

Plant Engineer's Department.—The usual maintenance work was carried out in addition to the following:—

- (a) Sewer, steam, and return lines were laid in duct K-8;
- (b) Sewer, steam, return, and water lines were installed in ducts of cell block B-7;
- (c) Steam, plumbing, sewer, and water systems were completed in the administration building;
- (d) Radiation and steam lines for south wing ventilation were laid;
- (e) Closets and lavatories were installed in the schoolroom;
- (f) In the change room, new drain valves were connected on washing machines, new stand pipe and hose installed, new sink, and extensive repairs made on shower bath controller and cabinet dryer heating unit;
- (g) In the kitchen, a new dishwasher was installed, also a new sink in the bakery. The kitchen ventilation was completed and new drain line to ice box was installed;
- (h) In the tenements, range boilers were installed in H-15, 21, 25, 31, 36 and 39; and relief valves were also installed on range boilers in H-1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 43;
- (i) A new electric pump was installed at the well of the Millbrook pumping station, and suction line was put in between the well pump.

Water Supply.—The new well, which was drilled at the Millbrook Dam site last year, has been flowing very satisfactorily. The analysis of the water continues to be class "A" Ontario rating, without the addition of chlorine. It is not anticipated that any difficulty will be experienced in the future regarding the water supply unless the demand is increased considerably.

Laundry and Change Room.—This department has functioned very well during the year and the new change room is a decided improvement over the old one, although the location on the first floor is not as satisfactory from the disciplinary point of view as the ground floor. A cage is needed in the change room for the protection of the custodial officer. The change room officer is still strongly in favour of lumbermen's rubbers being used during the winter in substitution for moccasins. They are also being used in many cases as substitutes for rubber boots.

Kitchen.—No complaints have been received regarding the food served during the year. Menus have been varied as much as possible. The new red tile floor laid in the kitchen has made a considerable improvement. Before it was installed the dark concrete floor usually gave an impression of uncleanness. Changes which have been effected in the "lay-out" of kitchen afford more room for better operation. The proposed white tiling of the walls in the kitchen, officers' mess and bakery has been postponed. These improvements could very well be dispensed with in view of the necessity for war economy.

Farm.—This year provided a very short seeding period, although little time was lost by wet weather after it got under way. Seeding may not be depended on here after June 20, because after that date crops will very seldom ripen and if they fail to do so before fall, damage is done by frost, and both seed and labour are wasted. The vegetable crop was a fair one, having regard to the very dry weather. Hay and grain were harvested in good condition, and the latter was the best crop garnered in several years.

The kitchen has been supplied regularly with milk and pork, and also with a few carcasses of beef. The Holstein herd is in good condition, and a considerable increase in the milk supply is anticipated next year.

The tractor purchased during the year has been of great help in farming operations, especially in seeding. Without this machine it is questionable whether seeding could have been finished in time. The period available for this purpose is very short, and the season does not commence until May 11. Generally, the farm year has been a successful one. A new root cellar will be available for next year's crop, and it will then be possible to keep all vegetables in good condition. Difficulty has been experienced in this respect in the past owing to lack of proper storage facilities.

Entertainment—

Radio entertainment has been provided for the convicts throughout the year, and the majority of them are still enthusiastic about it. This entertainment interferes with the studying in the cells, and the "ear phone" system would be preferable to the existing loud speakers, but the cost would be prohibitive. Occasional complaints are received but, on the whole, it is agreed that at least 90 per cent of the convicts enjoy this form of entertainment.

If the construction of the cell blocks permitted the association by landings between close of prison and 9.00 p.m., reading, playing such games as checkers, chess, and cards would be appreciated, and prove a great amelioration. Such privileges would only be available to the best behaved convicts, but structural alterations required for this would be considerable.

Discipline—

Generally speaking, the conduct of the adult prisoners has been good during the year. The youthful convicts have shown some improvement, but the "Y" class convicts still continue to be the principal trouble makers and, until such time as this class of convicts is entirely separated from the adults, it is questionable if any benefit will be obtained by the present segregation.

Medical Services—

There was one death during the year from peritonitis following an operation at the Moncton City Hospital. Eleven convicts were admitted to the hospital for mental observation. Of these, five were eventually transferred to the Provincial Hospital, three to Saint John, N.B., and two to Dartmouth, N.S. There was one active case of tuberculosis. This convict was granted temporary ticket-of-leave and transferred to the country for treatment by an outside physician. Altogether, 458 convicts were given dental treatment, and the results have been very satisfactory. Active cases of gonorrhea and syphilis are segregated in special cells in the hospital and are supplied with separate linen, dishes, and utensils. Less than 5 per cent of the convicts admitted during the year were tainted with syphilis. Of these, fifty-five were discharged as cured, and the remainder have shown definite improvement.

The buildings and work shops have been kept clean and sanitary. Ventilation is good. Monthly analyses of water are made. The general physical condition of the convicts during the year was very good, and there were no epidemic outbreaks and no serious infectious diseases. Altogether, 550 physical examinations were made.

Classification—

The classification board assembled regularly each month during the year for the purpose of studying cases of convicts admitted during the previous month and classifying them. The members of the Board continue to show keen interest, and the results appear to be beneficial. At these meetings an opportunity is provided to discuss convicts' reactions to incarceration, and information regarding any individual convict is available to the Board. Each convict, whether being classified or reclassified, is interviewed by all members of the Board, and each case is fully studied. Difficulty is still being experienced in obtaining information regarding the history of prisoners prior to admission, and opportunity for segregation still continues to be limited.

Officers' Training—

During the past year, officers have received instructions in physical training and free standing exercises, manual of arms generally, small arms training, care of arms, etc., and revolver practice. After close of prison during the winter months a series of lectures and demonstrations was given in the care and use of arms, as well as in range duties and discipline. An indoor miniature range has been made available to officers during the noon hour. Judo training has also been given under the direction of the physical training officer, assisted by two custodial officers who are experienced in this form of instruction. Lectures were given after close of prison during the winter by the warden, deputy warden, physician and plant engineer. A question period is permitted in connection with all lectures, and this has proved of considerable value.

Religious Instruction—

Divine service was held regularly on Sundays in the Protestant Chapel, and the conduct of those attending was good. In addition, the Reverend V. E. Osborne of the First Presbyterian Church in Moncton conducted a week of Mission. Major Galway of the Salvation Army visited the institution the last Sunday of each month and has also been instrumental in obtaining employment for several of the convicts after their release. Special instruction was given to young convicts. The Chaplain emphasizes the necessity of permitting young convicts to have special educational privileges, and the importance of teaching them trades so that they will be fit to take their place in the outside world. The Chaplain also interviewed convicts during the noon hour and wrote letters for the illiterates.

Ordinary worship, including confession and communion, was held on Sundays during the year in the Roman Catholic Chapel, and conduct during services was very good. The Chaplain granted interviews during the noon hour on week days, and wrote many letters to relatives for illiterate convicts. During the winter months, classes were held to impart religious instruction and moral training. The Annual Mission was held by Reverend T. J. McGinnis, St. Joseph, N.S., and was well attended. The Roman Catholic Chaplain also stresses the importance of education.

Library—

The circulation of books of fiction, both French and English, totalled 30,235; magazines, 97,836; educational and vocational books, 8,749. Statistics on the circulation of vocational books do not include those issued by the various instructors in their respective shops. No record is made of the circulation of vocational and technical magazines. It is considered that convicts have been well cared for in the matter of reading material, and it is expected that the new accommodation which has been provided for the library will afford the teacher-librarian and his staff better facilities.

School—

School classes were held during the forenoon three mornings a week for the adults, and two mornings a week for the young convicts. Instruction for both classes of convicts was given in primary reading; individual and collective instruction was given to illiterates, and French and foreign convicts were instructed in the English language. Further instruction was also given in reading, writing, and arithmetic to the more poorly educated convicts with a view to forming a general educational foundation. Conduct and attention in school were generally good.

It is suggested that it might prove beneficial to separate the library and the school and to have a qualified officer in charge of each department. The chaplains are of the opinion that the value of education is not sufficiently emphasized, while the teacher-librarian believes that he is doing the best that is possible in the circumstances. It may be advisable to continue in the present manner until an additional qualified school teacher may be employed to co-operate with the present teacher-librarian.

The average monthly attendance at school for adult convicts was sixty, and for young convicts nineteen. The number of forenoon classes held was one hundred and fifty-six. Many requests have been received from convicts who would prefer to work rather than attend school during the forenoons. Such requests have been dealt with after consultation with the librarian and the physician. Six convicts were employed as monitors and have given good service.

"Y" Class.—The treatment of young convicts presents many difficulties. Most of them wish to learn trades, but this is practically impossible under the present system of segregation. In a few instances "Y" Class convicts have been employed at masonry and carpentry work, and have shown remarkable adaptability to these trades. In the cells at night they are inclined to be noisy, and at times their language is far from proper. The establishment of a vocational training school, covering the essential trades, would no doubt help to allay the discontent of these young convicts with their lack of opportunities to learn a trade.

General—

For the duration of the war, it might be advisable to allow all convicts, who are not undergoing sentences for crimes of a serious nature, the opportunity of enlisting in the various branches of the Service. Several convicts who have joined the Army after their release are doing very well. Many, perhaps, would prefer to stay here, but the class of convicts mentioned above should be given a chance of contributing to the defence of the Empire rather than remaining a burden to it.

It is considered essential that all custodial officers should undergo a course of training prior to employment in the penitentiary. Lacking such training, new officers are under a great handicap. Courses in physical and judo training, small arms training, and a study of Penitentiary Regulations, brochures, etc., should be given to all new guards before they are finally employed.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

DEPUTY WARDEN A. H. CAMPBELL, *Acting Warden*

On the night of March 31, 1939, the population of this institution was 428. During the year, 127 convicts were received from the courts of Manitoba and Western Ontario, and 135 convicts were released or transferred, leaving a total population on March 31, 1940, of 420. The daily average population for the year was 428.95, the largest since 1932.

There are at present six insane convicts confined in asylums under Section 56 of the Penitentiary Act, and one under Section 53. During the year we received 42 recidivists, as compared with 119 last year, or a decrease of 77. Only 27 drug addicts were confined, as compared with 43 last year. The general health of the convicts during the year has been good. There was no outbreak of infectious or contagious disease. One convict died due to "acute intestinal obstruction".

The ventilation and sanitary condition of the institution have been reported by the Surgeon to be very satisfactory. The water supply, which is obtained from a deep well in the prison enclosure, was examined at regular monthly periods and reports show it to be free from colon bacilli, with a very small bacterial plate count.

Construction—

Chief Trade Instructor's Department.—The following projects were completed during the year:—

- (a) The Mail Bag Department has been transferred from the Tailor Shop to the south end of the Carpenter Shop;
- (b) The West Cell Block was painted;
- (c) An extension of piggery was constructed;
- (d) Six first aid kit boxes were erected;
- (e) A hydrant was installed in the west end wing;
- (f) An electric motor starter was installed;
- (g) The kitchen and bakery were repainted;
- (h) A centrifugal pump was installed;
- (i) Barriers to ducts on the ground floor of prison dome were installed.

Good progress was made on the following projects:—

- (a) The Administration Building (Bldg. A. 1) was 83 per cent completed by the end of the fiscal year. All exterior wall lining (hollow tile) was completed. Hollow tile partitions on the second and third floors (south portion) were completed. Hollow tile partition on the first floor (south portion) was 50 per cent completed. The concrete vaults have been completed and the vault doors installed. Forming for the Dome is practically finished, and the concrete work and roofing will be completed as soon as the weather permits. All barriers in this building are installed, and the cage barrier and the rolling shutter door are ready for erection. The main entrance doors are in the course of construction.
- (b) The prison dome (Bldg. B-1): This project is completed with the exception of the suspended ceiling and the safety-mesh barriers on the two upper galleries.
- (c) The segregation cell block: Excavation has been completed and is ready for forming. The cutting of stone for this building is 95 per cent completed.
- (d) Boiler house extension (Bldg. C-6): This building is completed, with the exception of insulating the roof and finishing the floor. The barriers are completed and installed, with the exception of the entrance barriers, back and front. Work is progressing on the boiler settings and is now approximately 50 per cent completed.
- (e) The northwest tower reinforcement: The excavation, pouring of the concrete anchor block, reinforcing, and tie rods are completed.
- (f) Remodelling of the telephone system: This project is approximately 55 per cent completed.

- (g) Road west of penitentiary reserve: The ditching, grading, and culverts have been entirely, and the surfacing two-thirds, completed. The remainder will be surfaced when weather conditions permit.
- (h) New west road: Up to the present time, 3,250 cu. yds. have been placed in this "fill", and excavating is progressing.
- (i) Demolition of the south wing cell block (Bldg. B-4): This work is in progress and approximately 50 per cent completed.

Plant Engineer's Department.—The following projects were completed by this Department during the last fiscal year:—

- (a) The electrical installation in the west wing extension (Hospital);
- (b) The motor control on the kitchen equipment, the compressor in the garage, and the motor in the shoe shop;
- (c) The installation of new hot water heaters in the boiler room;
- (d) Relocation of hot water heaters in boiler room;
- (e) Alterations to the deep well electric pump;
- (f) Installation of relief valves on range boilers in tenements Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31;
- (g) Repairs to the steam pressure reducing valve in the boiler room;
- (h) Installation of the dishwasher in the kitchen.

Satisfactory progress has been made on the following additional projects:—

- (a) Rearranging the duct service lines in the prison dome (60 per cent completed);
- (b) The installation of two new boilers and boiler settings;
- (c) The installation of eight shower baths in the east wing, and eight in the north wing;
- (d) The construction of a cleaners' cupboard, lavatories for officers and convicts, and the location of an electrical panel, all in the Prison Dome (75 per cent completed).
- (e) The installation of a new washing machine in the laundry (95 per cent completed).

Considerable work was done on the road, extending from the penitentiary west gate to No. 7 Highway, which connects Winnipeg with Stonewall. The ditching, grading, and culverts have been completed, and surfacing is two-thirds completed. When this all-weather road is completed, it will give us a much needed outlet from the penitentiary during the winter months.

Mail Bag Department—

A large amount of work has been done for the Post Office Department by our mail bag shop. During the past year, 46,251 mail bags were repaired, which produced a revenue of \$8,306.68.

Paint Shop—

The carpenter and paint shops have been employed steadily on institutional work. In addition, 76,000 plant labels and 1,000 stakes were manufactured and painted for government experimental farms in the West.

School and Library—

This department is functioning quite satisfactorily. Total enrolment on March 31, 1940, was sixty-six convicts. One hundred and eighty-nine forenoon classes were held during the year, and eighty afternoon classes.

Young convicts attending afternoon classes were also given instruction in practical and plane geometry, practical mathematics, and science. During the year, frequent classes on motor mechanics for young convicts were held under the guidance of the motor mechanic instructor. He reports that the young convicts are very keen to learn this trade and it should be of great use to them upon release.

Religious Instruction—

The Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains both attended to the spiritual welfare of their congregations, and report they are well satisfied with the behaviour and attentiveness of the convicts during divine service. The Protestant chaplain reports that his senior Bible class has grown slowly but steadily during the year and, at Easter, 1940, 42 convicts attended communion. This is the largest attendance since 1935. The Roman Catholic chaplain reports that at least 30 per cent of the convicts in his congregation approach the sacraments. Both chaplains report that the choirs, under the direction of the new organist, Mr. Hugh B. Allan, have had a very successful year. The Christmas and Easter song services were especially deserving of high praise.

Farm—

Notwithstanding adverse weather conditions, the farm has produced fairly good crops. The total production, in addition to hay and vegetables, was:—

Oats.....	4,682 bushels
Oat sheaves.....	8 tons
Barley.....	2,519 bushels
Flax.....	30 bushels
Wheat.....	139 bushels

Live Stock.—Five horses were replaced. The entire stable was inoculated against encephalomyelitis, and the farm instructor is of the opinion that our stable of horses is at present second to none in the country. Due to inadequate stable facilities, our entire herd of cattle, with the exception of 18 calves, was slaughtered for meat and delivered to the steward's department. We have a very good herd of thoroughbred Yorkshire hogs. Two hundred and four young pigs were raised, and eighty-seven young gilts were sold to the Manitoba Live-stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture for distribution to farmers in this Province to improve bacon-type hogs. The piggery is in a very dilapidated and unsanitary condition, and an up-to-date piggery and cow barn are urgently needed.

Discipline—

With the exception of one incident, the discipline of the convicts has been satisfactory. On September 16, 1939, at approximately 7.35 p.m., two convicts, both recently transferred from Kingston Penitentiary, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape by sawing the bars of their cells and brutally attacking guard H. Watson, beating him over the head with a black-jack, trussing him with sash-cord, and placing a towel over his mouth. When the two convicts reached the prison dome, however, they were seen by guard Sneth, who called to guard Davidson. The latter had been on duty in the yard and had heard unusual noises coming from the cell block. As a result, he had come into the prison dome to investigate. One of the convicts was in possession of an imitation pistol and threatened to shoot guard Sneth, who was holding the barrier door leading to the main hall, but Mr. Sneth attacked the convict with his punch clock and repulsed him. In the meantime a general alarm was sounded and both convicts rushed back to their cells. A full investigation into the occurrence was conducted on September 20, 1939.

I wish to express my thanks to the Salvation Army, which, under the direction of Brigadier Habkirk, has given valuable assistance to convicts on discharge. Their bandmasters and musicians have also kindly assisted with the services in the Protestant chapel. I wish also to express my thanks to the Reverend J. M. White, of the Prisoners' Aid Association, who visits the institution quarterly and interviews convicts regarding aid on release.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

MR. W. MEIGHEN, *Warden*

I am again glad to report that no escapes or major disturbances have occurred during the past year. The prison population showed a slight decrease from the previous year. The discipline, on the whole, has been satisfactory, and the offence reports recorded against convicts were mainly of a minor nature.

All departments have done well during the year, good progress was made on the construction program, and maintenance work was carried out satisfactorily. The interior of cell block B-7 was completed and has been fully occupied for a good part of the year. More than half the exterior stucco work on this building was also completed. The fine appearance of the building is a credit to the instructors and officers of the penitentiary who supervised its construction. The lowering of the floor in the central hall (B-1) was commenced during the year, and the remodelling of the west wing, to provide for the new Roman Catholic chapel and officers' mess was completed.

Much needed repairs to the officers' tenements were made. The houses were repainted, windows and doors repaired, concrete sidewalks laid, lawns sown, and new fences commenced. As a result of this work, the general appearance of this part of the reserve shows a decided improvement.

The removal of the officers' mess from its former position adjoining the convicts' kitchen permitted rearrangement of the steward's department. A dish-washing machine was installed, and other sanitary improvements have increased the cleanliness and efficiency of this department. Increasing attention is being paid to the "calorie" and "vitamin" content of the foodstuffs served both to the convicts and in the officers' mess. The food supplied has been wholesome, varied, and well prepared, and few complaints have been made by the convicts.

On the farm, additional acreage was cleared and made ready for cultivation this spring. As a result, we hope to be able to produce a year's supply of potatoes. The crop returns of staple vegetables during the past year showed improvement over the previous period, except for the carrot crop which was below average.

The Protestant chaplain and the Roman Catholic chaplain have capably continued the religious instruction of the convicts. In October, 1939, the Reverend Father P. Moreau was succeeded by the Reverend Father F. Nash as Roman Catholic chaplain.

The officers generally have been energetic and efficient in the performance of their duties.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

LIEUT.-COL. H. W. COOPER, *Warden*

The number of convicts on the penitentiary register on April 1, 1939, was 553. We received 168 from the courts of Saskatchewan and Alberta during the year, and discharged 188, leaving a population of 533 as at March 31, 1940, a decrease of twenty from the previous year.

Young Convicts.—The young convicts' segregation policy continues to show excellent results, and the majority of youths thus segregated have benefited by the special training.

One group of sixteen has been employed continuously in the garage. They are divided into five groups of three each, and are supervised by older convicts specially selected for their knowledge of the work. One of these is a body-

worker, one a painter, and three are mechanics. A sixth alternates between the different groups doing spare work. The resumption of the privilege of allowing officers to have their cars repaired in the penitentiary garage has resulted in a large increase in the work of this department. The privilege is greatly appreciated by the staff, and the increased amount of work is welcomed as providing extra employment and additional opportunity for training.

Another group of eighteen young convicts has been employed in the bookbinding department and has done excellent work in the binding of books and magazines. Since the purchase of printing equipment, some of these convicts have received training in type-setting, which will qualify them to operate the machines when they are installed. Other young convicts are still employed in general labour.

The general health of the convicts, as reported by the physician, has been good, with no outbreak of infectious or contagious disease. Accidents were few and of a trivial nature. I regret to report the death of two convicts during the year. One died in the penitentiary from carcinoma, and the other died while a patient in the mental hospital. Two convicts have been transferred to mental hospitals during the fiscal year. The physician reports the water supplied by the City of Prince Albert to be good. The general sanitary condition of the institution is satisfactory.

The installation of radio with loud speakers in the cell blocks continues to be a source of satisfaction to the convicts, especially since the start of the war. The news items create an interest in outside affairs and thus keep the men abreast of the times.

Educational facilities were continued during the year. There was an average daily attendance of 28.96. Conduct and attention to instructions in school were generally good and the students made satisfactory progress.

Both chaplains report satisfactory progress in their ministrations. Regular and special services were held in both chapels throughout the year. Quarterly communion services were held in the Protestant chapel, with an average attendance of 25. In the Roman Catholic chapel an average of twenty convicts receive Holy Communion every Sunday. Visits were made throughout the year by the city choirs of the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, United, and Greek Catholic Churches, and these visits were greatly appreciated by the convicts. The Salvation Army also held an afternoon service on the third Sunday of each month.

With the authority of the Department, cooperation was given to Mr. Christian Smith of Saskatoon in the formation of a John Howard Society in Saskatoon.

Despite the poor crop conditions due to lack of moisture, the yields of both grain and vegetables were very satisfactory. In addition to supplying all the requirements of the institution, a surplus was obtained in the production of certain vegetables. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Regina were supplied with 11,841 pounds of turnips, and 4,100 pounds of parsnips. The Department of National Defence were also supplied with 2,000 pounds of turnips delivered to Regina, and 300 pounds delivered to Saskatoon. Plans have been made this year to augment these deliveries and thus assist in the national economy. The steward's department was kept supplied with pork and vegetables. Despite the fact that a number of our horses were affected by an epidemic of influenza during the last month, they are now recovering and will be in sufficiently good condition to commence the season's work.

Unemployment in the institution was less pronounced during the past twelve months, but still exists and adds to the difficulties of administration.

The conduct and morale of the officers generally have been very satisfactory. A number of officers submitted applications for leave of absence without pay for the purpose of serving in the naval or military forces for the duration of the war. Two officers are at present serving with the Canadian Active Service Force.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

LIEUT.-COL. W. H. CRAIG, *Warden**Movement of Population—*

There were 244 convicts confined in this institution on April 1, 1939. During the year, 182 convicts were received by transfer from Kingston Penitentiary, 107 were released on expiration of sentence, 39 on ticket-of-leave, 12 by pardon, and 14 were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary, leaving a convict population of 254 at the close of prison March 31, 1940. Of the fourteen convicts transferred to Kingston Penitentiary, seven were for the purpose of hospitalization and seven for other reasons.

Hospital—

The general health of the convicts has been good throughout the year. Although influenza was rampant in other local institutions and in the surrounding district, there was no epidemic in this institution. Credit for this is due to the physician and his hospital staff. Admissions to hospital during the year totalled 115, as compared with 145 the previous year. Seven of those admitted required surgical treatment or prolonged hospitalization and were transferred to the hospital of Kingston Penitentiary. The remaining cases rapidly recovered. Hospital days amounted to 527 as compared to 639 the previous year. Fifty-six accidents were reported and treated. All but fifteen of these were trivial and the convicts remained at work. Of the 15 cases hospitalized, ten were minor accidents, and five of major proportions involving three amputations of fingers and two fractures of the foot. Investigations made into those accidents showed they were all caused by carelessness or neglect on the part of the convicts concerned. Each department is furnished with one or more tin boxes containing a complete first aid kit, and this equipment has been used to advantage.

The "part-time" dentist visited the penitentiary weekly and satisfactorily attended to convicts who required dental treatment.

The physician reports that the health of the officers has been very good during the year. There were ninety-nine officers absent due to sickness, as compared with one hundred and seven the previous year.

Discipline—

The conduct and general behaviour of the convicts were good during the year. On 103 occasions punishments were awarded, but these consisted almost entirely of deprivation of privileges. No escape or attempted escape occurred.

Classification—

The Classification Board met monthly during the year and dealt with the cases of all newcomers. All convicts are re-classified by the Board after they have been in the penitentiary for a specified period. These interviews with members of the Board undoubtedly impress the convicts with the sympathetic interest that is being taken in them. The result of this is that in many cases the cooperation of the convict is enlisted. This, in turn, favourably affects his chances of rehabilitation.

The vocational training given to convicts in this penitentiary consists of cooking, clothing and shoe repairing, laundering, farming and horticulture, the repairing of automotive equipment, and, in the building trades, concrete work, brick, tile and stone-laying, stone cutting, quarrying, carpentering, blacksmithing and machine shop work, plumbing, electrical work, tinsmithing, etc. This instruction is valuable in that it is highly practical work done under the supervision of qualified instructors. As the construction of the penitentiary proceeds, facilities will be provided for teaching theory, blue print work, etc., in the various trades as a complement to the present practical work. It is anticipated that in the near future shops will be provided for tailoring, shoe-making, printing, and

other trades. In the meantime, the selection of convicts for transfer from Kingston Penitentiary is made with a view to leaving at that institution such convicts as are adept and making progress in the trades which are not carried on at this institution.

In the re-classification of convicts, reports are received by the Board concerning each convict's fitness, aptitude, and progress in the trade to which he has been assigned, and action is taken to assign the convict to other work more suitable to him if his progress is considered unsatisfactory.

Religious Instruction—

Regular and special services were carried on throughout the year in both chapels. Religious services for convicts of the Jewish faith were held regularly by Rabbi Kellerman. The conduct of the convict congregation in the chapels is reported by both chaplains to have been good. The choirs, assisted by a new electric organ, rendered services of a very high standard. Both chaplains have expressed the desire that the accommodation of the two chapels be improved and that arrangements be made in each chapel building for office-room, vestry, etc. Plans are now under way to effect this improvement.

Acknowledgment is made by the Protestant chaplain of the valued assistance given by Reverend Dr. H. B. Clarke, Reverend H. W. Cliff, and Reverend C. B. Freeman. The Boys' Choir of St. George's Cathedral and the Men's Choir of Chalmers Church visited the penitentiary and kindly assisted with the musical portion of the Protestant services on two occasions. Four members of the choir of St. Mary's Cathedral kindly assisted with a service in the Roman Catholic Chapel, and acknowledgment is made of the services rendered by these choristers.

The Salvation Army has held monthly services throughout the year. Attendance of convicts at such services was voluntary.

Diversion—

Radios were used to provide entertainment in the cell blocks during the Christmas season. Through the kindness of two Kingston citizens, a moving picture entertainment was provided on one afternoon. This was highly appreciated by the convict audience. An orchestra rendered a concert of excellent music, with chorus singing by the audience, on the afternoon of December 23.

Farming Operations—

Owing largely to lack of rain early in the summer, the potato crop was again a disappointment. A good crop of hay was harvested, and grains yielded a fair crop. There were 1,707 bushels of potatoes harvested, of which 1,116 bushels were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary and the remainder were consumed at this institution. The remainder of the crop consisted of garden vegetables of various kinds to the amount of 25,668 lbs., 3,000 bushels of grain, and 250 tons of hay.

Work was continued in clearing and draining the farm land, and 7,000 feet of field tile were laid. Considerable acreage of the farm was plowed twice and a portion summer-fallowed. Experience has proved that large crops of potatoes cannot be raised on the soil of the farm, and consequently the acreage devoted to this purpose will be considerably reduced in 1940.

Construction—

As soon as weather permitted in the spring, work was commenced on the walls of the kitchen. The walls were completed, steel was erected, and the building was completely roofed before winter set in. During the winter, most of the interior work was finished, including tiling, plastering, and glazing. Electrical fittings, plumbing, and the refrigeration system were installed. The interior of the kitchen is commodious, well laid out, and presents a bright, sanitary appearance. This building will be ready for occupancy in June, 1940.

The work of fitting up the remainder of the interior of the administration building is being continued. The east half of this building already contains the administrative offices, and the third floor of the east half is now being fitted up to contain the hospital. In the interior of the west half of the building, work is proceeding on the first and second floors. The keepers' hall, the officers' mess and kitchen, the court room, guard-room and armoury are located on the first floor; the chief keeper's department and the officers' room on the second floor, and a convicts' auditorium on the third floor. It is planned to install officers' lavatories and a locker-room in the basement of the west half. An indoor rifle range will also be located in the basement. Although this building is large, every portion of it will house essential offices of the penitentiary, and this will obviate the necessity of erecting other buildings for the departments mentioned.

The east boundary wall was constructed to within 150 feet of the north-east tower, leaving approximately 250 feet to be completed to surround the enclosure entirely. It is anticipated that the unfinished portion will be completed in 1940, and construction of the towers and the south-west gate may then be proceeded with.

The temporary dissociation ward building and two of the temporary dormitory buildings, formerly located in the wired enclosure, were moved into the walled area. A portion of one of the dormitory buildings was used to form an addition to the garage, and the remaining portion was fitted up as a shop for the engineer's and electrician's departments. It is proposed to fit up and utilize the other dormitory building as a temporary laundry and change room. The corridor over the main duct was extended south from the cell blocks to the south wall of the kitchen, a distance of 150 feet. A small portion of this corridor remains to be finished this spring.

Considerable farm fencing was erected and minor construction jobs were completed throughout the year. Numerous articles of equipment were fabricated in the shops, and repairs and maintenance work, as required, were carried out.

The quarry produced 3,804 cu. yds. of crushed rock, 12,329 cu. ft. of dimension stone, and 719 cu. yds. of waste rock used for "fill". All this was hauled on the tram-line to the stone-shed and crusher. Stone-cutting proceeded without interruption during the year. A large quantity of cut stone and rock-face was produced for the kitchen building, towers, and north boundary wall.

Engineering and Electrical—

The steam-heating system was extended to serve the new kitchen as well as six temporary shops and the storekeeper's building, thus doing away with stoves which had constituted a fire hazard and proved uneconomical. A large amount of plumbing, steamfitting, and installing of electrical equipment was done in the kitchen and administration buildings. All necessary repairs and replacements were attended to under the supervision of the engineer's department. A complete refrigeration plant, consisting of four cold storage rooms, an ice-making tank, and a compressor plant, was installed entirely by convict labour (under supervision) in the new kitchen. A battery of four modern ranges was also installed. Tests made of the refrigeration plant and ranges proved entirely satisfactory.

The warden of Kingston Penitentiary and his staff have rendered valuable assistance and cooperation during the year, and I am pleased to report that, generally, the officers of the staff of Collin's Bay Penitentiary have displayed loyalty to the administration and devotion to duty.

In 1867, the year of Confederation, the Dominion Government took over certain penal institutions which, up to that time, had been under provincial control. It may not be inappropriate to review briefly, at the close of the fiscal year 1939-40, the history of convict populations in each Penitentiary for the

last seventy years. The first Federal Census was taken in 1871 and decennially since that year. The following table compares the population of Canada at 10-year intervals from 1871 to 1939, with the total convict population. Respective percentage increases are indicated.

Year	Population of Canada		Convict Population		One convict to each inhabitants
	—	Increase %	—	Increase %	
1871.....	3,689,257	.....	743	.....	4,965
1881.....	4,324,810	14.6	1,218	38.9	3,550
1891.....	4,833,239	10.5	1,258	3.1	3,842
1901.....	5,371,315	10.01	1,382	8.9	3,886
1911.....	7,206,643	25.4	1,865	25.8	3,864
1921.....	8,787,949	17.9	2,150	13.2	4,087
1931.....	10,376,786	15.3	3,714	42.1	2,793
1939.....	11,815,000	8.3	3,803	2.3	2,975

It will be noted that while in 1871 there was one convict to each 4,965 inhabitants, in 1939 there was one convict to each 2,975 inhabitants. Owing to economic conditions, there was a sharp rise in the convict population in 1933 when 2,351 convicts were admitted. In that year, the peak in Canadian penitentiaries up to the present was reached with 4,587 convicts registered. This abnormal figure, however, was mainly due to the large number of Doukhobors who were confined in Piers Island Penitentiary. Foreign born convicts who comprised one-third of the total population in 1921, now constitute only one-eighth of the total population. In 1933 and 1934, 25 per cent of our convicts were of foreign nationality.

Table 1 of this report shows that on March 31, 1940, there was a decrease of 31 convicts in the total population as compared with the previous year. There is a slight decrease in every Penitentiary with the exception of Kingston, where there is an increase of 79 convicts over the previous year, despite the fact that only 13 more convicts were admitted than in the previous fiscal year. The following table will show that the admission of convicts has considerably declined in Manitoba and Saskatchewan penitentiaries. These two institutions had seen their population increase by the large number of convicts transferred from Kingston Penitentiary in July, 1938, and February, 1939, on which occasion 80 convicts were admitted at Prince Albert and 50 at Manitoba Penitentiary. For purposes of comparison, the total number of admissions in every institution since 1922 is given hereunder.

Year	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Piers Island	Total admitted	Total in Peniten- tiaries
1922.....	403	359	262	105	112	125	.....	.....	1,366	2,670
1923.....	298	209	166	81	112	187	.....	.....	1,053	2,786
1924.....	289	187	117	66	117	94	.....	.....	870	2,225
1925.....	271	277	122	68	110	120	.....	.....	968	2,375
1926.....	312	310	135	176	97	102	.....	.....	1,132	2,773
1927.....	322	309	125	87	99	104	.....	.....	1,046	2,780
1928.....	346	362	141	91	153	109	.....	.....	1,102	2,560
1929.....	353	366	286	108	133	137	.....	.....	1,383	2,769
1930.....	434	382	152	207	143	330	.....	.....	1,648	3,187
1931.....	498	444	198	163	184	260	152	.....	1,899	3,714
1932.....	431	557	243	205	197	191	119	.....	1,943	4,104
1933.....	426	463	236	124	176	179	160	587	2,351	4,587
1934.....	405	472	214	141	175	152	152	2	1,713	4,220
1935.....	348	378	185	123	169	116	155	3	1,477	3,553
1936.....	403	426	183	123	123	147	153	.....	1,558	3,098
1937.....	398	326	214	129	128	176	150	.....	1,521	3,264
1938.....	450	406	220	119	140	168	215	.....	1,718	3,580
1939.....	546	474	259	256	152	328	122	.....	2,137	3,803
1940.....	559	423	235	127	142	168	182	.....	1,836	3,772

During the past year the new procedure of paying officers semi-monthly instead of monthly was introduced. This innovation has caused an increase of work in this office and also in the Central Pay Office, but I am informed that the change is favoured by penitentiary officers.

I regret the deaths of Major G. A. Dillon, Purchasing Agent, Rabbi Kaplansky, Guard S. Doran of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Instructor J. Watts of Manitoba Penitentiary. Major Dillon had been in the Penitentiary Service in the capacity of purchasing agent for over 27 years and his advice was often sought by the officials of this branch. His successor, Mr. S. J. Pearson, has ably carried on the traditions of the past. Mr. Kaplansky was Rabbi of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for over 25 years. He was most devoted to his duties and will be long remembered not only by the members of his congregation, but also by all those who came in contact with him. Guard Doran had joined the service in 1921. He had military service in the cavalry in India and his expertness with horses made him especially valuable on mounted patrol duty. Instructor Watts had been nine years in the service.

On March 31, 1940, 44 penitentiary officers had been granted leave of absence, without pay, for military service and many more have enlisted since that time. Since the beginning of the war up to the end of September, 1940, 73 convicts who had been discharged under the provisions of the Ticket-of-Leave Act have enlisted. Over 600 convicts have expressed the desire of joining the Canadian Active Service Forces. In connection with the war, I wish to quote here a paragraph from the report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918:—

“At the end of the last fiscal year, 410 men who had previously been released on parole and were industriously employed in their various avocations have volunteered, and having been accepted by the Military Authorities, were sent to the front in various units. About 100 men have also enlisted during this year, making a total of a little over 500 men who are now rendering active service in the Great War. Invariably, the reports received concerning these men are gratifying, several having won distinction for bravery and good conduct.”

I venture to say that at least 200 of those who have expressed the desire to enlist might be found acceptable by the Department of National Defence after consultation with the Remission Service, Department of Justice.

I beg to express my deep appreciation for the co-operation and the services rendered to this Branch by the R.C.M.P. It is also desired to record the appreciation of this Branch to:—

The Post Office Department;
The Department of Agriculture;
The Pensions and National Health Department;
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics;
The Salvation Army;
The Prisoners' Welfare Association;
La Jeunesse Ouvriere Catholique.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. SAUVANT, *Inspector,*
Acting Superintendent.

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FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1940

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MARCH 31, 1940

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ANNUAL REPORT OF DOMINION PENITENTIARIES

1939 - 40

INTRODUCTION

Statistics giving detailed information covering characteristics of convicts in Dominion penitentiaries were first issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in connection with the decennial census of 1931.

The collection of statistics on convicts in penitentiaries was placed on an annual basis in 1937 through an agreement entered into with the Department of Justice, Ottawa. To establish a sound basis for the collection of annual statistics of admissions and discharges, the individual card system was introduced and a census taken of all prisoners on the registers of the Dominion penitentiaries as for March 31, 1937, which is the end of the Dominion fiscal year. Since that time a perpetual inventory of convicts in Dominion penitentiaries has been maintained at the Bureau and the number of convicts of both sexes as at the end of each month is made available.

The information to be filled in on the individual cards mentioned above was agreed upon between the Bureau and the Penitentiary Branch. The cards are filled in by the penitentiary authorities in triplicate, one being forwarded by the warden or other officer in charge of the penitentiary to the Institutional Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, for the tabulation of the information. It was further agreed between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Penitentiary Branch that the tables compiled by the Bureau be published as an appendix to the annual report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries.

In the following report is summarized all available information concerning convicts in the seven Dominion penitentiaries. The tables are intended to enable investigators to study the characteristics of convicts committed to penitentiaries, the types of crime committed, the various classes of offenders and such factors as age, economic condition, race, environment and other social conditions which may serve to throw light on causes leading to commission of crime.

The tables cover all convicts admitted to and released from the seven Dominion penitentiaries during the twelve-month period ended March 31, 1940. Convicts admitted to and transferred to another penitentiary during the year are classified as admissions to the penitentiary to which transferred. Tables 2 to 52 inclusive deal with male admissions only and Tables 53 to 58 inclusive deal with female convicts. Tables 59 to 62 deal with male releases.

ANALYSIS OF TABLES

Table 1.—Summary of admissions and discharges—

The number of convicts on registers of the seven penitentiaries on March 31, 1939, was 3,803, of which number 3,768 were males and 35 were females. Admissions during the year totalled 1,837, of which 1,816 were males and 21 were females. Releases include direct discharges and transfers and totalled 1,868, of which number 1,657 were direct discharges. The number of convicts on the registers on March 31, 1940, was 3,772, of which number 3,739 were males and 33 were females, showing a decrease of 31 convicts during the twelve-month period.

The average monthly penitentiary population, based on the convicts in confinement on the last day of each month, was 3,664. During each month of the year there were under care in mental institutions an average of 74 convicts suffering from mental disease and an average of 11 on temporary Ticket-of-Leave and other causes.

Table 2.—Male convicts admitted, classified by major offences—

In this table are shown the major offences committed by male convicts admitted during the year. The offences are shown under six main groups. As in previous years, the majority of major offences fall within two groups, viz., Offences against Rights and Property and Offences against the Person and Reputation, no less than 89.3 per cent of the male convicts admitted being guilty of offences contained in these two groups. Offences against the Person and Reputation fell from 11.3 per cent in 1939 to 7.8 per cent in 1940, while the Offences against Rights and Property show a slight increase.

The following table shows the percentage of male convicts committed to penitentiaries for crimes under each group for the years 1938-39 and 1939-40:—

Year	Male convicts admitted	Law and justice	Public order and peace	Morals and public convenience	Person and reputation	Rights and property	Bank notes and counterfeiting
		%	%	%	%	%	%
1938.....	1,896	2.4	0.9	5.3	11.3	80.0	0.2
1939.....	1,685	1.9	1.3	6.9	7.8	81.5	0.6

Percentage increases are noted in the number of convicts guilty of major offences under Public Order and Peace, Morals and Public Convenience, Rights and Property and Counterfeiting, while offences against Law and Justice and the Person and Reputation show decreases.

There was a decided decrease in the number of male convicts committed to penitentiaries during the year, the number falling from 1,896 in 1938-39 to 1,685 in 1939-40, a decrease of 11.2 per cent, which justifies the statement that major crimes are on the decrease in Canada. Out of every 100 male convicts committed to penitentiaries during the year, 80 were guilty of crimes against Rights and Property, 8 of crimes against the Person and Reputation, 7 of crimes against Morals and Public Convenience, 2 of crimes against the Administration of Law and Justice and 3 for miscellaneous offences.

Table 3.—Nature of offence by number of charges—

This table, besides showing the nature of offence, also shows charges. The nature of the offence for which a convict is committed may be "Receiving stolen goods" but the number of charges on which he is found guilty may be seven. The term of sentence for each offence may be two years and the type of sentence may be concurrent. Of the 1,685 male convicts admitted during the year, 933 or 55.4 per cent were sentenced for a single offence and on one charge; 253 or 15.0 per cent for a single offence and more than one charge; 267 or 15.8 per cent on more than one offence but on a single charge; 216 or 12.8 per cent on more than one offence and more than one charge while 16 or 1.0 per cent were Ticket-of-Leave Violators. Fifty-three per cent of those sentenced for Forgery were committed on more than one offence and more than one charge. Where an offender is found guilty of two or more offences the sentence imposed is for the most serious offence.

Tables 4 to 7.—Sentence—

In these tables the term of sentence is shown in relation to the nature of the offence, the type of sentence, whether simple, consecutive or concurrent and previous penal record. The terms of sentence vary from two years to life imprisonment and in all cases the total time to be served is shown.

The following percentage table shows the nature of offence by length of sentence:—

Nature of offence	Total	Term of Sentence								
		2 years	2-4 years	5-9 years	10 years	11-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25 and over	Life
Total (1).....	1,675	47.3	38.0	12.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Public order and peace.....	22	40.9	59.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Law and justice.....	22	68.2	27.3	4.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morals and public convenience.....	115	34.8	34.8	28.7	.....	.....	0.8	.....	.....	0.8
Person and reputation.....	131	39.0	26.0	23.7	5.3	.....	0.7	0.7	.....	4.6
Rights and property.....	1,374	49.0	39.5	9.6	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	.....	.....
Banking and counterfeiting.....	11	27.2	27.2	45.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(1) 10 ticket-of-leave violators not included.

Table 5 shows type of sentence by nature of offence. The two main types of sentences are simple and concurrent. Of the 1,685 admissions, 902 or 53.5 per cent received simple sentences while 21 others were given simple sentences with lashes. Fourteen of the 21 who were ordered lashes were guilty of the crimes of incest, rape and robbery with violence. Concurrent sentences totalled 674 or 40 per cent of total, of which 6 were with lashes. Consecutive sentences totalled 36 or 2.1 per cent. Concurrent and consecutive combined totalled 28 or 1.7 per cent, while 14 were given simple sentences with the addition of fines. There was a marked reduction in the number of convicts sentenced to lashes, the number falling from 71 in the previous year to 30, a reduction of 58 per cent in this type of sentence.

Table 6 shows term of sentence by previous penal record. This table is of primary importance as it throws much light on the characteristics of those persons committed to penitentiaries. It affords valuable information to prison officials and parole boards as also to those interested in recidivism, rehabilitation of prisoners and effectiveness of the existing methods of law enforcement. The table gives the number of first offenders and repeaters among those convicted of the various offences with complete data on their previous criminal history. Of the 1,685 male convicts, 402 or 23.8 per cent had no previous criminal record. The total with a previous criminal history was 1,283 or 76.1 per cent of the total admissions. Of those with a previous criminal history, 32.5 per cent had previous jail sentences and 11.6 per cent had reformatory sentences and 4.5 per cent penitentiary sentences only. Those who had previously served time in jails and reformatories totalled 14.0 per cent; in jails and penitentiaries, 20 per cent; in reformatories and penitentiaries, 5.7 per cent and in jails, reformatories and penitentiaries 11.7 per cent. The fact that 538 or 42 per cent of those previously convicted and sentenced to imprisonment had previous penitentiary records demands more than passing notice. It proves that a very large proportion of our penitentiary population are hardened recidivists and affords conclusive arguments for the necessity of constructive steps being taken to reduce to a minimum the recidivist population in our penitentiaries. The problem of rehabilitating this class of criminal is not yet solved.

Table 7 compares the type of sentence by penitentiaries and permits comparisons being made between the types of sentences imposed in the geographical areas represented by the respective penitentiaries, also the areas in which the more serious crimes are prevalent. Below are given the percentages of types of sentence imposed on those admitted to each penitentiary.

—	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collins Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Simple.....	74.0	55.1	52.6	48.0	40.0	35.1	58.3
Concurrent.....	22.1	40.0	40.0	46.3	51.3	60.0	26.0
Consecutive.....	2.1	2.6	3.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.7
With lashes.....	.....	0.5	2.1	3.4	3.3	2.3	3.6
All others.....	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	3.8	1.4	11.4

Tables 8 to 13—Age—

This series on ages of convicts on admission to penitentiaries will repay close study. The object of these tables is to show the relation between age and the kind of offence committed and by associating age with other factors such as employment, occupation, conjugal condition, to supply investigators with material for a proper study of the causes leading to crime.

Of the 1,685 admissions, 265 or 15.6 per cent were under 21 years of age, a decrease of 14 per cent from the previous year. All ages up to 20, with the exception of age group 18, showed decreases in the number of admissions. Breaking, entering and theft in its various forms and Robbery constitute the great bulk of the crimes committed by youths under 21 years of age, no fewer than 213 or 80.4 per cent of those under 21 being committed for these crimes. The great majority of these youths were either unemployed at time of commission of crime or were earning wages which did not raise them above the dependent group.

Age groups 21 to 29 contributed 781 admissions or 46.5 per cent of total admissions. Here again, as in the under 20 year groups, breaking, entering and theft, robbery and other offences against Rights and Property account for 87.3 per cent of the crimes committed by persons between 21 and 29 years. The age groups 30 to 39 contributed 389 admissions or 23.0 per cent of total admissions, while those 40 years of age and over contributed 15.0 per cent.

Analysing the table more closely, we find that for offences against Public Order and Peace the age group 21 to 29 were responsible for 50 per cent of these crimes. This same group had the highest number of offences also under the Administration of Law and Justice with 37.5 per cent and were closely followed by the 30 to 39 year group with 25 per cent. In offences against Morals and Public Convenience, the 40 to 49 age group stands highest with 45.2 per cent of total crimes in this group. The 30 to 39 year group ranked second with 31.6 per cent.

In offences against the Person and Reputation we find that the 21 to 29 year age group again stands first with 38.2 per cent, followed by age groups 30 to 39, and 40 to 49 with 24.4 and 20 per cent respectively.

In offences against Rights and Property, we find once more the 21 to 29 year age group responsible for half these crimes, no fewer than 682 or 49.6 per cent having been committed by this group. The 30 to 39 year group contributed 22.4 per cent, while those under 21 contributed 17.2 per cent.

Table 9 classifies age on admission by period of unemployment. Of the total male admissions, only 31.5 per cent were employed at time of commission of crime with 1,153 or 68.5 per cent unemployed. Of the total unemployed, 58.3 per cent were unemployed for periods varying from 3 months to a year; 21.6 per cent were unemployed from one to two years, while 13.6 per cent

followed no definite employment for three years and over. The remaining 6.5 per cent had either never been gainfully employed or were in independent circumstances at time crime was committed. Of those unemployed, 727 or 63.0 per cent were between the ages of 21 and 34 years, from which it can be inferred that these age groups find it difficult to rehabilitate themselves in society on discharge.

Table 10 classifies age with occupation. Of the 532 gainfully employed at time crime was committed, 381 or 71.6 per cent were engaged in the following occupations: Agriculture (88), Manufacturing (77), Transportation and Communication (69), Commercial (56), Building and Construction (52) and Personal Service (39). Below we show the percentage distribution of crimes committed by these six leading occupational groups:—

Occupation	—	Public order and peace	Law and justice	Morals and public con- venience	Person and reputation	Rights and property	Banking and counter- feiting
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Total.....	381						
Agriculture.....	88	2.3	1.1	17.0	25.0	54.6	.....
Manufacturing.....	77	5.2	4.0	9.0	10.4	71.4	.....
Transportation and communica- tion.....	69	1.4	1.4	16.0	16.0	65.2	.....
Commercial.....	56	1.8	.....	16.0	9.0	73.2	.....
Building and construction.....	52	.....	.....	9.5	6.0	84.5	.....
Personal service.....	39	.....	.....	18.0	25.6	56.4	.....

The following occupational groups contributed 55.1 per cent of the number who were reported as being employed at the time crime was committed. The number of admissions in each group are in brackets. Farm labourers and unskilled labourers (95), skilled workers in building and construction (35), truck drivers and garage workers (47), salesmen (30), public service officials (20), mine workers (18), owners of retail stores and waiters (28), metal workers (13), skilled workers in manufacturing (13) and lumberjacks (10).

The large number of farm labourers and unskilled workers among admissions to penitentiaries may be accounted for by the fact that the majority of these men are only employed in farm work during the summer months and flock to the large cities during the winter, at which period it is difficult to get employment and while the opportunities for committing crime are always present.

Table 11 shows by age groups the number of dependents of male admissions. Of the 1,685 admissions, 1,166 or 69.2 per cent had no dependent relatives. The remaining 519 had a total of 1,432 dependents, or an average of 2.8 per admission. Age groups between 21 and 49 contributed 1,278 dependents or 89.2 per cent of the total number. The number of dependents in these age groups were as follows: 21 to 24 (112); 25 to 29 (265); 30 to 34 (254); 35 to 39 (271) and 40 to 49 (376).

Table 12 gives age on admission by penitentiaries. The average age in years of convicts on admission for each of the seven penitentiaries is as follows: Dorchester, 28; St. Vincent de Paul, 28; Collins Bay, 27; Kingston, 30.5; Manitoba, 28.7; Saskatchewan, 29.4 and British Columbia 35. The great majority of convicts under 21 are found in Dorchester and St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries and the average age of male convict admissions rises as we move from east to west where we find the highest average age in British Columbia penitentiary.

Table 13 shows age on admission by conjugal condition. Of the total male convicts admitted, 67.1 per cent were single, 28.0 per cent married and 5 per cent widowed, divorced or separated. Of those who were single, 41.2 per cent were under 25 years of age; 43.9 per cent were between 25 and 39 years and 14.9 per cent 40 years of age and over.

Tables 14 to 18.—Racial origin—

This group of tables gives the racial origins of male convicts admitted to penitentiaries during the year classified by their previous penal record, conjugal condition, education and nature of offence. The information given serves to draw attention to the race and birthplace of the prisoners admitted and should be of interest to anyone wishing to know the racial background of convicts in our penitentiaries.

As the inmates of penitentiaries are drawn from the general population, it is necessary to know something of the racial composition of the general population before any sweeping conclusions are drawn from the tables on racial origin. The population of Canada has been drawn from an exceedingly large area and embraces almost every race and nationality. The mingling of the blood of these various races over a long period of years tends to obscure the matter of racial origins in the study of crime and criminals, but nevertheless must be taken into account in any national policy of immigration. A few significant facts are here given concerning Canada's population.

The population of Canada is predominantly British—English, Irish and Scotch. According to the 1931 census, out of a total population of 10,376,786, people of British stocks composed 51.8 per cent of the total population. The second largest racial stock was the French which comprised 28.3 per cent of the total. The remainder of the population was composed of the following percentages: Germans, Austrians and Hungarians, 5.4 per cent; Belgians, Danish and Dutch, 2.1; Northern Europeans (Swedes, Norwegians, Finnish and Icelandic), 2.3; Central Europeans (Italians, Poles, Roumanians, Czecho-Slovaks, etc.), 3.2; Eastern Europeans (Russian, Ukrainians), 3.3 per cent with the remaining 3.6 per cent made up of Asiatics, Indians, Negroes and Unclassified.

Table 14 gives the racial origin and previous penal record of male admissions. A study of this table will show the number of recidivists among each racial group. The following table shows what percentage of admissions in each racial group had a previous criminal record:—

Racial origin	Number of admissions	Percentage of recidivists	Racial origin	Number of admissions	Percentage of recidivists
English.....	315	78.2	Norwegians.....	5	80.0
Irish.....	216	80.5	Polish.....	80	78.3
Scotch.....	211	78.0	Roumanian.....	9	89.0
French.....	537	76.0	Russian.....	20	80.0
Belgian.....	3	100.0	Swedish.....	8	75.0
Danish.....	3	66.6	Ukrainian.....	72	71.0
Netherlanders.....	16	75.0	Other Europeans.....	12	83.3
Finnish.....	2	50.0	Chinese.....	13	23.1
German.....	49	71.5	Japanese.....	2	100.0
Greek.....	2	50.0	Other Asiatic.....	9	44.4
Hebrew.....	23	70.0	North American Indian.....	29	72.7
Italian.....	26	73.1	Negro.....	25	92.0
Jugo-Slavs.....	2	50.0			

Table 15 shows racial origin by conjugal condition. This table shows that 1,130 or 67.1 per cent of total admissions were single, 472 or 28.0 per cent married and 4.9 per cent widowed, married and divorced. The figures also show a higher proportion of single men among European races than among admissions of British origin.

Table 16 classifies racial origin by education. Of the total admissions, 66 or 3.9 per cent were illiterate, a 1.4 per cent decrease in the number of illiterates from the previous year. Twenty-five, or 1.5 per cent, were able to read and write, 1,263 or 75.0 per cent received public or common school education, 303 or 17.9 per cent high school education and 28 or 1.7 per cent had graduated from universities. The number of admissions with a high school education showed an increase of 2.9 per cent over the previous year.

Table 17 classifies racial origin by nature of offence. This table will repay study as it throws considerable light on the nature of the crimes committed by the various racial groups. A further analysis is given below showing the percentage of classified crimes for four main groups.

Nature of offence	British	French	European	Asiatic and Coloured
	%	%	%	%
Public order and peace.....	1.1	1.0	2.8	1.3
Law and justice.....	2.0	1.9	1.8	19.2
Morals and public convenience.....	7.2	6.0	4.0	16.7
Person and reputation.....	9.8	4.8	7.0	62.8
Rights and property.....	79.4	86.2	83.2	
Bank notes and counterfeit money.....	0.9	0.1	1.2	

Table 18 shows racial origin by penitentiaries.

Tables 19 to 28.—Birthplace—

Table 19 classifies birthplace of admissions by rural and urban residence. The preponderance of admissions came from urban centres, no fewer than 1,280 or 76 per cent having urban residence. Rural admissions showed an increase of 2 per cent over similar admissions in the previous year. Of the total admissions, 1,407 or 83.5 per cent were Canadian born. Of the Canadian born 337 or 24 per cent were from rural areas and 76 per cent from urban centres. Of those born in the British Isles, 80.8 per cent lived in urban centres, while 71.5 per cent of the European born had similar residence.

In Table 20 is shown under social habits the users of alcohol and drugs. Of the 1,685 admissions, 453 or 26.9 per cent were non-drinkers, 1,045 or 62.0 per cent were temperate and 187 or 11.1 per cent intemperate. Non-drug addicts totalled 1,646 or 97.6 per cent. Of the 39 drug addicts reported, 31 were Canadian born, 4 British born, one Russian born and 3 were Chinese. The number of drug addicts fell from 72 in 1939 to 39 in 1940, a decrease of 45.8 per cent.

Table 21 shows birthplace by employment. Of the Canadian born, 70.3 per cent were unemployed at time crime was committed. Of the British born, 65.8 per cent were unemployed, of the European born 51.8 per cent, of Orientals, 38.9 per cent and of those born in the United States 60 per cent. The greatest amount of unemployment was among the Canadian born and the least among Orientals.

Table 22 shows birthplace by previous penal record. Of the total Canadian born, 76.7 per cent had a previous criminal history. Of those born in British countries, 86.0 per cent were recidivists while 70.0 per cent of the European born, 40.0 per cent of Asiatic and coloured races and 60.0 per cent of those born in the United States had a previous record of crime. Of the British born who had previous commitments, 64.7 per cent had previous jail sentences, 42.7 per cent reformatory sentences and 34.0 per cent penitentiary sentences. Of the European born, 70 per cent had been in jails, 25.4 per cent in reformatories and 46 per cent in penitentiaries. Of the Asiatic born, 100 per cent were previously committed to jails, 14.3 per cent to reformatories and 28.5 per cent to penitentiaries. Of those born in the United States, 80.0 per cent had previous jail records, 41.0 per cent reformatory and 44 per cent penitentiary records. The percentages for the Canadian born are: in jails, 80.0 per cent; in reformatories, 44 per cent and in penitentiaries, 41 per cent.

Table 23 classifies birthplace of convicts by birthplace of parents. Of the 1,685 male convict admissions, 974 or 57.7 per cent had both parents born in Canada; 237 or 14.1 per cent had both parents British; 321 or 19.1 per cent had both parents foreign born, while 8.9 per cent had parents of mixed parentage.

Table 24 classifies racial origin by birthplace. Of the 1,685 admissions, 78.1 per cent of English origin were born in Canada, 86.1 per cent of the Irish, 80 per cent of the Scotch, 97.4 per cent of the French, 70 per cent of the European and 73.1 per cent of the Asiatic races.

Table 25 classifies the birthplace of convicts by degree of education. The percentage of illiterates among the Canadian-born was 3·8, while among those born in European countries the percentage of illiterates was 9·4. Of the 303 with high school education, 80·5 per cent were born in Canada, 10·6 per cent were born in the British Isles and Possessions, 2·0 per cent in European countries and 5·6 per cent in the United States. Of the 28 with university education, 19 were born in Canada, 5 in the British Isles, one in Czechoslovakia, 2 in Germany and one in Russia.

Table 26 classifies convicts admitted by birthplace and nature of offence. Those born in Canada and in the British Isles and Possessions had the highest percentage of convicts under rights and property, particularly under the heading breaking, entering and theft. Those born in the United States had the highest percentage of convictions for crimes against the person and reputation, while those of Asiatic birth had by far the highest percentage of convictions under morals and public convenience, mostly for breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Act.

Table 27 deals with convicts born outside Canada and shows their length of residence in Canada prior to commitment. Of the 278 born outside Canada, 3·9 per cent had resided in Canada under 5 years, 5·0 per cent between 5 and 10 years, 19·7 per cent between 10 and 15 years and 71·4 per cent had lived in Canada 15 years and over. It is interesting to note that 77·5 per cent of the British-born, 63·5 per cent of the European-born, 61·8 per cent of those born in the United States and 94·4 per cent of the Asiatic-born had resided in Canada 15 years and over.

In Table 28 is shown the citizenship of the foreign-born admissions. Of the 278 British and foreign-born in penitentiaries, there were 42·5 per cent British-born in Canada more than 5 years and ·7 per cent in Canada less than 5 years and of the foreign born, 28 per cent were naturalized and 28·8 per cent alien.

Tables 29 to 32.—Previous employment—

Lack of steady employment is undoubtedly an important factor leading to crime and delinquency, and in the tables covering previous employment valuable information for social workers is made available.

In Table 29 the nature of offence is classified by period of employment or unemployment. A study of this table will reveal that a very close connection exists between unemployment and offences against public order and rights and property and that for other offences, unemployment does not enter very largely into the picture. The following percentages give the number employed by nature of offence: Against public order and peace, 36·3; against the administration of law and justice, 28·1; against morals and public convenience, 60·0; against the person and reputation, 61·8; against rights and property, 26·4; and counterfeiting, 18·2. Since the great majority of offences against public order and peace and against rights and property consist in carrying firearms, breaking, entering, theft and robbery, the fact that 73·4 per cent of the people committing these crimes were unemployed when the offence was committed should conclusively prove that these serious crimes should be reduced by the absorption of idle young men into productive channels. Table 8 showed that 62·1 per cent of all male convicts admitted to penitentiaries in 1939-40 were under 30 years of age.

Table 30 classifies employment by number of dependents. Of the 519 convicts with dependents, 271 or 52·2 per cent were unemployed at time crime was committed. These 271 had 638 dependent on them for support. The total number of dependents was 1,422.

In Table 31 is shown the occupations under the various industrial groups in which convicts were employed at time offence was committed. Occupational classification offers a criterion of the economic status at time of commission of crime. Although occupations under agriculture, transportation and manufacturing had 38·6 per cent of the total convicts employed, it does not follow

that those employed in such occupations are more inclined to commit crime than those engaged in other industries. As the only complete record of the distribution of the gainfully employed population by occupation and industry is obtained in the decennial censuses, and as many changes have taken place both in the geographical and industrial distribution of the gainfully occupied since the census of 1931, no yardstick is available to measure the exact proportion of convicts contributed by each industry to the penitentiary population. It is interesting to note, however, that of the 69 convicts employed in the industry of transportation, 49 or 71.0 per cent were taxi-drivers, truck drivers and service station workers.

The weekly earnings of convicts when last employed is shown for all convicts admitted but does not take into consideration whether convict was employed or not at the time of commitment of crime. The information, however, is of value as it shows in a general way the average weekly wages of convicts when employed. By comparing the nature of the offences committed with the weekly wage earned, some interesting comparisons may be found. As the number of offences against rights and property constituted over 80 per cent of the total offences, the analysis is confined to the figures belonging to this group. A study of the figures shows that the low wage-earning groups and those who have never worked had a much higher percentage committed for crimes of breaking, entering, theft and robbery than the higher-paid groups which would seem to indicate that those crimes are more directly related to the economic groups where wages paid are on a low scale. The following table affords further information in this respect:—

OFFENCES AGAINST RIGHTS AND PROPERTY

Weekly wage rate	Total convictions	Number of convictions for breaking, entering, theft and robbery	Percentage of total convictions
Under \$5.....	23	13	56.5
\$ 5 to \$10.....	228	153	67.1
\$10 to \$15.....	368	250	67.9
\$15 to \$20.....	393	266	67.7
\$20 to \$30.....	305	164	53.8
\$30 to \$40.....	143	67	46.9
\$40 to \$50.....	51	23	45.1
\$50 to \$75.....	30	9	30.0
\$75 and over.....	13	3	23.1
Never worked.....	72	61	84.7
Own account.....	58	17	29.3
Not reported.....	1		

Tables 33 to 36.—Education—

The degree of education of male convict admissions is classified in these tables by nature of offence, language spoken and number of previous commitments.

Of the total admissions, 4.5 per cent were reported as "illiterate" or "could read only"; 75.8 had "common school" education; 18.1 per cent had attended a high school and 1.6 per cent a university. Eighty-nine per cent of those with university education had committed crimes against rights and property, while 85.8 per cent of those with high school education committed similar offences. Under offences against morals and public convenience, illiterates had the highest percentage with 18.4. Sixty-four per cent of those with common school education were guilty of the crimes of breaking, entering, theft and robbery.

In Table 34 convicts are classified according to degree of education and language spoken and in Table 35 by number of previous commitments. Of the total illiterate, 42.1 per cent had no previous commitments to penal institutions. The percentages of those in the other groups who had never previously been confined in penal institutions were: common school, 23.2; high school, 22.1, and university, 25.0. Of the total number with previous commitments, 24.9 per cent had previous commitments ranging from six to over twenty. Those with common school education had the highest percentage of recidivists with five or more convictions and illiterates the lowest, the percentages being 34.7 and 27.3 respectively.

Tables 36 to 38.—Conjugal condition—

In these tables the conjugal condition of male convicts is classified by nature of offence, weekly earnings when last employed and whether employed at time crime was committed. Of the 1,685 convicts admitted to the penitentiaries, 1,130 or 67.1 per cent were single, 472 or 28.0 per cent were married and 83 or 4.9 per cent either widowed, divorced or separated.

By a study of Table 36 it is feasible to judge whether or not there are any marked tendencies among the single and married groups to commit certain offences. For example, convicts who were married, or widowed, divorced and separated had decidedly the highest percentages convicted of crimes against morals and public convenience, while those who were single had the highest percentage guilty of crimes against public order and peace and bank notes and counterfeiting. The following table based on Table 36 brings out these facts:—

Nature of offence	Single		Married		Widowed, divorced, separated	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Totals.....	1,130	100.0	472	100.0	83	100.0
Against public order and peace.....	18	1.6	4	0.9	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice.....	20	1.8	12	2.6	.....	.....
Against morals and public convenience..	41	3.6	54	11.4	20	24.1
Against the person and reputation.....	72	6.4	46	9.7	13	15.6
Against rights and property.....	970	85.8	355	75.2	49	59.1
Bank notes and counterfeit money.....	9	0.8	1	0.2	1	1.2

Table 37 shows the weekly earnings reported for convicts when last employed. Forty-three per cent of the single convicts, 25.0 per cent of the married and 25.3 per cent of the widowed, divorced and separated had weekly earnings of less than fifteen dollars a week. Of those earning between \$15 and \$30 a week the percentages were: single, 40.0; married, 44.3 and widowed, divorced and separated, 44.6. Thus it will be seen that 83.0 per cent of the single, 69.3 per cent of the married and 69.9 per cent of the widowed, divorced and separated had earnings reported of less than \$30 a week.

Table 38 classifies conjugal condition by employment at time of offence. Of the 1,130 single convicts, 861 or 76.3 per cent were unemployed at time offence was committed and of the 472 who were married, 52.7 per cent and of the 83 widowed, divorced and separated 51.8 per cent were unemployed at the time of offence. It may be noted further that 33.4 per cent of the single, 39.7 per cent of the married and 44.2 per cent of the widowed, divorced and separated had periods of unemployment ranging from one to three years and over prior to commission of crime.

Tables 39 to 47.—Previous penal record—

The tables in this group deal with the previous penal record of male convicts who were admitted to penitentiaries and give valuable information concerning each criminal's history. It is of outstanding importance to know that out of the 1,685 admissions, 1,283 or 76.1 per cent had previous commitments either to jails, reformatories or penitentiaries. The previous penal record of male convicts has already been discussed in Table 6 with reference to term of sentence. Of the 1,283 convicts with previous penal records, 32.5 per cent had commitments to jails only, 11.6 per cent commitments to reformatories only, 4.4 per cent commitments to penitentiaries only, while 51.4 per cent had served sentences in jails, reformatories and penitentiaries. Sixty-five per cent of those who had previous jail sentences only, 70.5 per cent of those with reformatory sentences only, 50.9 per cent with penitentiary sentences only and 67 per cent with jail, reformatory and penitentiary records had been sentenced to penitentiaries for the crimes of breaking, entering, theft and robbery.

In Table 40 is shown the number of commitments of recidivists classified by time served. The 1,283 convicts with previous commitments had a total of 5,536 commitments to one or more penal institution. The total time served under these previous commitments was 5,187 years, or an average of 4.04 years per convict.

Table 41 shows the distribution of commitments. Of the 1,283 convicts with previous commitments, 538 showed penitentiary records, 553 had reformatory records and 1,003 had jail records. Table 42 shows time served in previous commitments.

Table 43 shows that of the 1,283 convicts with previous commitments, 74.7 per cent were unemployed at time of commission of crime, and of those unemployed 43.5 per cent were unemployed during the twelve months preceding the commission of the crime.

Table 47 shows that of the 1,283 convicts with previous commitments, 171 or 13.3 per cent were previously inmates in non-penal institutions, and of that number 15 or 8.8 per cent had spent some time in mental institutions, 5 or 3.0 per cent in tuberculosis sanatoria, while 151 or 88.2 per cent had been in other non-penal institutions, such as orphanages.

Tables 48 and 49.—Social habits—

The extent to which alcohol and drugs were used by convicts is shown in Table 48 classified by nature of offence. Of the 1,685 admissions, 453 or 26.8 per cent were reported as "abstinent", 1,045 or 62.0 per cent as "temperate" and 187 or 11.2 per cent as "intemperate". The table also shows that 2.3 per cent were drug addicts. It may be of interest to note that 65.5 per cent of the abstinent, 58.1 per cent of the temperate and 65.2 per cent of the intemperate were committed for the crimes of breaking, entering, theft and robbery.

Table 49 throws more light on the characteristics of recidivists, as it shows the number of previous commitments among the groups—abstinent, temperate and intemperate—under drug addicts and non-drug addicts. Of the 1,283 with previous convictions, 26.2 per cent were reported as abstinent, 61.0 per cent as temperate and 12.8 per cent as intemperate. The percentage of drug addicts was 2.8. Almost three per cent of the abstinent, 4.2 per cent of the temperate and 17.1 per cent of the intemperate had eleven and more previous commitments to penal institutions.

According to Table 50, the convicts admitted to penitentiaries were remarkably free from disabling physical defects. Of the 1,685 convicts admitted, 1,626 or 96.5 per cent were reported as normal, 3.3 per cent as subnormal and 0.2 per cent as mentally ill. Of the 1,626 normal, 103 or 6.3 per cent had some physical defect. The percentage of the subnormal with physical defects was higher than for the normal, the percentage being 12.7.

Table 51 shows the nature of offence classified by mental condition. The figures show that the subnormal had a higher percentage guilty of crimes against morals and public convenience than those who were normal, the percentage being for the subnormal 23·6 and for the normal 6·2. For offences against the person and reputation the subnormal again had the highest percentage with 16·4 per cent against 7·5 per cent for the normal. When offences against rights and property are considered, we find a much higher percentage of the normal guilty of these crimes than the subnormal, the percentages being 82·5 and 54·5 respectively.

Table 52 shows religious denomination of male convict admissions by racial origin.

Tables 53 to 58 deal with female convicts admitted during the year and give information concerning nature of offence, racial origin, conjugal condition and other characteristics of this class.

Tables 59 to 62.—Convicts discharged during the year—

These four tables deal with male convicts released from the seven penitentiaries during the year ended March 31, 1940. They do not include convicts transferred from one penitentiary to another or to mental and other hospitals.

Table 59 shows age on discharge classified by age on admission. Of the 1,639 male convicts discharged, 52·2 per cent were under 30 years of age at date of discharge compared with 53·4 per cent in 1939.

Table 60 shows that of the 1,639 discharged, 1,082 or 66·0 per cent were discharged at expiration of sentence. Discharges by death totalled 13, while 17 were released to mental institutions. Discharges by ticket-of-leave totalled 363 or 22·1 per cent of total discharges.

Table 61 shows nature of offence by time served. Those who served from one to two years formed the largest group and totalled 927 or 56·5 per cent.

Table 62 shows the main occupation at which convicts discharged were engaged while serving sentence. The main occupations were under four main headings, viz., agricultural, clerical, skilled and unskilled labour. Of the total discharged, 8·7 per cent were engaged in agricultural pursuits, 5·4 per cent in clerical occupations, 29·9 per cent at skilled labour, 54·8 per cent in unskilled labour, while 1·2 per cent were unemployable owing to mental or physical inability.

There were 18 female convicts discharged during the year. Of these, 5 were released at expiration of sentence, 10 on ticket-of-leave, 1 to a mental hospital and 2 were unconditionally released.

TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1940

		Total	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kings- ton	Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Convicts on registers, March 31, 1939.....	T.	3,803	486	1,076	686	244	428	553	330
	M.	3,768	486	1,075	652	244	428	553	330
	F.	35		1	34				
Admissions—									
Admitted during the year and not transferred.....	T.	1,498	235	415	415		125	168	140
	M.	1,487	235	415	406		125	168	138
	F.	11			9				2
Received by transfer (admitted during the year)...	M.	128		3	5	120			
	F.	5			5				
Total admitted during the year and retained.....	T.	1,631	235	418	425	120	125	168	140
	M.	1,615	235	418	411	120	125	168	138
	F.	16			14				2
Received by transfer (admitted prior to April 1, 1939).....	M.	70		3	9	57			1
	F.								
Admitted during the year and transferred.....	M.	123			123				
	F.	5	1	1			2		1
Received by transfer and transferred (admitted during the year).....	M.	8		1	2	5			
	F.								
Total admissions and transfers during the year 1939-40.	T.	1,837	236	423	559	182	127	168	142
	M.	1,816	235	422	545	182	125	168	139
	F.	21	1	1	14		2		3
Releases—									
Discharges.....	T.	1,657	247	486	291	158	132	187	156
	M.	1,639	247	485	274	158	132	187	156
	F.	18		1	17				
Transferred (convicts admitted during the year).....	M.	131			126	5			
	F.	5	1	1			2		1
Transferred (admitted prior to April 1, 1939).....	M.	75		1	63	9	1	1	
	F.								
Total releases.....	T.	1,868	248	488	480	172	135	188	157
	M.	1,845	247	486	463	172	133	188	156
	F.	23	1	2	17		2		1
Convicts on registers, March 31, 1940.....	T.	3,772	474	1,011	765	254	420	533	315
	M.	3,739	474	1,011	734	254	420	533	313
	F.	33			31				2

TABLE 2.—MALE CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1939-40 CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR OFFENCES FOR WHICH CONVICTED

Nature of offence	Total		Dorchester		St. Vincent de Paul		Kingston		Collin's Bay		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		British Columbia	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,685	100-0	235	100-0	421	100-0	420	100-0	177	100-0	125	100-0	168	100-0	139	100-0
Offences against public order and peace.....	22	1-30	1	0-42	3	0-71	11	2-62	3	1-69			2	1-19	2	1-44
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2	0-12							1	0-56					1	0-72
Illegal possession of firearms.....	8	0-47					6	1-43	2	1-13						
Unlawful possession of explosives.....	3	0-18					1	0-24					2	1-19		
Others.....	9	0-53	1	0-42	3	0-71	4	0-95							1	0-72
Offences against the administration of law and justice....	32	1-89	8	3-40	6	1-42	12	2-86	2	1-13	1	0-80	2	1-19	1	0-72
Escape from lawful custody and attempt at.....	17	1-00	6	2-55	3	0-71	6	1-43					2	1-19		
Perjury.....	4	0-24	1	0-42			1	0-24	1	0-56	1	0-80				
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	0-59			3	0-71	5	1-19	1	0-56					1	0-72
Unlawfully at large.....	1	0-06	1	0-42												
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	115	6-82	6	2-55	26	6-17	22	5-24	10	5-65	10	8-00	11	6-55	30	21-58
Buggery and attempt at.....	20	1-18	3	1-28	2	0-47	3	0-71	2	1-13	2	1-60	4	2-38	4	2-88
Breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	25	1-48					7	1-67			3	2-40			15	10-79
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	4	0-24	1	0-42			2	0-47							1	0-72
Gross indecency and attempt at.....	20	1-18	1	0-42	12	2-85	4	0-95					1	0-59	2	1-44
Incest.....	30	1-78	1	0-42	8	1-90	4	0-95	7	3-95	4	3-20	3	1-79	3	2-16
Incest, attempt at.....	2	0-12			1	0-24	1	0-24								
Living on avails of prostitution.....	12	0-71			2	0-47	1	0-24	1	0-56	1	0-80	3	1-79	4	2-88
Procurement and attempt at.....	2	0-12			1	0-24									1	0-72
Offences against the person and reputation.....	131	7-77	25	10-64	13	3-09	38	9-05	15	8-47	10	8-00	16	9-52	14	10-07
Abduction.....	2	0-12	1	0-42			1	0-24								
Abortion and attempt at.....	1	0-06					1	0-24								
Assault, common.....	2	0-12			1	0-24	1	0-24								
Assault, indecent.....	14	0-83	2	0-85	1	0-24	6	1-43	2	1-13					3	2-16
Assault on female.....	6	0-36			2	0-47	1	0-24	1	0-56	1	0-80			1	0-72
Assault causing bodily harm.....	10	0-59	7	2-98			1	0-24	2	1-13						
Assault with intent to rob.....	14	0-83	3	1-28	2	0-47	3	0-71	2	1-13			2	1-19	2	1-44
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	1	0-06	1	0-42												
Bigamy.....	4	0-24	1	0-42							2	1-60	1	0-59		
Carnal knowledge.....	13	0-71	2	0-85	1	0-24	4	0-95	2	1-13			3	1-79	1	0-72

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

Carnal knowledge, attempt at.....	4	0-24	1	0-42	1	0-24				1	0-80			1	0-72
Causing grievous bodily harm.....	9	0-53	2	0-85	2	0-47			1	0-56		3	1-79	1	0-72
Manslaughter.....	14	0-83	2	0-85	2	0-47			1	0-56		3	1-79	1	0-72
Murder.....	4	0-24	1	0-42			3	0-71							
Murder, attempt at.....	2	0-12			1	0-24									
Rape.....	7	0-41					3	0-71			1	0-80			
Rape, attempt at.....	3	0-18					2	0-47	2	1-13	1	0-80	1	0-59	
Shooting with intent.....	7	0-41					2	0-47	1	0-56					
Wounding.....	10	0-59					2	0-47	1	0-56	2	1-60	1	0-59	1
Unlawfully kill.....	3	0-18					6	1-43			1	0-80	1	0-59	2
Others.....	1	0-06	2	0-85									1	0-59	1
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374	81-54	195	82-98	373	88-60	333	79-29	145	81-92	104	83-20	134	79-76	90
Arson and attempt at.....	15	0-89	5	2-13	4	0-95	3	0-71	2	1-13	1	0-80			
Aiding and abetting.....	3	0-18	1	0-42			1	0-24							
Breaking, entering and theft.....	550	32-64	81	34-47	175	41-57	106	25-24	56	31-64	49	39-20	60	35-71	23
Breaking and entering with intent.....	88	5-22	21	8-94	9	2-14	26	6-19	9	5-08	6	4-80	7	4-17	10
Attempt at breaking and entering.....	11	0-65	4	1-70	1	0-24	4	0-95			1	0-80			1
Conspiracy.....	29	1-72	6	2-55	6	1-42	5	1-19	3	1-69	5	4-00	2	1-19	2
Conversion.....	3	0-18					2	0-47					1	0-59	
Demand with menaces.....	2	0-12			1	0-24	1	0-24							
False pretences and fraud.....	42	2-49	9	3-83	12	2-85	11	2-62	5	2-82	1	0-80	2	1-19	2
Forgery and attempt at.....	60	3-56	2	0-85	11	2-61	23	5-48	3	1-69	8	6-40	9	5-36	4
Uttering forged document.....	30	1-78	6	2-55			7	1-67	2	1-13			3	1-79	12
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	17	1-01			7	1-66	9	2-14	1	0-56					
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	3-03	9	3-83	17	4-04	11	2-62	6	3-39			4	2-38	4
Robbery.....	26	1-54	1	0-42	5	1-19	10	2-38	2	1-13	5	4-00	1	0-59	2
Robbery and theft with violence.....	64	3-80	3	1-28	14	3-32	15	3-57	8	4-52	10	8-00			14
Robbery while armed.....	108	6-41	2	0-85	28	6-65	49	11-67	20	11-30	1	0-80	4	2-38	4
Robbery, attempt at.....	9	0-53			3	0-71	1	0-24			2	1-60	2	1-19	1
Horse and cattle stealing.....	18	1-07					2	0-47	3	1-69	2	1-60	11	6-55	
Theft.....	142	8-43	32	13-62	61	14-49	18	4-28	7	3-95	6	4-80	12	7-14	6
Theft of postal matter.....	24	1-42	3	1-28	4	0-95	4	0-95	2	1-13	1	0-80	7	4-17	3
Theft of automobiles.....	74	4-39	8	3-40	14	3-32	23	5-48	14	7-91	5	4-00	9	5-36	1
Theft of chickens.....	4	0-24					2	0-47	2	1-13					
Damage to property.....	3	0-18	2	0-85	1	0-24									
Wilfully wound a horse.....	1	0-06									1	0-80			
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11	0-65					4	0-95	2	1-13			3	1-79	2
Counterfeiting and attempt at.....	3	0-18							1	0-56					2
In possession of counterfeit tools.....	4	0-24					3	0-71	1	0-56					1-44
Having possession of counterfeit money.....	3	0-18					1	0-24					2	1-19	
Uttering counterfeit.....	1	0-06											1	0-59	

TABLE 3.—NATURE OF OFFENCE CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF OFFENCES AND CHARGES

Nature of offence	Total	Single offence, single charge		Single offence, more than one charge		More than one offence, single charge		More than one offence, more than one charge		Ticket-of-leave violator		Ticket-of-leave violator and charge	
		No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,685	933	55.4	253	15.0	267	15.8	216	12.8	11	.7	5	.3
Offences against public order and peace.....	22	18	81.8	2	9.1	1	4.5	1	4.5				
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	32	17	53.1	1	3.1	3	9.4	1	3.1	10	31.3		
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	115	82	71.3	17	14.8	8	6.9	7	6.1			1	.9
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	25	12	48.0	6	24.0	4	16.0	3	12.0				
Incest.....	30	22	73.3	6	20.0	1	3.3	1	3.3				
Others.....	60	48	80.0	5	8.3	3	5.0	3	5.0			1	1.7
Offences against the person and reputation.....	131	101	77.1	5	3.8	18	13.7	7	5.3				
Carnal knowledge.....	13	9	69.2			1	7.7	3	23.1				
Manlaughter.....	14	13	92.9	1	7.1								
Murder.....	4	4	100.0										
Rape.....	7	6	85.7			1	14.3						
Others.....	93	69	74.2	4	4.3	16	17.2	4	4.3				
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374	712	51.8	227	16.5	232	16.9	198	14.4	1	.1	4	.3
Breaking, entering and theft....	550	250	45.5	109	19.9	95	17.2	95	17.2	1	.2		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	88	63	71.6	6	6.9	15	17.0	3	3.4			1	1.1
False pretences and fraud.....	42	19	45.2	18	42.9	3	7.1	2	4.8				
Forgery.....	60	6	10.0	6	10.0	16	26.7	32	53.3				
Uttering forged document.....	30	13	43.3	8	26.7	2	6.7	7	23.3				
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	35	68.6	11	21.5	4	7.9	1	2.0				
Robbery and theft with violence.....	64	42	65.6	5	7.8	10	15.6	7	11.0				
Robbery while armed.....	108	64	59.0	10	9.3	30	27.8	13	12.0			1	.9
Theft.....	142	75	52.8	23	16.2	29	20.4	15	10.6				
Theft of automobile.....	74	46	62.1	9	12.2	11	14.9	8	10.8				
Others.....	165	109	66.1	22	13.3	17	10.3	15	9.1			2	1.2
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11	3	27.3	1	9.1	5	45.4	2	18.2				

TABLE 4.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of Offence	Total	Remained	2 years	2 to 3 years	3 years	3 to 4 years	4 years	4 to 5 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	10 and under 12 years	12 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 25 years	25 years and over	Life	Death commuted to Life
Total.....	1,685	10	792	107	399	27	103	7	130	18	38	9	3	21	1	7	4	1	1	4	3
Offences against public order and peace.....	22		9	2	5	1	5														
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	32	10	15	2	3		1		1												
Offences against morals and public convenience..	115		40	8	20	4	8	2	17	2	12						1			1	
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	25		9	5	2	3		2			4										
Incest.....	30		3		4	1	4		10	2	5										
Others.....	60		28	3	14		4		7		3						1			1	
Offences against the person and reputation.....	131		51	12	14		6	2	22	2	6	1		7			1	1		3	3
Carnal knowledge.....	13		4	4					5												
Manlaughter.....	14		2	2	1		2		2					2							
Murder.....	4																			1	
Rape.....	7			1	1			1	1		2									1	3
Others.....	93		45	5	12		4	1	14	2	4	1		5						1	
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374		674	82	356	22	82	3	87	14	18	8	3	14	1	7	2		1		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	550		276	41	145	12	34	1	30	3	3	2	1	2							
Breaking and entering with intent.....	88		46	3	28	1	5		4	1											
False pretences and fraud.....	42		29	1	9	1			1		1										
Forgery.....	60		35	4	14		2	1	1	2											
Uttering forged document.....	30		16	1	8		2	1	2												
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51		31	2	13	2	1		2							1					
Robbery and theft with violence.....	64		23	2	12		7		11	1	3										
Robbery while armed.....	108		13	3	23	3	11		27	7	5	1		2			2				
Theft.....	142		92	6	33		8		2		1	4		8		4					
Theft of automobile.....	74		44	8	16		4		1		1										
Others.....	165		69	11	55	3	8		6		4	1	2	2	1	2			1		
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11		3	1	1		1		3		2										

TABLE 5.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	Total	Simple	Simple with Lashes	Concurrent	Concurrent with Lashes	Consecutive	Consecutive with Lashes	Concurrent and Consecutive	Concurrent and Consecutive with Lashes	Simple with Fine	Remanet
Total.....	1,685	902	21	668	6	35	1	26	2	14	10
Offences against public order and peace.....	22	18		2		1		1			
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	32	17		5							10
Offences against morals and public convenience.	115	62	10	17		9		3		14	
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	25	2		1		6		2		14	
Incest.....	30	14	8	7		1		1			
Others.....	60	46	2	9		2					
Offences against the person and reputation.....	131	94	7	25	2	2		1			
Carnal knowledge.....	13	7	2	3				1			
Manlaughter.....	14	13		1							
Murder.....	4	4									
Rape.....	7	3	3		1						
Others.....	93	67	2	21	1	2					
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374	708	4	611	4	23	1	21	2		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	550	249		285	1	9		6			
Breaking and entering with intent.....	88	63		22		3					
False pretences and fraud.....	42	19		21		2					
Forgery.....	60	6		51		1					
Uttering forged document.....	30	13		13				2			
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	35		16				1			
Robbery and theft with violence.....	64	39	3	20			1	1			
Robbery while armed.....	108	53	1	47	3	1		1	2		
Theft.....	142	75		61		4		2			
Theft of automobile.....	74	46		26				2			
Others.....	165	110		47		3		5			
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11	3		8							

TABLE 6.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Term of sentence	Total	No previous commitments reported	Total with previous commitments	Previously Committed to						
				Jail only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Jail and reformatory	Jail and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Jail, reformatory and penitentiary
Total.....	1,685	402	1,283	417	149	57	179	256	74	151
Remanet.....	10		10	2	1	2		5		
2 years.....	792	163	629	243	70	19	99	107	24	67
Over 2 and under 3 years.....	107	31	76	27	8	1	17	11	5	7
3 years.....	399	102	297	88	42	15	36	61	22	33
Over 3 and under 4 years.....	27	6	21	5	1		7	4	3	1
4 years.....	103	24	79	18	9	6	4	20	7	15
Over 4 and under 5 years.....	7	1	6				1	2		3
5 years.....	130	42	88	19	10	4	9	30	4	12
6 years.....	18	5	13	2	2	1	1	4	2	1
7 years.....	38	14	24	6	2	2		6	3	5
8 years.....	9	2	7	1		1	1		1	3
9 years.....	3	1	2			1		1		
10 years.....	21	4	17	3	3	2	2	3	1	3
Over 10 and under 12 years.....	1		1					1		
Over 12 and under 15 years.....	7	1	6	1	1	1			2	1
Over 15 and under 20 years.....	4	1	3	1			1	1		
Over 20 and under 25 years.....	1	1								
25 years and over.....	1		1	1						
Life.....	4	1	3			2	1			
Death commuted to life.....	3	3								

TABLE 7.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARIES

Type of sentence	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,685	235	421	420	177	125	168	139
Simple.....	902	174	232	221	85	50	59	81
Simple with Lashes.....	21	.....	2	4	6	3	2	4
Concurrent.....	688	52	168	166	82	64	100	36
Concurrent with lashes.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	1
Consecutive.....	35	5	11	14	1	1	2	1
Consecutive with lashes.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concurrent and consecutive.....	26	4	5	4	2	3	3	5
Concurrent and consecutive with lashes.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simple and fine.....	14	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	10
Remanet.....	10	.....	3	5	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE 8.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	Total under 21 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years and over
Total.....	1,685	1	12	30	77	72	73	265	430	351	221	168	165	62	19	4
Offences against public order and peace.....	22	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	5	4	7	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	32	1	.....	1	1	1	2	6	3	9	2	6	4	1	.....	1
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	115	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	5	14	13	23	33	19	4	1
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	2	5	8	3	.....	.....
Incest.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	12	8	1	.....
Others.....	60	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	4	7	9	12	13	8	3	1
Offences against the person and reputation.....	131	.....	.....	2	2	4	6	14	20	30	15	17	16	10	9	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	3	2	3	.....	2	.....
Manslaughter.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	1	2	2	1	.....	.....
Murder.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Rape.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Others.....	93	.....	.....	2	2	2	5	11	16	22	9	11	10	8	6	.....
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374	.....	12	27	71	64	62	236	396	286	189	119	109	32	5	2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	550	.....	8	16	34	30	27	115	175	121	67	38	27	5	1	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	85	.....	1	4	.....	2	6	13	27	21	12	10	3	2	.....	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	7	11	10	11	4	2
Forgery.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	6	5	5	5	3	.....	.....
Uttering forged document.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	11	13	11	1	8	2	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	8	24	16	9	2	3	2	.....	.....
Robbery and theft with violence.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	7	15	35	42	14	9	6	1	.....	.....
Robbery while armed.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	4	19	41	35	16	17	12	2	.....
Theft.....	142	.....	2	3	6	4	4	16	29	14	10	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Theft of automobile.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	16	29	14	10	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	165	.....	1	.....	.....	6	7	3	17	27	31	29	23	30	5	1
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....

TABLE 9.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO OFFENCE

Age on admission	Total	Employed	Total unemployed	Period of unemployment								Unemployed but period of unemployment not reported
				Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over	Never gainfully employed	Retired	
Total.....	1,685	532	1,153	312	193	167	147	102	157	71	3	1
15 years.....	1		1						1			
16 years.....	12		12	1	1	1	2			7		
17 years.....	30	3	27	5	2	7	5	1		7		
18 years.....	77	15	62	15	13	5	9	6	1	13		
19 years.....	72	11	61	15	12	8	11	6	2	7		
20 years.....	73	18	55	14	9	8	11	6	4	3		
21-24 years.....	430	93	337	86	65	56	34	33	37	26		
25-29 years.....	351	108	243	67	36	40	32	24	40	4		
30-34 years.....	221	74	147	55	25	16	18	9	20	4		
35-39 years.....	168	70	98	28	17	15	12	9	17			
40-49 years.....	165	98	67	15	12	5	6	6	23			
50-59 years.....	62	31	31	7	1	5	7	1	8		1	1
60-69 years.....	19	11	8	4				1	3			
70 years and over.....	4		4			1			1		2	

TABLE 10.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NATURE OF OCCUPATION AT TIME OF OFFENCE

Nature of occupation	Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years and over
Total.....	1,685	1	12	30	77	72	73	430	351	221	168	165	62	19	4
Agricultural.....	88			1	4	2	2	19	18	13	11	15	8	2	
Fishing, hunting and trapping.....	4					1		3							
Logging.....	14				1	1		2	3	2	1	1	3		
Mining.....	22							1	7	3	6	4		1	
Manufacturing.....	77			2	2	2	7	17	13	7	9	11	6	1	
Electric light and power.....	6				1			3	1		1				
Building and construction.....	52				2		3	9	16	7	5	9			
Transportation and communication.....	69			1	1	1	2	13	13	12	9	12	5	1	
Warehouse and storage.....	1														
Commercial.....	56					2		6	11	12	10	13		1	
Finance and Insurance.....	9									2	1	3	3		
Public administration.....	25				1			5	2	4	4	7	1	1	
Professional.....	21						1	2	3	3	4	6	1	1	
Entertainment and sport.....	9					1	2		2		2	2			
Personal service.....	39							6	11	5	4	10	1	2	
Clerical.....	1														
Unspecified (skilled workers, labourers, etc.).....	39				3	1	1	14	7	4	3	5	1		
Never gainfully employed.....	71		7	7	13	7	3	26	4	4					
Living on income.....	3														
Unemployed.....	1,079	1	5	20	49	54	52	311	239	143	98	67	30	8	2

TABLE 11.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age on admission	Total	No dependents	Total with dependents	Number of Dependents								
				One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten	Over ten
Total.....	1,685	1,166	519	178	108	105	52	30	12	14	15	5
15 years.....	1	1										
16 years.....	12	12										
17 years.....	30	30										
18 years.....	77	77										
19 years.....	72	71	1	1								
20 years.....	73	65	8	4	3	1						
21-24 years.....	430	369	61	36	14	7	1	1			2	
25-29 years.....	351	229	122	44	37	23	13	4	1			
30-34 years.....	221	117	104	40	19	20	15	6	2	2		
35-39 years.....	168	80	88	23	18	25	7	5	3	3	1	3
40-49 years.....	165	69	96	20	10	23	12	9	5	6	10	1
50-59 years.....	62	31	31	6	6	5	4	4	1	2	2	1
60-69 years.....	19	11	8	4	1	1		1		1		
70 years and over.....	4	4										

TABLE 12.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARIES

Age on admission	Total		Dorchester		St. Vincent de Paul		Kingston		Collin's Bay		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		British Columbia	
	No.	P C	No.	P C	No.	P C	No.	P C	No.	P C	No.	P C	No.	P C	No.	P C
Total.....	1,685	100-0	235	100-0	421	100-0	420	100-0	177	100-0	125	100-0	168	100-0	189	100-0
15 years.....	1	0-06	1	0-42												
16 years.....	12	0-71	10	4-25	1	0-24	1	0-24								
17 years.....	30	1-78	10	4-25	12	2-85	2	0-47	3	1-69			2	1-19	1	0-72
18 years.....	77	4-57	17	7-23	22	5-22	17	4-05	6	3-39			4	3-20	10	5-95
19 years.....	72	4-27	11	4-68	13	3-09	11	2-62	15	8-47	12	9-60	7	4-17	3	2-16
20 years.....	73	4-33	11	4-68	17	4-04	18	4-29	11	6-21	4	3-20	10	5-95	2	1-44
21-24 years.....	430	25-52	48	20-43	138	32-78	94	22-38	60	33-90	34	27-20	39	23-21	17	12-23
25-29 years.....	351	20-53	55	23-41	71	16-86	91	21-67	35	19-77	25	20-00	41	24-40	33	23-74
30-34 years.....	221	13-11	26	11-06	60	14-25	63	15-00	15	8-47	21	16-80	17	10-12	19	13-67
35-39 years.....	168	9-97	18	7-66	35	8-31	50	11-90	16	9-04	10	8-00	16	9-52	23	16-55
40-49 years.....	165	9-79	15	6-38	36	8-55	52	12-38	14	7-91	8	6-40	17	10-12	23	16-55
50-59 years.....	62	3-68	8	3-40	10	2-37	16	3-81	2	1-13	5	4-00	7	4-17	14	10-07
60-69 years.....	19	1-13	4	1-70	5	1-19	4	0-95			2	1-60	2	1-19	2	1-44
70 years and over.....	4	0-24	1	0-42	1	0-24	1	0-24							1	0-72

TABLE 13.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age on admission	Total		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated	
	No.	P C	No.	P C	No.	P C	No.	P C	No.	P C	No.	P C
Total.....	1,685	100-0	1,130	100-0	472	100-0	44	100-0	16	100-0	23	100-0
15 years.....	1	0-06	1	0-09								
16 years.....	12	0-71	12	1-06								
17 years.....	30	1-78	30	2-65								
18 years.....	77	4-57	75	6-64	2	0-42						
19 years.....	72	4-27	72	6-37								
20 years.....	73	4-33	67	5-93	6	1-27						
21-24 years.....	430	25-52	379	33-54	48	10-17	1	2-27	2	12-50		
25-29 years.....	351	20-53	234	20-71	107	22-67	4	9-09	1	6-25	5	21-74
30-34 years.....	221	13-11	113	10-00	98	20-76	4	9-09	1	6-25	5	21-74
35-39 years.....	168	9-97	73	6-46	81	17-16	4	9-09	6	37-50	4	17-89
40-49 years.....	165	9-79	57	5-04	91	19-28	7	15-91	4	25-00	6	26-09
50-59 years.....	62	3-68	15	1-33	29	6-14	14	31-82	2	12-50	2	8-70
60-69 years.....	19	1-13	1	0-09	8	1-69	9	20-45			1	4-85
70 years and over.....	4	0-24	1	0-09	2	0-42	1	2-27				

TABLE 14.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

	Total		No previous commitments reported	Total with previous commitments	Previously committed to						
	No.	P.C.			Jail only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Jail and reformatory	Jail and penitentiary	Penitentiary and reformatory	Jail, reformatory and penitentiary
Total.....	1,685	100-0	402	1,283	417	149	57	179	256	74	151
English.....	315	18-69	75	240	65	41	11	43	35	21	24
Irish.....	216	12-82	42	174	55	16	3	24	33	8	32
Scottish.....	211	12-52	47	164	39	28	16	28	22	16	15
French.....	537	31-87	129	408	160	24	12	54	97	10	51
Austrian (n.o.s.)*.....	12	0-71	4	8	3	5	.....	1	.....	1	1
Belgian.....	3	0-18	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Czech and Slovak.....	2	0-12	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	3	0-18	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlander.....	16	0-95	4	12	4	2	1	.....	2	1	2
Finnish.....	2	0-12	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	49	2-91	14	35	12	6	1	3	10	1	2
Greek.....	2	0-12	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew.....	23	1-36	7	16	1	1	2	3	7	.....	2
Hungarian.....	1	0-08	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	26	1-54	7	19	3	5	2	3	2	1	3
Jugo-Slavic.....	2	0-12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian.....	1	0-08	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	5	0-30	1	4	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Polish.....	60	3-58	13	47	20	6	2	5	4	6	4
Roumanian.....	9	0-53	1	8	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	2
Russian.....	20	1-19	4	16	4	3	.....	.....	5	.....	4
Swedish.....	8	0-47	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Ukrainian.....	72	4-27	21	51	21	2	1	5	14	3	3
Other European.....	12	0-71	2	10	2	3	.....	1	3	1	.....
Chinese.....	13	0-77	10	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Japanese.....	2	0-12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Other Asiatic.....	9	0-53	5	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Indian (North American).....	29	1-72	8	21	9	1	.....	4	5	1	1
Negro.....	25	1-45	2	23	7	3	3	2	2	2	3

* Not otherwise specified

TABLE 15.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Racial origin	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total.....	1,685	1,130	472	44	16	23
English.....	315	208	93	6	4	4
Irish.....	216	137	57	6	6	10
Scottish.....	211	117	79	10	4	1
French.....	537	402	118	11	1	5
Austrian (n.o.s.)*.....	12	7	5	.....	.....	.....
Belgian.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Czech and Slovak.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Danish.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Netherlander.....	16	8	7	1	.....	.....
Finnish.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	49	33	15	.....	1	.....
Greek.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew.....	23	13	9	1	.....	.....
Hungarian.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	26	19	6	.....	.....	1
Jugo-Slavic.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	60	41	17	2	.....	.....
Roumanian.....	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	20	14	5	1	.....	.....
Swedish.....	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Ukrainian.....	72	54	16	2	.....	.....
Other European.....	12	5	7	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	13	2	10	.....	.....	1
Japanese.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Asiatic.....	9	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Indian (North American).....	29	22	5	2	.....	.....
Negro.....	25	18	6	1	.....	.....

* Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 16.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Racial origin	Total	None (illiterate)	Can read only	Can read and write	Common school	High school	Uni- versity
Total.....	1,685	66	10	15	1,263	303	28
English.....	315	7	1	2	218	85	2
Irish.....	216	8		1	144	58	5
Scottish.....	211	6			138	60	7
French.....	537	22	5	2	462	37	9
Austrian (n.o.s.)*.....	12	1			9	2	
Belgian.....	3				2	1	
Czech and Slovak.....	2				1		1
Danish.....	3				2	1	
Netherlander.....	16				12	4	
Finnish.....	2				2		
German.....	49		1	1	36	11	
Greek.....	2		1			1	
Hebrew.....	23	1			16	3	3
Hungarian.....	1					1	
Italian.....	26				22	4	
Jugo-Slavic.....	2	2					
Lithuanian.....	1				1		
Norwegian.....	5				3	2	
Polish.....	60		1		44	15	
Roumanian.....	9				8	1	
Russian.....	20	1			15	3	1
Swedish.....	8				8		
Ukrainian.....	72	5	1		59	7	
Other European.....	12				10	2	
Chinese.....	13	1		5	6	1	
Japanese.....	2				2		
Other Asiatic.....	9	2			4	3	
Indian (North American)....	29	8		1	20		
Negro.....	25	2		3	19	1	

* Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 17.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	Total	Racial Origin																		
		English	Irish	Scottish	French	Austrian	Belgian	Czech-Slovak	Danish	Netherlander	Finnish	German	Greek	Hebrew	Hungarian	Italian	Jugo-Slavic	Lithuanian	Norwegian	Polish
Total.....	1,685	315	216	211	537	12	3	2	3	16	2	49	2	23	1	26	2	1	5	60
Offences against public order and peace.....	22	3	3	2	5	2						1				2			1	1
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	32	7	4	4	10							3				1				1
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	115	27	15	13	32		1					2		3		1			1	1
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	25	3	4	4	1							1		2						9
Incest.....	30	7	5	2	12							1							1	
Others.....	60	17	6	7	19		1							1		1				3
Offences against the person and reputation.....	131	25	18	26	26			1		1	1	5	1	1		1	1		1	4
Carnal knowledge.....	13		3	2	5					1										3
Manslaughter.....	14	2	1	6	1						1									1
Murder.....	4			1	1												1			
Rape.....	7	2	1	2									1							
Others.....	93	21	13	15	19			1				5		1		1			1	2
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374	250	173	166	463	10	2	1	3	15	1	38	1	19	1	19	1	1	4	52
Breaking, entering and theft.....	550	86	70	57	225	4				3		13		5	1	7			2	22
Breaking and entering with intent.....	88	19	11	12	21	2				1		2				2			6	1
False pretences and fraud.....	42	6	5	10	13	1								3		1	1			6
Forgery.....	60	14	15	7	11						3								1	
Uttering forged document.....	30	6	5	10	3								1						1	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	12	6	4	17	1	1	1					1						3	2
Robbery and Theft with violence.....	64	10	7	7	20														4	2
Robbery while armed.....	108	23	14	13	23	2				3		7		2		4			5	1
Theft.....	142	20	8	14	69		1		1	6		5		1		2			1	2
Theft of automobile.....	74	23	8	9	22					1		3							1	2
Others.....	165	31	24	23	39				1	3		4		7		2		1	9	1
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11	3	3		1											2				

TABLE 18.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY PENITENTIARIES

Racial origin	Total		Dorchester		St Vincent de Paul		Kingston		Collin's Bay		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		British Columbia	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,685	100.0	235	100.0	421	100.0	420	100.0	177	100.0	125	100.0	168	100.0	139	100.0
English.....	315	18.69	54	22.98	29	6.89	100	23.81	56	31.64	14	11.20	28	16.67	34	24.46
Irish.....	216	12.82	39	16.59	13	3.09	73	17.38	25	14.12	17	13.60	24	14.29	25	17.98
Scottish.....	211	12.52	50	21.28	10	2.38	74	17.62	23	12.99	11	8.80	25	14.88	18	12.95
French.....	537	31.87	61	25.97	341	81.00	63	15.00	34	19.21	8	6.40	19	11.31	11	7.91
Austrian (n o s) [*]	12	0.71	.....	.....	1	0.24	7	1.67	3	1.69	1	0.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian.....	3	0.18	2	0.85	1	0.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czech and Slovak.....	2	0.12	1	0.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.59	.....	.....
Danish.....	3	0.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.56	1	0.80	1	0.59	.....	.....
Netherlander.....	16	0.95	4	1.70	.....	.....	8	1.90	2	1.13	1	0.80	1	0.59	.....	.....
Finnish.....	2	0.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.80	1	0.59	.....	.....
German.....	49	2.91	2	0.85	1	0.24	15	3.57	3	1.69	6	4.80	15	8.93	7	5.03
Greek.....	2	0.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.72
Hebrew.....	23	1.36	2	0.85	5	1.19	10	2.35	.....	.....	2	1.60	.....	.....	4	2.88
Hungarian.....	1	0.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	26	1.54	1	0.42	3	0.71	8	1.90	8	4.52	3	2.40	1	0.59	2	1.44
Jugo-Slavic.....	2	0.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1	0.06	.....	.....	1	0.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	5	0.30	2	0.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.19	1	0.72
Polish.....	60	3.56	1	0.42	.....	.....	23	5.48	7	3.95	24	19.20	5	2.98	.....	.....
Roumanian.....	9	0.53	.....	.....	2	0.47	4	0.95	2	1.13	1	0.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	20	1.19	.....	.....	4	0.95	6	1.43	.....	.....	5	4.00	5	2.98	.....	.....
Swedish.....	8	0.47	1	0.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.60	2	1.19	3	2.16
Ukrainian.....	72	4.27	.....	.....	7	1.66	6	1.43	3	1.69	23	18.40	24	14.29	9	6.47
Other European.....	12	0.71	.....	.....	1	0.24	4	0.95	2	1.13	2	1.60	2	1.19	1	0.72
Chinese.....	13	0.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7.91
Japanese.....	2	0.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.44
Other Asiatic.....	9	0.53	4	1.70	.....	.....	1	0.24	1	0.56	.....	.....	2	1.19	1	0.72
Indian (North American).....	29	1.72	3	1.28	.....	.....	5	1.19	5	2.82	3	2.40	8	4.76	5	3.60
Negro.....	25	1.48	8	3.40	2	0.47	7	1.67	2	1.13	.....	.....	2	1.19	4	2.88

* Not otherwise specified

TABLE 19.—BIRTHPLACE BY RURAL OR URBAN RESIDENCE PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Country of birth	Total		Rural		Urban	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,685	100.0	405	100.0	1,280	100.0
Canada.....	1,407	83.50	337	83.21	1,070	83.59
British Isles.....	115	6.82	20	4.94	95	7.42
Other British Possessions.....	5	0.30	3	0.74	2	0.16
France.....	1	0.06	.....	.....	1	0.08
Austria.....	10	0.59	3	0.74	7	0.55
Belgium.....	2	0.12	.....	.....	2	0.16
Czechoslovakia.....	3	0.18	1	0.25	2	0.16
Denmark.....	1	0.06	1	0.25	.....	.....
Germany.....	5	0.30	2	0.49	3	0.23
Italy.....	5	0.30	.....	.....	5	0.39
Jugo-Slavia.....	3	0.18	.....	.....	3	0.23
Poland.....	27	1.60	10	2.47	17	1.33
Roumania.....	4	0.24	.....	.....	4	0.31
Russia.....	12	0.71	5	1.23	7	0.55
Sweden.....	3	0.18	1	0.25	2	0.16
Ukraine.....	3	0.18	3	0.74	.....	.....
Other European.....	6	0.36	1	0.25	5	0.39
China.....	10	0.59	.....	.....	10	0.78
Japan.....	2	0.12	.....	.....	2	0.16
Syria.....	4	0.24	.....	.....	4	0.31
Other Asiatics.....	2	0.12	.....	.....	2	0.16
United States.....	55	3.26	18	4.44	37	2.89

TABLE 20.—BIRTHPLACE BY SOCIAL HABITS

Country of birth	Total	Use of Alcohol										
		By all convicts			By non-drug addicts			By drug addicts				
		Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Total non-addicts	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Total addicts	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate
Total.....	1,685	453	1,045	187	1,646	441	1,022	183	39	12	23	4
Canada.....	1,407	386	852	169	1,376	376	834	166	31	10	18	3
British Isles.....	115	24	79	12	112	24	77	11	3	2	2	1
Other British Possessions.....	5	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
France.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria.....	10	2	7	1	10	2	7	1	1	1	1	1
Belgian.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Czechoslovakia.....	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germany.....	5	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Italy.....	5	2	3	1	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
Jugo-Slavia.....	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poland.....	27	8	18	1	27	8	18	1	1	1	1	1
Roumania.....	4	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia.....	12	6	6	1	11	5	6	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden.....	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine.....	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other European.....	6	2	3	1	6	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
China.....	10	1	9	1	7	2	7	1	3	1	2	1
Japan.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syria.....	4	2	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other Asiatic.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United States.....	55	13	41	1	55	13	41	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 21.—BIRTHPLACE BY EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF OFFENCE

Country of birth	Total		Employed		Un-employed		Period of Unemployment								
							Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over	Not reported	Never gainfully employed	Retired
	No.	P C	No.	P C	No.	P C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1,685	100.0	532	100.0	1,153	100.0	312	193	167	147	102	157	1	71	3
Canada.....	1,407	83.50	418	78.57	989	85.78	267	172	157	122	82	122	1	66	1
British Isles.....	115	6.82	40	7.52	75	6.50	17	9	8	10	9	22	1	2	2
Other British Possessions.....	5	0.30	1	0.19	4	0.35	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
France.....	1	0.06	1	0.19	1	0.09	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria.....	10	0.59	6	1.13	4	0.35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium.....	2	0.12	1	0.19	1	0.09	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Czechoslovakia.....	3	0.18	2	0.37	1	0.09	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark.....	1	0.06	1	0.19	1	0.09	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germany.....	5	0.30	1	0.19	4	0.35	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italy.....	5	0.30	2	0.37	3	0.26	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jugo-Slavia.....	3	0.18	1	0.19	2	0.17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poland.....	27	1.60	17	3.19	10	0.87	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
Roumania.....	4	0.24	3	0.56	1	0.09	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia.....	12	0.71	3	0.56	9	0.78	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden.....	3	0.18	1	0.19	2	0.17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine.....	3	0.18	2	0.37	1	0.09	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other European.....	6	0.36	1	0.19	5	0.43	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
China.....	10	0.59	6	1.13	4	0.35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Japan.....	2	0.12	1	0.19	1	0.09	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syria.....	4	0.24	3	0.56	1	0.09	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Asiatic.....	2	0.12	2	0.37	1	0.09	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United States.....	55	3.26	21	3.95	34	2.95	8	3	3	7	6	6	1	2	1

TABLE 22.—BIRTHPLACE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Country of birth	Total		No previous commitments reported		Previously Committed to								
					Total with previous commitments		Jail only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Jail and reformatory	Jail and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Jail, reformatory and penitentiary
No.	P C	No.	P C	No.	P C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1,685	100-0	402	100-0	1,283	100-0	417	149	57	179	256	74	151
Canada.....	1,407	83-50	327	81-34	1,080	84-18	350	120	44	159	211	56	140
British Isles.....	115	6-82	17	4-23	98	7-64	29	18	5	10	16	12	8
Other British Possessions.....	5	0-30			5	0-39	3				2		
France.....	1	0-06			1	0-08	1						
Austria.....	10	0-59	3	0-75	7	0-55	3		1		1	2	
Belgium.....	2	0-12	1	0-25	1	0-08	1						
Czechoslovakia.....	3	0-18			3	0-23	1	1	1				
Denmark.....	1	0-06	1	0-25									
Germany.....	5	0-30	2	0-50	3	0-23			1		2		
Italy.....	5	0-30	1	0-25	4	0-31	1	2	1				
Jugo-Slavia.....	3	0-18	1	0-25	2	0-15		1		1			
Poland.....	27	1-60	10	2-49	17	1-33	8	2	2	2	2	1	1
Roumania.....	4	0-24	2	0-50	2	0-15						1	
Russia.....	12	0-71	2	0-50	10	0-78	3				7		
Sweden.....	3	0-18	1	0-25	2	0-15	1		1				
Ukraine.....	3	0-18	2	0-50	1	0-08	1						
Other European.....	6	0-36			6	0-47	2			1	2	1	
China.....	10	0-59	8	1-99	2	0-15	1				1		
Japan.....	2	0-12			2	0-15	1				1		
Syria.....	4	0-24	2	0-50	2	0-15	1			1			
Other Asiatic.....	2	0-12	1	0-25	1	0-08	1						
United States.....	55	3-26	21	5-22	34	2-65	9	5	1	5	10	1	8

TABLE 23.—BIRTHPLACE OF CONVICTS BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Country of birth	Total	Both parents			Father Canadian, mother British	Father British, mother Canadian	Father Canadian, mother Foreign	Father Foreign, mother Canadian	Father British, mother Foreign	Father Foreign, mother British	Not reported
		Canadian born	British born	Foreign born							
Total.....	1,685	974	237	321	30	42	14	42	14	9	2
Canada.....	1,407	967	120	181	28	42	14	41	7	5	2
British Isles.....	115		112	1							
Other British Possessions.....	5		5								
France.....	1			1							
Austria.....	10			10							
Belgium.....	2			1					1		
Czechoslovakia.....	3			3							
Denmark.....	1			1							
Germany.....	5			5							
Italy.....	5			5							
Jugo-Slavia.....	3			3							
Poland.....	27			27							
Roumania.....	4			4							
Russia.....	12			12							
Sweden.....	3			3							
Ukraine.....	3			3							
Other European.....	6			6							
China.....	10			10							
Japan.....	2			1					1		
Syria.....	4			4							
Other Asiatic.....	2			2							
United States.....	55	7		38	2			1	5	2	

TABLE 24.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE

British origin	Total	Canadian born	British born outside Canada	European born	Asiatic born	United States
Total.....	1,685	1,407	120	85	18	55
English.....	315	246	55		1	13
Irish.....	216	186	23			7
Scottish.....	211	169	38	1		3
French.....	537	523		2		12
Austrian (n.o.g.).....	12	8		4		
Belgian.....	3	2		1		
Czech and Slovak.....	2			2		
Danish.....	3	2		1		
Netherlander.....	16	16				
Finnish.....	2	1				1
German.....	49	36		9		4
Greek.....	2	1			1	
Hebrew.....	23	16	1	5		1
Hungarian.....	1	1				
Italian.....	26	17		7		2
Jugo-Slavic.....	2	1		1		
Lithuanian.....	1	1				
Norwegian.....	5	4	1			
Polish.....	60	43		14		3
Roumanian.....	9	7		2		
Russian.....	20	13		6		1
Swedish.....	8	2		3		3
Ukrainian.....	72	50		22		
Other European.....	12	5	1	5	1	
Chinese.....	13	3			10	
Japanese.....	2	1			1	
Other Asiatic.....	9	3	1		4	1
Indian (North American).....	29	29				
Negro.....	25	21				4

* Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 25.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Country of birth	Total	None illiterate	Can read only	Can read and write	Common school	High school	University
Total.....	1,685	66	10	15	1,263	303	28
Canada.....	1,407	54	8	9	1,073	244	19
British Isles.....	115	1			77	32	5
Other British Possessions...	5	1			4		
France.....	1				1		
Austria.....	10	3			6	1	
Belgium.....	2				1	1	
Czechoslovakia.....	3	1			1		1
Denmark.....	1				1		
Germany.....	5				2	1	2
Italy.....	5				5		
Jugo-Slavia.....	3	1			2		
Poland.....	27	1	1		24	1	
Roumania.....	4	1			2	1	
Russia.....	12	1		1	8	1	1
Sweden.....	3				3		
Ukraine.....	3				3		
Other European.....	6				6		
China.....	10	1		3	5	1	
Japan.....	2				1	1	
Syria.....	4	1			2	1	
Other Asiatic.....	2		1			1	
United States.....	55			2	36	17	

TABLE 26—BIRTHPLACE BY NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of Offence	Total	Canada	British Isles and Possessions	France	Austria	Belgium	Czecho-Slovakia	Denmark	Germany	Italy	Jugo-Slavia	Poland	Roumania	Russia	Sweden	Ukraine	Other European Countries	China	Japan	Syria	Other Asiatic Countries	United States
Total.....	1,685	1,407	120	1	10	2	3	1	5	5	3	27	4	12	3	3	6	10	2	4	2	55
Offences against public order and peace...	22	17	1		1		1			1			1									
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	32	25	1						2	1				1	1							
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	115	81	15		1	1																1
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	25	15	4									2						6		1		8
Incest.....	30	18	5									1						6				6
Others.....	60	48	6		1	1						1								1		2
Offences against the person and reputation.....	131	102	8	1			1				1	5		2					2			8
Carnal knowledge.....	13	11	1									1										1
Manslaughter.....	14	12										1										1
Murder.....	4	2										1										1
Rape.....	7	6										1										1
Others.....	93	71	7	1			1					2	1	2				2			1	6
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374	1,175	93		8	1	1	1	3	2	2	19	3	9	2	3	6	2	2	3	1	38
Breaking, entering and theft.....	550	463	29		3						1	3	1	2			2	1	1			14
Breaking and entering with intent.....	88	81	3		1							1										1
False pretences and fraud.....	42	33	4									1	1		1							1
Forgery.....	60	42	11									1					2			1		2
Uttering forged document.....	30	25	2						1						1	3	1					2
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	37	4				1															2
Robbery and theft with violence.....	64	53	5		1							2		1					1	1	1	3
Robbery while armed.....	108	89	8						1		1	1	1									6
Theft.....	142	128	6			1						4		1								2
Theft of automobile.....	74	65	7									1					1					1
Others.....	165	129	14		3			1	1	2		5		4				1				4
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11	7	2							1		1						1				

TABLE 27.—BIRTHPLACE OF CONVICTS BORN OUTSIDE CANADA BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA BEFORE COMMITMENT

Country of birth	Total	Under 5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15 years and over
Total.....	278	11	14	55	198
British Isles.....	115		3	22	90
Other British Possessions.....	5	2			3
France.....	1				1
Austria.....	10			1	9
Belgium.....	2				2
Czechoslovakia.....	3				3
Denmark.....	1				1
Germany.....	5		2	1	2
Italy.....	5			3	2
Jugo-Slavia.....	3			2	1
Poland.....	27		1	11	15
Roumania.....	4			1	3
Russia.....	12		1	3	8
Sweden.....	3				3
Ukraine.....	3		1	2	
Other European.....	6		1	1	4
China.....	10				10
Japan.....	2				2
Syria.....	4				4
Other Asiatic.....	2			1	1
United States.....	55	9	5	7	34

TABLE 28.—CITIZENSHIP OF CONVICTS BORN OUTSIDE CANADA BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA PRIOR TO ADMISSION

Citizenship	Total		Length of Residence							
			Under 5 years		5 to 10 years		10 to 15 years		15 years and over	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	278	100.0	11	100.0	14	100.0	55	100.0	198	100.0
Alien.....	80	28.77	9	81.82	10	71.43	22	40.00	39	19.70
Naturalized.....	78	28.06			1	7.14	11	20.00	66	33.33
British born—in Canada more than 5 years.....	118	42.45			3	21.43	22	40.00	93	46.97
British born—in Canada less than 5 years.....	2	0.72	2	18.18						

TABLE 29.—CONVICTS CLASSIFIED BY WHETHER EMPLOYED OR UNEMPLOYED AT TIME OF OFFENCE, SHOWING PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Period of Unemployment								Not stated	Never gainfully employed	Retired
				Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over					
Total.....	1,685	532	1,153	312	193	167	147	102	157	1	71	3		
Offences against public order and peace	22	8	14	2	1	3	1		6		1			
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	32	9	23	5	4	4	3	1	5		1			
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	115	69	46	8	4	8	4	7	11		2	2		
Branches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	25	8	17	4	2	2	2	4	2		1			
Incest.....	30	26	4	1					3					
Others.....	60	35	25	3	2	6	2	3	6		1	2		
Offences against the person and reputation.....	131	81	50	19	7	4	7	3	8		2			
Carnal knowledge.....	13	12	1				1		1					
Manslaughter.....	14	11	3						2					
Murder.....	4	3	1	1										
Rape.....	7	6	1		1						2			
Others.....	93	49	44	18	7	3	6	3	5					
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374	363	1,011	277	175	145	131	91	125	1	65	1		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	550	111	439	109	80	68	52	42	55		29	1		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	88	15	73	23	10	9	12	3	13		3			
False pretences and fraud.....	42	18	24	7	6	3	5		3					
Forgery.....	60	24	36	11	4	7	6	3	5					
Uttering forged document.....	30	11	19	6	2	5	2	2	2					
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	24	27	8	4	3	3	5	3		1			
Robbery and theft with violence.....	84	16	48	11	9	2	5	5	12	1	3			
Robbery while armed.....	103	15	93	24	22	11	14	6	10		6			
Theft.....	142	44	98	31	12	13	14	11	7		10			
Theft of automobile.....	74	12	62	17	11	9	4	5	6		10			
Others.....	165	73	92	30	15	15	14	9	6		3			
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11	2	9	1	2	3	1		2					

TABLE 30.—EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

[illegible]

TABLE 31.—NATURE OF OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS WHO WERE EMPLOYED AT TIME OF OFFENCE

Nature of occupation	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,685	235	421	420	177	125	168	139
Agricultural.....	88	8	6	18	15	11	24	6
Farmers and stock raisers.....	26		1	4		4	13	4
Gardeners and florists.....	1				1			
Dairymen.....	3			1	2			
Farm labourers.....	57	8	5	13	12	7	10	2
Others.....	1						1	
Fishing, hunting, trapping.....	4	2					1	1
Fishermen.....	4	2					1	1
Logging.....	14	11		1		1		1
Owners, managers.....	1			1				
Lumberjacks.....	10	8				1		1
Others.....	3	3						
Mining.....	22	8	5	2	3	1	2	1
Owners, managers.....	1		1					
Miners.....	18	8	4		3	1	2	
Skilled workers.....	2			2				
Others.....	1							1
Manufacturing.....	77	9	25	21	9	7	2	4
Owners, managers.....	1				1			
Bakery.....	5	2	1	1		1		
Brewery.....	1		1					
Clothing goods.....	8		4	2	1	1		
Leather products.....	6		4		1	1		
Meat packing, butcher.....	5		3	1		1		
Metal products (smelting, etc.)..	13	3	3	5	1		1	
Paper making products.....	1							1
Printing and book binding.....	4		1	1		1		1
Textile.....	2			1	1			
Other factory workers.....	1							1
Skilled workers.....	13		8	3	1			1
Labourers.....	8			4	3	1		
Lumber mill.....	5	3				1	1	
Others.....	4	1	3					
Electric light and power.....	4		3	3				
Electricians.....	4		3	1				
Skilled workers.....	1			1				
Labourers.....	1			1				
Building and construction.....	52	9	15	16	9	1	2	
Owners, contractors.....	2		1	1				
Skilled workers.....	35	5	14	9	5	1	1	
Labourers.....	15	4		6	4			
Transportation and communication	69	13	9	13	12	4	11	8
Railway, engineers and firemen..	2						1	1
Railway, trainmen.....	1					1		
Railway, other employees.....	4	2				1	1	
Street railway employees.....	1			1				
Taxi drivers.....	2		1		1			
Truck drivers.....	31	3	4	6	7	2	7	2
Garage, service station workers..	16	1	3	6	3		2	1
Messengers.....	1	1						
Highway construction.....	3	2				1		
Telegraph operators.....	2				1			1
Other communication employees	1							1
Air transport employees.....	1		1					
Labourers.....	1							1
Longshoremen.....	3	3						
Warehouse and storage.....	1		1					
Commercial.....	56	8	5	15	10	1	7	10
Owners, retail.....	14	2	2	4	1		2	3
Commercial travellers.....	7	1	1	3	1		1	
Pedlars.....	2	1	1					
Salesmen.....	30	4	1	7	6	1	4	7
Others.....	3				2			
Finance and insurance.....	9	1	1	4		1		2
Bankers.....	7	1	1	3		1		1
Insurance agents.....	2			1				1
Public administration.....	25	6	5	6	3	1	3	1
Federal, provincial and municipal employees.....	20	5	4	3	3	1	3	1
Police detectives.....	1		1					
Firemen.....	1			1				
Militiamen.....	3	1		2				
Professional.....	21	1	11	5		1		3
Accountants.....	8		4	1				3
Journalists, reporters.....	1			1				
Graduate nurses.....	2		2					
Teachers.....	2		1	1				
Others.....	8	1	4	2		1		
Entertainment and sport.....	9	2		2	3	1	1	
Employed at other places of entertainment.....	8	2		2	3	1		
Professional athletes.....	1						1	

TABLE 31.—NATURE OF OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS WHO WERE EMPLOYED AT TIME OF OFFENCE—*Concluded*

Nature of occupation	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Personal service.....	39	2	4	20	2	1	5	5
Restaurant owners, managers.....	5			3			1	1
Hotel managers and employees.....	5		1	2			2	
Waiters, cooks.....	14	1	2	7		1	1	2
Barbers.....	8	1	1	2	2		1	1
Caretakers, watchmen.....	3			3				
Janitors.....	2			1				1
Others.....	2			2				
Clerical.....	1		1					
Unspecified and unskilled workers.....	30		34		1		1	3
Labourers.....	38		34		1		1	2
Bootleggers.....	1							1
No occupation.....	71	14	16	19	7	11	4	
Retired.....	3		1					2
Unemployed.....	1,070	142	279	275	103	88	105	92

TABLE 32.—WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CONVICTS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	Total	Under \$5.00	\$5.00 to \$10.00	\$10.00 to \$15.00	\$15.00 to \$20.00	\$20.00 to \$30.00	\$30.00 to \$40.00	\$40.00 to \$50.00	\$50.00 to \$75.00	\$75.00 and over	Never worked	Own account earnings not given	Not reported
Total.....	1,685	23	228	368	393	305	143	51	30	13	72	58	1
Offences against public order and peace.....	22	2	3	1	2	9	3				1	1	
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	32	1	4	11	7	5	2	1			1		
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	115	2	12	27	25	22	11	3	1	2	3	7	
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	25			8	7	2	5	1			1	1	
Incest.....	30		3	6	4	9	4				2	4	
Others.....	60	2	9	13	14	11	2	2	1	2	2	2	
Offences against the person and reputation.....	131	1	16	22	21	33	13	3	5		2	15	
Carnal knowledge.....	13		3	3	1	3			1			2	
Manslaughter.....	14		2	1	1	3	2		1			4	
Murder.....	4			1	1	2	1					1	
Rape.....	7		1	1	1	2		1			2	8	
Others.....	93	1	10	17	17	23	10	2	3				
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374	17	191	306	336	233	112	43	24	11	65	35	1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	550	8	92	136	143	87	32	10	4		29	9	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	88		9	29	17	21	3	2	1	1	3	2	
False pretences and fraud.....	42		3	4	13	5	5	6	5	1			
Forgery.....	60		6	3	12	17	7	4	2	2		2	
Uttering forged document.....	30	1	2	5	6	8	5	1	1	1			
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	2	4	13	8	9	7	3	1		1	3	1
Robbery and theft with violence.....	64	1	9	12	22	9	6	2			3		
Robbery while armed.....	108	2	15	18	38	15	7	6	1		6	2	
Theft.....	142	1	17	39	30	21	16	2	1	2	10	3	
Theft of automobile.....	74	1	11	16	18	11	8	1	2		10	1	
Others.....	165	1	23	28	31	31	21	6	6	4	3	13	
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11		2	1	2	3	2	1					

TABLE 33.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	Total	None (illiterate)		Can read only		Can read and write		Common school		High school		University	
		No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,685	66	3.9	10	.6	15	.9	1,263	74.9	303	18.0	28	1.7
Offences against public order and peace.....	22	2	9.1					15	68.2	5	22.7		
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	32	2	6.3	1	3.1	1	3.1	25	78.1	3	9.4		
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	115	13	11.3	1	.9	5	4.3	87	75.7	8	6.9	1	0.9
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	25	3	12.0			5	20.0	13	52.0	4	16.0		
Incest.....	30	4	13.3					26	86.7				
Others.....	60	6	10.0	1	1.7			48	80.0	4	6.6	1	1.7
Offences against person and reputation.....	131	11	8.4	1	.8	2	1.5	92	70.2	24	18.3	1	.8
Carnal knowledge.....	13	3	23.1					10	76.9				
Manslaughter.....	14	1	7.2					10	71.4	3	21.4		
Murder.....	4	1	25.0					2	50.0	1	25.0		
Rape.....	7							5	71.4	2	28.6		
Others.....	93	6	6.4	1	1.1	2	2.1	65	69.9	18	19.4	1	1.1
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374	38	2.8	7	.5	7	.5	1,037	75.5	260	18.9	25	1.8
Breaking, entering and theft.....	550	19	3.5			2	.3	451	82.0	78	14.2		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	88			1	1.1	1	1.1	67	76.2	19	21.6		
False pretences and fraud.....	42	3	7.1					23	54.8	9	21.4	7	16.7
Forgery.....	60							38	63.3	18	30.0	4	6.7
Uttering forged document.....	30							17	56.7	9	30.0	4	13.3
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	1	2.0	1	2.0			34	66.6	13	25.5	2	3.9
Robbery and theft with violence.....	64	3	4.7					51	79.7	10	15.6		
Robbery while armed.....	108			1	.9	1	.9	74	68.5	32	29.6		
Theft.....	142	3	2.1	4	2.8	1	.7	111	78.2	20	14.1	3	2.1
Theft of automobile.....	74							58	78.4	16	21.6		
Others.....	165	9	5.5			2	1.2	113	68.5	36	21.8	5	3.0
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11							7	63.6	3	27.3	1	9.1

TABLE 34.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Degree of education	Total		English only		French only		English and French		English and mother tongue		English, French and mother tongue		Mother tongue only	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,685	100.0	994	100.0	115	100.0	421	100.0	139	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0
None (illiterate).....	66	3.92	26	2.61	6	5.22	16	3.80	15	10.79	1	8.33	2	50.00
Reads only.....	10	0.59	2	0.20	2	1.74	3	0.71	3	2.16				
Can read and write.....	15	0.89	6	0.60	1	0.87	1	0.24	6	4.32			1	25.00
Common school.....	1,263	74.95	698	70.22	105	91.30	352	83.61	100	71.94	7	58.33	1	25.00
High school.....	303	17.98	249	25.05	1	0.87	38	9.03	12	8.63	3	25.00		
University.....	28	1.66	13	1.31			11	2.61	3	2.16	1	8.33		

TABLE 35.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Number of previous commitments	Total		None (illiterate)		Can read only		Can read and write		Common school		High school		University	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,685	100.0	66	100.0	10	100.0	15	100.0	1,263	100.0	303	100.0	28	100.0
No previous commitments.....	402	23.86	30	45.45	2	20.00	7	46.67	289	22.88	67	22.11	7	25.00
Number of previous commitments—														
One.....	275	16.32	16	24.24	3	30.00			204	16.15	45	14.85	7	25.00
Two.....	246	14.60	6	9.09	1	10.00	2	13.33	187	14.81	49	16.17	1	3.57
Three.....	187	11.10	5	7.57			2	13.33	132	10.45	44	14.52	4	14.28
Four.....	145	8.60	1	1.51			2	13.33	112	8.87	27	8.91	3	10.71
Five.....	111	6.59	1	1.51	2	20.00	1	6.67	86	6.81	20	6.60	1	3.57
Six to ten.....	249	14.78	4	6.06	2	20.00	1	6.67	197	15.60	42	13.86	3	10.71
Eleven to fifteen.....	41	2.43	1	1.51					33	2.61	5	1.65	2	7.14
Sixteen to twenty.....	16	0.95	1	1.51					13	1.03	2	0.66		
Over twenty.....	13	0.77	1	1.51					10	0.79	2	0.66		

TABLE 36.—CONJUGAL CONDITION CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	Total	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated	
		No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,685	1,130	67.1	472	28.0	44	2.6	16	0.9	23	1.4
Offences against public order and peace.....	22	18	81.8	4	18.2						
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	32	20	62.5	12	37.5						
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	115	41	35.6	54	47.0	13	11.3	1	0.9	6	5.2
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	25	7	28.0	15	60.0					3	12.0
Incest.....	30	1	3.3	22	73.4	6	20.0			1	3.3
Others.....	60	33	55.0	17	28.3	7	11.7	1	1.7	2	3.3
Offences against the person and reputation.....	181	72	55.0	46	35.1	9	6.8	1	0.8	3	2.8
Carnal knowledge.....	13	7	53.8	4	30.8	2	15.4				
Manslaughter.....	14	7	50.0	4	28.6	3	21.4				
Murder.....	4	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0				
Rape.....	7	3	42.9	4	57.1						
Others.....	93	54	58.1	32	34.4	3	3.2	1	1.1	3	3.2
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374	970	70.6	355	25.9	21	1.5	14	1.0	14	1.0
Breaking, entering and theft.....	550	429	78.0	107	19.5	7	1.3	4	0.7	3	0.5
Breaking and entering with intent.....	88	66	75.0	20	22.7			2	2.3		
False pretences and fraud.....	42	20	47.6	17	40.5	3	7.1	1	2.4	1	2.4
Forgery.....	60	34	56.7	18	30.0	3	5.0	1	1.7	4	6.6
Uttering forged document.....	30	12	40.0	14	46.7	2	6.7	1	3.3	1	3.3
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	37	72.5	13	25.5					1	2.0
Robbery and theft with violence.....	64	48	75.0	13	20.3					3	4.7
Robbery while armed.....	108	80	74.1	23	23.1			3	2.8		
Theft.....	142	100	70.4	40	28.2	2	1.4				
Theft of automobile.....	74	55	74.3	17	22.9	1	1.4			1	1.4
Others.....	165	89	53.9	71	43.1	3	1.8	2	1.2		
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11	9	81.8	1	9.1	1	9.1				

TABLE 37.—CONJUGAL CONDITION BY WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

Weekly earnings	Total		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,685	100.0	1,130	100.0	472	100.0	44	100.0	16	100.0	23	100.0
Under \$5.00.....	23	1.36	19	1.68	2	0.42	1	2.27			1	4.35
\$5.00 to \$10.00.....	228	13.53	191	16.90	35	7.41	1	2.27			1	4.35
\$10.00 to \$15.00.....	368	21.84	270	23.89	81	17.16	10	22.73	4	25.00	3	13.04
\$15.00 to \$20.00.....	393	23.32	272	24.07	103	21.82	10	22.73	3	18.75	5	21.74
\$20.00 to \$30.00.....	305	18.10	180	15.93	106	22.46	11	25.00	4	25.00	4	17.39
\$30.00 to \$40.00.....	143	8.49	78	6.90	56	11.86	3	6.82			6	26.09
\$40.00 to \$50.00.....	51	3.03	18	1.59	28	5.93	3	6.82	1	6.25	1	4.35
\$50.00 to \$75.00.....	30	1.78	11	0.97	16	3.39			2	12.50	1	4.35
\$75.00 and over.....	13	0.77	2	0.18	10	2.12			1	6.25		
Living on income.....	55	3.44	20	1.77	31	6.57	5	11.36	1	6.25	1	4.35
Never gainfully employed.....	72	4.27	68	6.02	4	0.85						
Not stated.....	1	0.06	1	0.09								

TABLE 38.—CONJUGAL CONDITION BY EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF OFFENCE

	Total		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,685	100.0	1,130	100.0	472	100.0	44	100.0	16	100.0	23	100.0
Employed.....	532	31.57	269	23.80	223	47.25	26	59.09	6	37.50	8	34.78
Unemployed.....	1,079	64.04	793	70.18	245	51.91	16	36.36	10	62.50	15	65.22
Under 3 months.....	312	18.52	228	20.18	72	15.25	5	11.36	4	25.00	3	13.04
3 and under 6 months.....	193	11.45	157	13.89	32	6.78			1	6.25	3	13.04
6 and under 12 months.....	167	9.91	119	10.53	42	8.90	1	2.27			5	21.74
1 and under 2 years.....	147	8.72	109	9.65	32	6.78	3	6.82	1	6.25	2	8.70
2 and under 3 years.....	102	6.05	74	6.55	27	5.72						
3 years and over.....	157	9.32	105	9.29	40	8.47	7	15.91	3	18.75	2	8.70
Unemployment not stated.....	1	0.06	1	0.09								
Never worked.....	71	4.21	68	6.02	3	0.63						
Retired, living on income.....	3	0.18			1	0.21	2	4.54				

TABLE 39.—PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD BY NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	Total	No previous commit- ments reported		Previously committed to															
				Total		Jail only		Reform- atory only		Penitentiary only		Jail and reform- atory		Jail and penitentiary		Reform- atory and penitentiary		Jail, Reform- atory and penitentiary	
		No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,685	402	23.9	1,283	76.1	417	24.7	149	8.8	57	3.4	179	10.6	256	15.2	74	4.4	151	9.0
Offences against public order and peace.....	22	4	18.2	18	81.8	6	27.3	3	13.6	1	4.5	1	4.5	2	9.1	3	13.6	2	9.1
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	32	6	18.7	26	81.3	6	18.8	3	9.4	3	9.4	4	12.5	7	21.9	1	3.1	2	6.2
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	115	52	45.2	63	54.8	30	26.1	4	3.5	3	2.6	8	7.0	12	10.4	2	1.7	4	3.5
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	25	8	32.0	17	68.0	6	24.0					4	16.0	4	16.0			3	12.0
Incest.....	30	23	76.7	7	23.3	5	16.7			1	3.3			1	3.3				
Others.....	60	21	35.0	39	65.0	19	31.6	4	6.7	2	3.3	4	6.7	7	11.7	2	3.3	1	1.7
Offences against the person and reputation.....	131	66	50.4	65	49.6	23	17.6	6	4.6	7	5.3	7	5.3	10	7.6	5	3.8	7	5.3
Carnal knowledge.....	13	9	69.2	4	30.8	2	15.4			1	7.7	1	7.7						
Manslaughter.....	14	10	71.4	4	28.6	1	7.1	1	7.1			2	14.3						
Murder.....	4	4	100.0																
Rape.....	7	4	57.1	3	42.9					1	14.3	1	14.3					1	14.3
Others.....	93	39	41.9	54	58.1	20	21.5	5	5.4	5	5.4	3	3.2	10	10.7	5	5.4	6	6.5
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374	273	19.9	1,101	80.1	349	25.4	132	9.6	42	3.0	159	11.6	235	16.4	62	4.5	132	9.6
Breaking, entering and theft.....	550	98	17.8	452	82.2	148	26.9	41	7.5	17	3.1	75	13.6	93	16.9	23	4.2	55	10.6
Breaking and entering with intent.....	88	10	11.4	78	88.6	19	21.6	9	10.2	3	3.4	11	12.5	18	20.5	6	6.8	12	3.6
False pretences and fraud.....	42	9	21.4	33	78.6	6	14.3	4	9.5	3	7.1	7	16.7	7	16.7	2	4.8	4	9.5
Forgery.....	60	12	20.0	48	80.0	19	31.6	1	1.7	1	1.7	4	6.7	6	10.0	5	8.3	12	20.0
Uttering forged document.....	30	5	16.7	25	83.3	3	10.0	3	10.0	1	3.3	3	10.0	11	36.7	1	3.3	3	10.0
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	8	15.7	43	84.3	11	21.6	6	11.8	1	1.9	5	9.8	12	23.5	2	3.9	6	11.8
Robbery and theft with violence.....	64	8	12.5	56	87.5	21	32.8	8	12.5	1	1.6	11	17.2	6	9.3	4	6.2	5	7.9
Robbery while armed.....	108	41	38.0	67	62.0	22	20.3	19	17.5	3	2.7	8	7.4	7	6.5	4	3.8	4	3.8
Theft.....	142	20	14.1	122	85.9	47	33.1	13	9.2	5	3.5	13	9.1	25	17.6	4	2.8	15	10.6
Theft of automobile.....	74	4	5.4	70	94.6	12	16.2	15	20.3			15	20.3	15	20.3	5	6.7	8	10.8
Others.....	165	58	35.2	107	64.8	41	24.8	13	7.9	7	4.2	7	4.2	25	15.2	6	3.6	8	4.9
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11	1	9.1	10	90.9	3	27.3	1	9.1	1	9.1					1	9.1	4	36.3

TABLE 40.—NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS BY TIME SERVED

Number of previous commitments	Total	Time Served on Previous Commitments									
		Under 1 month	1 and under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years and over	
Total.....	1,283	61	77	93	149	222	183	200	217	81	
Previous commitments--											
One.....	275	52	41	44	63	40	26	6	1	1	
Two.....	246	5	24	27	37	65	41	34	13		
Three.....	187	2	8	11	21	48	36	31	26	4	
Four.....	145	1	1	5	8	24	33	36	31	6	
Five.....	111		1	2	11	16	20	24	29	8	
Six to Ten.....	249		2	3	9	23	23	52	94	43	
Eleven to Fifteen.....	41			1		3	2	10	14	11	
Sixteen to Twenty.....	16					2	1	2	5	6	
Over Twenty.....	13					1	1	5	4	2	

TABLE 41.—NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Number of previous commitments	Any penal institution		Previously Committed to					
			Penitentiary		Reformatory		Jail	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total with previous commitments.	1,283	100.0	538	100.0	553	100.0	1,003	100.0
One.....	275	21.43	38	7.06	82	14.83	155	15.45
Two.....	246	19.17	70	13.01	102	18.44	174	17.35
Three.....	187	14.57	72	13.38	95	17.18	146	14.56
Four.....	145	11.30	79	14.68	74	13.38	121	12.06
Five.....	111	8.65	63	11.71	58	10.49	96	9.57
Six to ten.....	249	19.41	170	31.60	118	21.34	241	24.03
Eleven to fifteen.....	41	3.19	29	5.39	15	2.71	41	4.09
Sixteen to twenty.....	16	1.25	11	2.04	5	0.90	16	1.59
Over twenty.....	13	1.01	6	1.11	4	0.72	13	1.30

TABLE 42.—TIME SERVED ON PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Time served	Any penal institution		Previously committed to					
			Penitentiary		Reformatory		Jail	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,283	100.0	538	100.0	553	100.0	1,003	100.0
Under 1 month.....	61	4.75			1	0.18	60	5.98
1 and under 3 months.....	77	6.00	1	0.18	5	0.90	74	7.38
3 and under 6 months.....	93	7.25			18	3.25	80	7.98
6 and under 12 months.....	149	11.61	3	0.56	62	11.21	110	10.97
1 and under 2 years.....	222	17.30	38	7.06	96	17.36	166	16.55
2 and under 3 years.....	183	14.26	83	15.43	97	17.54	121	12.06
3 and under 5 years.....	200	15.59	132	24.53	98	17.72	156	15.55
5 and under 10 years.....	217	16.91	201	37.36	121	21.88	174	17.35
10 years and over.....	81	6.31	80	14.87	55	9.94	62	6.18

TABLE 43.—NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO ADMISSION

Number of previous commitments	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Period of unemployment								
							Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over	Never gainfully employed	Living on income	Not reported
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total with previous commitments.....	1,283	100.0	325	100.0	958	100.0	255	159	127	124	88	144	57	3	1
One.....	275	21.42	98	30.15	177	18.48	56	33	21	26	14	18	9	.....	.....
Two.....	246	19.17	53	16.31	193	20.15	54	39	22	22	18	23	14	1	.....
Three.....	187	14.57	39	12.00	148	15.45	28	28	29	23	15	17	8	.....	.....
Four.....	145	11.30	37	11.38	108	11.27	27	11	17	17	12	17	7	.....	.....
Five.....	111	8.65	30	9.23	81	8.45	22	13	12	2	12	12	8	.....	.....
Six to ten.....	249	19.41	54	16.61	195	20.35	50	30	22	31	12	37	10	2	1
Eleven to fifteen.....	41	3.19	9	2.77	32	3.34	11	3	.....	3	1	13	1	.....	.....
Sixteen to twenty.....	16	1.25	2	0.61	14	1.46	3	1	4	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Over twenty.....	13	1.01	3	0.92	10	1.04	4	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 44.—PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF OFFENCE

Previously committed to	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed
Total with previous commitments.....	1,283	325	958	262	87	175	1,021	238	783
Jail only.....	417	112	305	132	41	91	285	71	214
Reformatory only.....	149	36	113	17	4	13	132	32	100
Penitentiary only.....	57	22	35	12	8	4	45	14	31
Jail and reformatory.....	179	32	147	14	4	10	165	28	137
Jail and penitentiary.....	256	59	197	65	22	43	191	37	154
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	74	27	47	9	5	4	65	22	43
Jail, reformatory and penitentiary.....	151	37	114	13	3	10	138	34	104

TABLE 45.—NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Number of previous commitments	Total	No dependents	Total with dependents	Number of dependents							
				One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten
Total with previous commitments.....	1,283	986	347	142	78	67	31	13	3	3	8
One.....	275	196	79	23	19	18	7	5	3	1	2
Two.....	246	183	63	24	9	6	6	2	1	1	5
Three.....	187	133	54	21	13	11	5	3	1	1	1
Four.....	145	99	46	22	8	7	7	1	1	1	1
Five.....	111	75	36	16	9	7	2	1	1	1	1
Six to ten.....	249	184	65	25	20	16	3	1	1	1	1
Eleven to fifteen.....	41	36	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sixteen to twenty.....	16	12	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Over twenty.....	13	8	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 46.—PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD BY NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS

Previous penal record	Total	Number of previous commitments								
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten	Over ten
Total with previous commitments....	1,283	275	246	187	145	111	249	41	16	13
Jail only.....	417	155	91	50	32	26	47	6	4	6
Reformatory only.....	149	82	44	14	6	3	1	1	1	1
Penitentiary only.....	57	38	11	6	2	1	1	1	1	1
Jail and reformatory.....	179	80	38	22	21	4	11	2	1	1
Commitments to jail.....	80	38	22	21	4	11	2	1	1	1
Commitments to reformatory.....	95	48	22	6	4	3	1	1	1	1
Jail and penitentiary.....	256	62	39	41	25	21	47	14	4	3
Commitments to jail.....	62	39	41	25	21	47	14	4	3	3
Commitments to penitentiary.....	151	61	24	12	3	4	1	1	1	1
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	74	32	25	10	3	3	1	1	1	1
Commitments to reformatory.....	32	25	10	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Commitments to penitentiary.....	38	18	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jail, reformatory and penitentiary..	151	55	33	21	16	9	11	3	1	3
Commitments to jail.....	55	33	21	16	9	11	3	1	1	3
Commitments to reformatory.....	65	47	22	9	5	3	1	1	1	1
Commitments to penitentiary.....	75	41	17	12	5	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 47.—PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Previously committed to	Total	No previous institutional history	Total	Previously inmate of			
				Mental hospital	Tuberculosis hospital	Institutions for dependent children	Other non-penal institutions
Total with previous commitments.....	1,283	1,112	171	15	5	37	114
Jail only.....	417	384	33	4	2	19	8
Reformatory only.....	149	119	30	2	1	.....	27
Penitentiary only.....	57	52	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Jail and reformatory.....	179	147	32	.....	.....	.....	23
Jail and penitentiary.....	256	231	35	6	1	7	21
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	74	64	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Jail, reformatory and penitentiary.....	151	125	26	2	.....	4	20

TABLE 48.—USES OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS BY NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	By all convicts				By non-drug addicts				By drug addicts			
	Total	Abetinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Total	Abetinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Total	Abetinent	Temperate	Intemperate
Total.....	1,685	453	1,045	187	1,646	441	1,022	183	39	12	23	4
Offences against public order and peace..	22	6	16	.....	22	6	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	32	5	21	6	32	5	21	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	115	21	81	13	96	17	66	13	19	4	15	.....
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	25	5	20	.....	6	1	5	.....	19	4	15	.....
Incest.....	30	5	24	1	30	5	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	60	11	37	12	60	11	37	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the person and reputation	131	28	87	16	131	28	87	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	13	4	9	.....	13	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	14	3	10	1	14	3	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder.....	4	.....	3	1	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	7	1	5	1	7	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	93	20	63	13	93	20	60	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374	390	832	152	1,354	382	824	148	20	8	8	4
Breaking, entering and theft.....	550	164	323	63	545	163	320	62	5	1	3	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	83	19	57	12	85	16	57	12	3	3	.....	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	42	7	28	7	42	7	28	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	60	17	40	3	60	17	40	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document.....	30	6	20	4	29	6	19	4	1	.....	1	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	18	30	3	50	17	30	3	1	1	.....	.....
Robbery and theft with violence.....	64	12	42	10	61	12	41	8	3	.....	1	2
Robbery while armed.....	108	40	63	5	107	40	62	5	1	.....	1	.....
Theft.....	142	35	80	24	137	35	79	23	5	3	1	1
Theft of automobile.....	74	24	42	8	73	24	41	5	1	.....	1	.....
Others.....	165	45	107	13	165	45	107	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11	3	8	.....	11	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 49.—USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Number of previous commitments	Total		Use of alcohol															
			By all convicts						By non-drug addicts				By drug addicts					
			Abstinent	Temperate		Intemperate		Total		Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Total		Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	—	—	—	No.	P.C.	—	—	—
Total with previous commitments.....	1,283	100.0	336	100.0	783	100.0	164	100.0	1,248	100.0	325	763	160	35	100.0	11	20	4
One.....	275	21.43	90	26.79	165	21.07	20	12.19	272	21.79	90	162	20	3	8.57	.....	3	.....
Two.....	246	19.17	83	24.70	150	19.16	13	7.93	244	19.55	82	149	13	2	5.71	1	1	.....
Three.....	187	14.57	48	14.29	126	16.09	13	7.93	185	14.82	48	124	13	2	5.71	.....	2	.....
Four.....	145	11.30	29	8.63	97	12.39	19	11.58	144	11.54	28	97	19	1	2.86	1	.....	.....
Five.....	111	8.65	22	6.55	77	9.83	12	7.32	106	8.49	21	73	12	5	14.29	1	4	.....
Six to ten.....	249	19.41	55	16.37	135	17.24	59	35.98	234	18.75	47	130	57	15	42.86	8	5	2
Eleven to fifteen.....	41	3.19	5	1.49	26	3.32	10	6.10	37	2.96	5	22	10	4	11.43	.....	4	.....
Sixteen to twenty.....	16	1.25	4	1.19	6	0.77	6	3.66	15	1.20	4	5	6	1	2.86	.....	1	.....
Over twenty.....	13	1.01	.....	.....	1	0.13	12	7.32	11	0.88	.....	1	10	2	5.71	.....	.....	2

TABLE 50.—CONVICTS BY MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CLASSIFICATION

Physical classification	Total		Normal		Subnormal		Insane	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,685	100.0	1,626	100.0	55	100.0	4	100.0
Normal.....	1,574	93.41	1,523	93.66	48	87.27	3	75.00
Total with physical defects.....	111	6.59	103	6.34	7	12.73	1	25.00
Organic and subnormal.....	32	1.90	26	1.60	5	9.09	1	25.00
Defective eyesight.....	23	1.36	22	1.35	1	1.82		
Defective hearing.....	10	0.59	10	0.62				
Defective speech.....	1	0.06	1	0.06				
Deformed.....	12	0.71	12	0.74				
One legged.....	1	0.06	1	0.06				
Mutilated hand.....	12	0.71	12	0.74				
Mutilated foot.....	5	0.30	5	0.31				
Hernia.....	15	0.89	14	0.86	1	1.82		

TABLE 51.—MENTAL CONDITION CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	Total	Normal		Subnormal		Insane	
		No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,685	1,626	96.5	55	3.3	4	0.2
Offences against public order and peace....	22	20	90.9	2	9.1		
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	32	31	96.9	1	3.1		
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	115	101	87.8	13	11.3	1	0.9
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	25	25	100.0				
Incest.....	30	23	76.7	6	20.0	1	3.3
Others.....	60	53	88.3	7	11.7		
Offences against the person and reputation..	131	122	93.1	9	6.9		
Carnal knowledge.....	13	11	84.6	2	15.4		
Manslaughter.....	14	13	92.9	1	7.1		
Murder.....	4	4	100.0				
Rape.....	7	6	85.7	1	14.3		
Others.....	93	88	94.6	5	5.4		
Offences against rights and property.....	1,374	1,341	97.6	30	2.2	3	0.2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	550	541	98.4	7	1.3	2	0.3
Breaking and entering with intent.....	88	84	95.5	4	4.5		
False pretences and fraud.....	42	40	95.2	2	4.8		
Forgery.....	60	59	98.3	1	1.7		
Uttering forged document.....	30	30	100.0				
Receiving and retaining stolen property..	51	51	100.0				
Robbery and theft with violence.....	64	63	98.4	1	1.6		
Robbery while armed.....	108	105	97.2	3	2.8		
Theft.....	142	136	95.8	5	3.5	1	0.7
Theft of automobile.....	74	72	97.3	2	2.7		
Others.....	165	160	97.0	5	3.0		
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	11	11	100.0				

TABLE 52.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS BY RACIAL ORIGIN

Racial origin	Total	Religions													
		Anglican	Baptist	Doukhor	Greek Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church	Other Christian Religions	Eastern Religions	No Religion
Total.....	1,685	266	65	3	15	14	23	25	167	843	11	192	21	8	32
English.....	315	142	22					1	29	54	1	54	5		7
Irish.....	218	40	6						30	96	4	32	3		5
Scottish.....	211	29	12						73	41	1	49	2		4
French.....	537	13	1					2	6	497	2	13			3
Austrian (n.o.s.)*.....	12					1		1	1	8		1			
Belgian.....	3								1	2					
Czech and Slovak.....	2							1		1					
Danish.....	3							1		1					
Netherlander.....	16	2	2					1	2	3		7			
Finnish.....	2														
German.....	49	6	7					9	4	9	1	8	2		3
Greek.....	2	1			1										
Hebrew.....	23						23								
Hungarian.....	1														
Italian.....	26								1	23		1	1		
Jugo-Slavic.....	2	1								1					
Lithuanian.....	1									1					
Norwegian.....	5								1	2					
Polish.....	60	2							1	45		2			3
Roumanian.....	9		1		2			1	6	3		2			1
Russian.....	20	4		2	1			1	2	2		2	1		1
Swedish.....	8		2			4		4		1		1			
Ukrainian.....	72	5	2	1	11	8		1	7	25	1	6	2		3
Other European.....	12	3				1		1	1	3		3			
Chinese.....	13									1		4	2		1
Japanese.....	2											1			
Other Asiatic.....	9														
Indian (North American).....	29	11	1						1	12	1	2			
Negro.....	26	5	8							5		4	2		1

*Not otherwise specified

FEMALE CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1939-40

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TABLE 53.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Nature of offence	Total	Age on admission												
		19	20	21	31	32	34	37	38	39	40	42	52	65
Total.....	16	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
In possession of drug.....	1				1									
Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency.....	1						1							
Procuration, attempt at.....	1							1						
Abortion and attempt at.....	2									1				1
Bigamy.....	1	1												
Manslaughter.....	3		1	1							1			
Murder.....	1												1	
Shooting with intent.....	1								1					
Conspiracy.....	1					1								
Forgery.....	1						1							
Theft from person.....	2											2		
Robbery with violence.....	1									1				

FEMALE CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1939-40

TABLE 54—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total	2 years	2-3 years	3 years	4 years	10 years	Life	Death to Life Imprisonment
Total.....	16	4	3	5	1	1	1	1
In possession of drug.....	1		1					
Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency.....	1	1						
Procuration, attempt at.....	1		1					
Abortion and attempt at.....	2			2				
Bigamy.....	1	1						
Manslaughter.....	3	1			1		1	
Murder.....	1							1
Shooting with intent.....	1	1						
Conspiracy.....	1					1		
Forgery.....	1			1				
Theft from person.....	2			2				
Robbery with violence.....	1		1					

TABLE 55.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MENTAL CONDITION, CONJUGAL CONDITION SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of offence	Total	Mental condition	Conjugal condition					Use of alcohol		
		Normal	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Non-drug addicts			Drug addicts
							Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Abstinent
Total.....	16	16	1	8	4	3	4	6	2	1
In possession of drug.....	1	1		1						1
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	1	1			1			1		
Procuration, attempt at.....	1	1				1		1		
Abortion and attempt at.....	2	2			1	1		2		
Bigamy.....	1	1		1				1		
Manslaughter.....	3	3	1	2			2	1		
Murder.....	1	1		1			1			
Shooting with intent.....	1	1		1				1		
Conspiracy.....	1	1		1				1		
Forgery.....	1	1				1	1			
Theft from person.....	2	2			2				2	
Robbery with violence.....	1	1		1				1		

FEMALE CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1939-40

TABLE 56.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Racial origin	Total	Birthplace			Citizenship	
		Canada	British born outside Canada	Foreign born	Canadian	Polish
Total.....	16	6	7	3	15	1
English.....	4		4		4	
Irish.....	2		1	1	2	
Scottish.....	2		2		2	
French.....	2	2			2	
Belgian.....	1	1			1	
Finnish.....	1	1			1	
Polish.....	2			2	1	1
Indian (North American).....	1	1			1	
Negro.....	1	1			1	

TABLE 57.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

Racial origin	Total	Anglican	Lutheran	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church
Total.....	16	6	1	2	6	1
English.....	4	4				
Irish.....	2				1	1
Scottish.....	2			2		
French.....	2				2	
Belgian.....	1	1				
Finnish.....	1		1			
Polish.....	2				2	
Indian (North American).....	1				1	
Negro.....	1	1				

TABLE 58.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Nature of offence	Total	No previous commitments	Total with previous commitments	Jail	Jail and reformatory	Jail, reformatory and penitentiary
Total.....	16	10	6	3	1	2
In possession of drug.....	1		1	1		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	1		1	1		
Procurement, attempt at.....	1	1				
Abortion and attempt at.....	2	2				
Bigamy.....	1		1	1		
Manslaughter.....	3	3				
Murder.....	1	1				
Shooting with intent.....	1	1				
Conspiracy.....	1	1				
Forgery.....	1		1		1	
Theft from person.....	2		2			2
Robbery with violence.....	1	1				

CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR APRIL 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1940

TABLE 59.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

Age on Admission	Age on Discharge													
	Total	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 to 69 years	70 years and over
Total.....	1,639	3	18	16	39	53	329	397	265	178	197	98	38	8
15 years.....	4	2	2											
16 years.....	23	1	15	5	1	1								
17 years.....	25		1	11	6	4	3							
18 years.....	63				32	20	9	1	1					
19 years.....	80					28	47	4	1					
20 years.....	70						67	3						
21 to 24 years.....	419						203	204	10	2				
25 to 29 years.....	305							185	112	6	2			
30 to 34 years.....	208								141	59	8			
35 to 39 years.....	170									111	50	8	1	
40 to 49 years.....	173										127	33	8	
50 to 59 years.....	68											57	11	
60 to 69 years.....	28												23	5
70 years and over.....	3													3

CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR APRIL 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1940

TABLE 60.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARIES

Method of Discharge	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,639	247	485	274	153	132	187	156
Expiration.....	1,032	152	299	205	107	106	114	99
Ticket-of-Leave.....	363	60	136	25	39	18	49	36
Deportation.....	29	4	8	10			1	6
Pardon.....	52		1	18	12	7	14	
Unconditional release.....	69	25	29	1			2	12
Escape.....	2		2					
Death.....	13	1	6	2		1	2	1
Transferred to provincial authority.....	7			4			3	
Released on Court Order.....	5			5				
Released to mental institution.....	17	5	4	4			2	2

CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR APRIL 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1940

TABLE 61.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Time Served											
	Total	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	6 and under 7 years	7 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total.....	1,639	52	927	330	186	51	15	14	34	17	12	1
Offences against public order and peace..	17	1	11	3	2							
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	36	9	19	4	4							
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	106	2	50	34	15	3	1		1			
Breach of Opium Act.....	22		13	7	2							
Incest.....	22		10	10	8	2	1		1			
Others.....	52	2	27	17	5	1						
Offences against the person and reputation.....	164	2	69	30	13	6	2	7	11	12	11	1
Carnal knowledge.....	30	1	12	8	2	2			1	3	1	
Manslaughter.....	23		3	1	4		1	4	3	5	2	
Murder.....	12				1				1	3	3	1
Rape.....	7			1	1		1		3	3	2	
Others.....	92	1	54	20	5	4		3	4	1		
Offences against rights and property.....	1,310	38	777	256	150	42	12	7	22	5	1	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	517	12	314	108	67	12	2		2			
Breaking and entering with intent.....	75	1	46	15	7	2	1					
False pretences and fraud.....	38	3	25	7	3							
Forgery.....	47	2	27	12	5	1						
Uttering forged documents.....	15		12	2		1						
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	59	1	39	8	10	1						
Robbery and theft with violence.....	70		31	17	16	2	1		2	1		
Robbery while armed.....	98		17	11	25	14	8	6	14	2	1	
Theft.....	174	5	128	27	8	5		1				
Theft of automobile.....	70	1	49	15	2							
Others.....	147	13	89	23	7	4			4	2		
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	6		1	3	2							

CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR APRIL 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1940

TABLE 62.—MAIN OCCUPATION WHILE SERVING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	Time Served											
	Total	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	6 and under 7 years	7 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total.....	1,639	52	927	330	186	51	15	14	34	17	12	1
Agricultural.....	143	6	90	26	15	3	2			1		
Farm labourers.....	133	6	82	25	14	3	2			1		
Gardeners.....	9		7	1	1							
Others.....	1		1									
Clerical.....	89	7	44	14	10	7	2	1	4			
Bookkeepers.....	6		3	2				1				
Library workers.....	37	3	19	4	3	5	2		1			
Others.....	46	4	22	8	7	2			3			
Skilled Labour.....	490	13	225	100	87	21	5	9	15	9	5	1
Bakers.....	4	1	1	1	1							
Barbers.....	14		2	8	3				1			
Binders.....	6		1		1							
Blacksmiths.....	20		11	1	2	2	1	2		1		
Butchers.....												
Canvas workers (mail bag repairers).....	54	3	29	10	8	2			2			
Carpenters.....	45	1	23	6	8	1	1		2	2		1
Cooks.....	8		4	4								
Draughtsmen.....	3				2		1					
Electricians.....	17		12	2	2				1			
Machine operators.....	3			2	1							
Machinists, mechanics.....	27	1	11	2	7	2		3	1			
Masons.....	20	1	10	5	3		1					
Painters.....	15	2	9	3		1						
Plasterers.....	3		2		1							
Plumbers, tinsmiths.....	17		11	1	3	1				1		
Quarrymen.....	81	2	42	17	12	3	1	1	2	1		
Shoemakers.....	53	2	26	9	7	5					4	
Stationary engineers.....	16		4	4	7				1			
Tailors.....	84		27	25	19	4		1	5	2	1	
Others.....												
Unskilled Labour.....	898	24	562	185	73	20	6	4	13	7	4	
Change room workers.....	26		12	5	3	3					1	
Cleaners.....	145		110	21	8	1	2	1	2			
Garage workers.....	11		4	3	4							
Helpers in various trades.....	137	4	78	33	13	5		1	2	1		
Hospital orderlies.....	15	1	5	4	2	1			1		1	
Kitchen workers.....	72	5	37	15	8	3	1	1	2			
General labourers.....	458	13	297	94	32	7	1	1	6	5	2	
Laundry workers.....	16		10	5						1		
Truck drivers, teamsters.....	18	1	9	5	3							
None.....	19	2	6	5	1				2		3	

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