



Public Safety  
Canada

Sécurité publique  
Canada

## ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

### Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

## ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

### Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.

DOMINION OF CANADA

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1941



OTTAWA  
EDMOND CLOUTIER  
"PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY"  
1941

Price, 25 cents

DOMINION OF CANADA

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1941



OTTAWA  
EDMOND CLOUTIER  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1941

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE YEAR 1901

MONTREAL, 1901





REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

Presented to His Excellency the Governor General  
by Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice

*To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, K.G.,  
P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., 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, 1941, 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, July 21, 1941.

To His Excellency Major-General 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., A.D.C., 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  
Department of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941, 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,

HERBERT LAPOINTE

Minister of Justice

Ottawa, July 31, 1941.

# REPORT

## OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

## FOR THE

### FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

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, 1941.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
On register April 1, 1940.....	765	1,011	474	420	315	A 533	254	3,773
<i>Received</i>								
From jails.....	418	392	202	120	143	147		1,422
By transfer.....	20	18		1			160	199
By cancellation of ticket-of-leave.....	1			1	1	1		4
Total.....	439	410	202	122	144	148	160	1,625
<i>Discharged</i>								
By expiry of sentence.....	241	342	171	146	109	157	98	1,264
By ticket-of-leave.....	16	44	44	13	10	20	17	164
By unconditional release.....		4	13		1			18
By deportation.....	2	1	3	1	2			9
By transfer to other penitentiaries.....	162	7	4		6	1	20	200
By death.....	2	10	2	1	1	9		25
By return to provincial authorities.....					1	2		3
By pardon.....	5			7		6	6	24
By court order.....	1							1
By escape.....	1							1
Total.....	430	408	237	168	130	195	141	1,709
On register March 31, 1941.....	774	1,013	439	374	329	B 486	273	3,688
<i>Number on register includes—</i>								
Insane:								
Section 53.....	5	4	3	1	1	1		15
Section 56.....	15	18	4	4	3	9		53
Temp. ticket-of-leave.....		1			1			2
On court order.....		1						1

A 533—Including one convict who died in Mental Hospital prior to March 31, 1940, but whose death was not reported.

B 486—Including two convicts who died in Mental Hospital during 1940-41 but whose deaths were reported after March 31, 1941.



## 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.....	607	919	406	287	225	346	220	3,010
England and Wales.....	30	14	8	15	25	24	17	133
Scotland.....	26	6	2	3	11	14	10	72
Ireland.....	9	6	2	3	6	2	4	32
Other British countries.....	3	4	7	2	5	1	.....	22
<i>Foreign—</i>								
United States.....	34	17	4	12	11	27	7	112
Russia.....	13	6	.....	7	4	8	.....	38
Austria.....	5	4	.....	10	.....	19	1	39
Italy.....	11	7	3	1	5	3	2	32
Roumania.....	5	4	.....	4	1	1	1	16
Poland.....	14	5	1	18	5	18	6	67
France.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
China.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	1	1	18
Germany.....	4	1	.....	2	3	3	.....	13
Hungary.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5
Holland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Finland.....	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	8
Other Foreign countries.....	9	16	6	6	12	16	3	68
Total.....	774	1,013	439	374	329	486	273	3,688

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Single.....	445	804	301	224	193	302	177	2,446
Married.....	271	174	107	123	81	149	84	994
Widowed.....	42	35	12	16	16	16	6	143
Separated.....	.....	.....	16	2	29	5	4	56
Divorced.....	16	.....	3	4	10	14	2	49
Total.....	774	1,013	439	374	329	486	273	3,688

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 2 years.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Two years.....	198	385	207	93	91	91	88	1,153
Over two and under three.....	40	22	7	12	36	45	18	180
Over three and under four.....	189	172	101	70	66	108	79	785
Four and under five.....	67	48	37	36	32	36	25	281
Five and under eight.....	135	188	44	86	63	116	63	695
Eight and under ten.....	22	12	2	11	4	14	.....	65
Ten and under twelve.....	30	39	14	25	16	19	.....	143
Twelve and under fifteen.....	21	27	2	11	5	13	.....	79
Fifteen and under twenty.....	12	25	5	9	3	10	.....	64
Twenty and under twenty-five.....	10	29	2	6	.....	6	.....	53
Twenty-five and over.....	1	19	3	.....	.....	2	.....	25
Life.....	49	47	14	15	13	25	.....	163
Total.....	774	1,013	439	374	329	486	273	3,688

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Under 21 years.....	49	161	120	44	14	39	38	465
21 to 25.....	132	195	86	84	37	82	84	700
25 to 30.....	167	205	82	84	72	109	54	773
30 to 40.....	235	279	99	97	100	132	53	995
40 to 50.....	118	108	36	45	59	74	37	477
50 to 60.....	51	47	10	16	32	23	7	191
Over 60.....	22	18	6	4	15	22	.....	87
Total.....	774	1,013	439	374	329	486	273	3,688

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
<i>Christian—</i>								
Roman Catholic.....	294	837	258	117	85	147	103	1,841
Church of England.....	160	60	58	42	57	76	60	513
Presbyterian.....	70	40	36	65	53	69	25	358
Methodist.....	10	.....	.....	6	15	12	1	44
United Church.....	144	7	26	43	37	58	54	369
Baptist.....	34	6	48	7	4	23	12	134
Lutheran.....	13	2	5	23	18	16	4	81
Salvation Army.....	9	.....	.....	3	2	4	.....	18
Greek Catholic.....	5	.....	.....	5	2	18	2	32
Greek Orthodox.....	4	10	.....	5	2	16	2	39
Doukhobor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	6
Other Christian Creeds.....	.....	20	7	3	14	21	8	73
<i>Non-Christian—</i>								
Hebrew.....	24	23	1	6	5	1	2	62
Buddhist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Atheist (no religion).....	2	8	.....	49	8	19	.....	86
Others.....	5	.....	.....	.....	19	3	.....	27
Total.....	774	1,013	439	374	329	486	273	3,688

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

Number of previously reported convictions	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
None.....	153	221	143	77	71	123	88	876
1.....	100	149	80	71	51	69	74	594
2.....	97	139	67	59	32	68	51	513
3.....	108	119	39	32	29	56	32	415
4.....	77	88	33	36	27	48	16	325
5.....	53	64	20	30	22	33	6	228
6.....	49	44	14	22	29	27	2	187
7.....	40	51	15	13	11	19	4	153
8.....	30	50	6	6	19	17	.....	128
9.....	15	18	4	10	8	9	.....	64
10.....	11	16	5	5	6	5	.....	48
11.....	10	15	2	4	3	1	.....	35



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.....	6	5	4	2	6	3		26
13.....	8	8	3	1	2			22
14.....	3	1		1	5	1		11
15.....	2	1	1			1		5
16.....	3	5			2			10
17.....	3	2		3	2	2		12
18.....	1	1		1	1			4
19.....	1	1			1	1		5
20.....		1	1	1				3
21.....	1	2				2		5
22.....	1	2						3
23.....					1			1
24.....			1					1
25.....		1						1
26.....		2						2
27.....		1						1
28.....	2	1						3
29.....			1					1
30.....		1						1
31.....					1			1
32.....								
33.....						1		1
34.....								
35.....								
36.....								
37.....								
38.....								
39.....								
40.....								
41.....								
42.....								
43.....								
44.....		1						1
45.....		1						1
46.....								
47.....		1						1
Total.....	774	1,013	439	374	329	486	273	3,688
Percentage of recidivists.....	80	78	67	79	78	75	68	76

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Blacksmith shop.....	13	18	8	16	15	18	8	96
Bookbinding.....	7	10	2	2	2	15		38
Broom.....	4							4
Carpenter shop.....	29	39	22	11	8	18	5	132
Change room and laundry.....								187
Washing.....	5	4	5	3	2	6	2	(27)
Repairs.....	18	5	6	1	4	7	3	(44)
Sorting.....	10	28	4	3	5	3	6	(59)
Barbering and baths.....	9	12	10	11	5	7	3	(57)
Char service.....								415
Cell block.....	48	108	23	37	34	36	24	(310)
Administration bldgs and offices.....		6	2	4	6	2	2	(22)
All others.....	20	2	10	12	9	26	4	(83)

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Clerks.....								145
Shops.....	18	20	13	14	12	4	6	(87)
All other departments.....	15	16	1	2	1	19	4	(58)
Construction—Buildings and works.....								309
Form work.....				5				(5)
Building carpenters.....		20		5	2		12	(39)
Brick and stonelaying.....		7		8				(15)
Plastering.....		1		6	5	2	6	(20)
Teamsters.....		2					1	(3)
Truck drivers.....		7	5	2				(14)
Machine operators.....	8	3		2				(13)
Helpers and labourers.....	55	7	9	13	67		39	(190)
Blacksmiths.....			10					(10)
Engineers' Department.....	1							(1)
Electricians.....	3	13	5	6	2	3	3	(35)
Plumbers.....	7	2	4	4	5	2	3	(27)
Steamfitters.....		8	3	6	2	3	2	(24)
Stokers.....	5	3	4	1	1	4		(18)
Fuel supply.....	13	8	7	5	2	7	3	(45)
Filtration plant.....		4						(4)
Others.....								
Farming.....								338
General (including stables and piggery).....	43	51	39	35	24	61	24	(277)
Teamsters.....						11		(11)
Ornamental grounds.....	4	9	9		14	12	2	(50)
Garage.....						11		
Hospital.....								
Orderlies.....	8	5	2	2	1	1	1	(20)
Dental clinic.....	3	1						(4)
Library.....	16	30	7	6	5	14	4	82
Machine shop.....	11	33	3	4	6	6	3	66
Mail bag shop.....	48	39	6	9	2			104
Masonry.....	11	8	10	6	2	6	10	53
Messengers.....	14	12	3		1	3		33
Motor mechanics.....	12	4	2	1	3	8	7	37
Painting.....	14	11	11	4	3	3	3	49
Photographing.....	1							1
Physical training.....						1		1
Printing.....	10	3						13
Prison for women.....	42							42
Quarrying.....	27	29	19	27			25	127
School.....		16	2	2				20
Shoe shop.....	23	48	21	8	11	30	4	145
Steward's dept.....	18							(18)
Cooks.....	10	7	6	4	6	10	3	(46)
Bakers.....	9	8	4	4	4	6	2	(37)
Cleaners.....	15	34	3	3	7	27	5	(94)
Others.....			12	18	9		12	(51)
Stonecutting.....	21	205	16	10			15	267
Stores.....	1	2		1		2	1	7
Tailoring.....	74	44	19	20	28	41	2	228
Tinsmithing.....	12	15	8	3	2	6	9	55
Utility.....								187
Incinerator.....					1	1		(2)
Yard and road maintenance.....			69		1	3		(73)
Excavation.....		17						(17)
Others.....				17	2	26		(45)
Total employed.....	734	985	424	363	321	471	268	3,566
Total on register not employed, March 31, 1941.....	40	28	15	11	8	15	5	122
Totals.....	774	1,013	439	374	329	486	273	3,688



TABLE IX.—DISBURSEMENTS AND REVENUE, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

	Disbursements	Revenue
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	500,519 30	40,281 64
St. Vincent de Paul.....	691,074 38	40,595 40
Dorchester.....	342,695 79	27,018 71
Manitoba.....	296,059 37	21,345 97
British Columbia.....	244,394 27	10,601 56
Saskatchewan.....	335,750 33	17,943 41
Collin's Bay.....	248,889 16	3,511 92
Total disbursements.....	2,659,382 60	161,298 61
<hr/>		
Total sum voted, 1940-41.....	\$ 2,912,685 00	cts.
Total disbursements as above.....	2,659,382 60	
Unused portion of vote.....	253,302 40	

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	542,897 39	530,715 62	500,519 30
St. Vincent de Paul.....	568,897 00	708,588 54	691,074 38
Dorchester.....	331,679 63	348,748 39	342,695 79
Manitoba.....	284,166 64	344,654 16	296,059 37
British Columbia.....	267,603 01	265,157 16	244,394 27
Saskatchewan.....	326,336 75	397,197 28	335,750 33
Collin's Bay.....	272,183 24	268,251 05	248,889 16
Total.....	2,593,763 66	2,863,312 20	2,659,382 60
Average daily population.....	3,618	3,736	3,685
Net cash outlay per convict per diem.....	\$1 96	\$2 10	\$1 98

TABLE XI.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING VALUE OF GOODS USED AND CASH DISBURSEMENTS) YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	469,615 52
St. Vincent de Paul.....	654,169 89
Dorchester.....	355,599 02
Manitoba.....	302,521 13
British Columbia.....	249,307 66
Saskatchewan.....	339,184 88
Collin's Bay.....	270,793 96
	2,641,192 06

TABLE XII.—RECONCILIATION BETWEEN DISBURSEMENTS AND EXPENDITURES YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total disbursements.....	2,659,382 60	
Less farm products (including Revenue—Table IX).....	84,588 48	
Total net disbursements.....		2,574,794 12
Goods produced in penitentiaries.....		98,720 53
Goods received without repayment.....		6,997 44
Postage stamp account.....		54 49
		2,680,566 58
Less—		
Increase in stores' inventory.....	25,822 83	
Farm sales.....	5,879 65	
Adjustments (sundry).....	7,672 04	
		39,374 52
		2,641,192 06

TABLE XIII.—EXPENDITURES AT PENITENTIARIES BY MAIN HEADS, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

	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.....	1,551,090 32	282,544 39	374,699 14	192,720 91	176,134 52	159,746 54	198,579 30	166,665 52
Maintenance of convicts.....	516,500 42	105,526 43	146,867 72	63,323 33	54,621 53	42,318 82	68,843 68	34,998 86
Discharge expenses.....	34,651 70	6,378 93	7,830 92	4,882 28	3,999 19	2,234 97	6,490 83	2,834 58
Operating expenses.....	289,484 86	46,809 42	63,304 03	40,710 02	39,943 32	24,706 06	47,382 56	26,629 45
Maintenance of fixed assets.....	57,005 66	12,396 63	16,867 76	9,964 92	5,282 65	5,430 75	2,929 18	4,133 77
Total excluding capital.....	2,443,732 96	453,655 80	609,569 57	311,601 46	279,981 26	234,437 14	324,225 55	235,262 18
Capital.....	192,459 10	15,959 72	44,600 32	43,997 56	22,539 87	14,870 52	14,959 33	35,531 78
Grand Total.....	2,641,192 06	469,615 52	654,169 89	355,599 02	302,521 13	249,307 66	339,184 88	270,793 96

TABLE XIV.—PER CAPITA STATEMENT BEING EXPENDITURE PER CONVICT PER DIEM AT THE DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

	All Peni- tentiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Average daily population.....	3,685	740	1,014	448	409	313	501	260
Staff and administration.....	1 15	1 04	1 01	1 17	1 17	1 40	1 09	1 76
Maintenance of convicts.....	0 38	0 39	0 39	0 39	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37
Discharge expenses.....	0 03	0 02	0 02	0 03	0 03	0 02	0 03	0 03
Operating expenses.....	0 22	0 17	0 17	0 25	0 26	0 21	0 26	0 28
Maintenance of fixed assets.....	0 05	0 06	0 05	0 06	0 04	0 05	0 02	0 04
Total, excluding capital.....	1 82	1 68	1 64	1 90	1 87	2 05	1 77	2 48
Capital expenditures, buildings and equip- ment.....	0 14	0 06	0 12	0 27	0 15	0 13	0 08	0 37
Total.....	1 96	1 74	1 76	2 17	2 02	2 18	1 85	2 85



TABLE XV.—CELL ACCOMMODATION

	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	Male	Female							
Cubicle cells.....	724	100	1,100	476	439	556	633	260	4,288
Hospital cells.....	36	*10	23	31	8	6	26	*20	160
Dissociation.....	45	5	63	18	32	19	19	6	207
Dormitory beds.....								75	75
Under construction....				232		14			246

\* Hospital dormitory beds.

### KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

Mr. R. M. ALLAN, *Warden*

At the close of prison, March 31, 1940, the total convict population was:  
Male, 734; female, 31; total count, 765.

Of the total convict count as of midnight, March 31, 1940, twelve males and one female were confined in asylums or mental disease hospitals, under Section 56, of the Penitentiary Act; four males and two females also confined in similar institutions under Section 53 of the said Act, and two male convicts were at liberty under temporary ticket-of-leave licence.

On March 31, 1941, the population was: male, 728; female, 46; total, 774.

Of the total convict count as of midnight on March 31, 1941, fourteen males and one female convict were confined in asylums or mental disease hospitals under Section 56 of the Penitentiary Act; also three males and two females were confined in similar institutions under Section 53 of the said act.

At the close of the year ended March 31, 1941, our total convict count indicates a decrease of one hundred and twenty (120) admissions, there being an actual decrease of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) males and an increase of eight (8) females, as compared with the convict admittances of the preceding year.

As is indicated by the foregoing, although a decrease in admissions is shown, the convict population still remains at a high level; this is rather unusual, as it was anticipated that the effect of recruiting and the added possibilities for employment would tend to reduce to a greater extent the number of persons committing crime.

*Segregation and Classification.*—Our efforts along the lines of segregation and classification have been confined mostly, during the past year, to the compiling of case histories and the information obtained will be invaluable in enlarging on the scheme as soon as facilities are available.

The policy effected in employing young convicts at garage work and in the printing department has produced most satisfactory results and is not only providing the young convicts with instructive occupation, but is preparing them, better equipped to face the problems which they will have to contend with upon release. Additional to the two departments already mentioned, we are also utilizing their services at mason work and general construction.

The confinement of a certain type of convict in the north west cell block is still producing satisfactory results and, although the convicts confined in this building are extended certain additional privileges to those in the main cell blocks, no administrative difficulty has presented itself through this procedure.



*Re-establishment of Convicts upon Release.*—Special efforts have been directed during the past year in an endeavour to have as many convicts as possible, at the time of release, placed at some form of employment and the results obtained have been very encouraging. On many occasions the military authorities have been contacted with a view to enlisting certain men in the C.A.S.F. who were considered the proper type and who had expressed willingness to enlist, and, through this medium, a number of convicts discharged from this institution are now serving with his Majesty's Forces, and satisfactory reports are being received as to the manner in which they are adjusting themselves. It is a pleasure to report that in a number of instances men leaving this institution have obtained work requiring mechanical ability and their particular qualifications to hold such positions are due only to the knowledge they have been able to acquire through the facilities of our trade shops. During the past year the Warden has received several letters from men discharged from here, advising that they are now employed in a useful capacity and are rehabilitating themselves in a satisfactory manner; also indicating that they do not intend to return to the life of crime.

*Hospital.*—In submitting the acting penitentiary physician's report, I am pleased to advise that, due to re-organization, etc., drastic reductions have been made in expenditures in regard to hospital administration during the past year.

During the year the retirement of Dr. Garfield A. Platt was approved by the Department, owing to ill health, and the responsibility for the supervision of the hospital since his retirement has been very capably administered by Dr. T. N. Tweddell, who is at present fulfilling the duties of physician in an acting capacity (part time). In the retirement of Dr. Platt, the best wishes of the staff are extended to him, that he will soon regain his normal health and that he will experience success in his private practice which he intends to pursue. I would again like to express the appreciation of the officials of the institution for the services rendered by Dr. A. E. Clark, superintendent of the Rockwood, Ontario Hospital and to the members of his staff, who have co-operated to the fullest extent in examining convicts of questionable mentality.

*Dental Treatment of Convicts.*—The dental clinic continues to function in a very satisfactory manner, with the amount of work being accomplished by the dental surgeon and his convict assistants continually increasing.

The dental surgeon reports that the work performed by the convicts employed in his department still reaches a high plane of efficiency, the workmanship turned out being remarkable when it is considered that all the men so employed, prior to their incarceration, had no experience whatsoever in dentistry work of any kind.

*School and Library.*—The school and library departments have functioned normally during the past year and, in many instances, progress has been noticeable, both from the view point of increasing the educational qualifications of the prison population generally, and adjustments to the procedure followed in the library. In submitting my previous report the library had not been thoroughly organized as they had only been moved to new quarters a short time; however, they have now thoroughly organized the whole procedure and the method generally has increased the efficiency of this department to a marked degree.

With particular reference to the school activities, it is noted our total school attendance at the end of March was one hundred and eight (108), and forty-eight (48) were graded below High School entrance standing and sixty (60) are of High School entrance standing or higher. The percentage of illiterates is less than formerly and there are not so many semi-illiterates.

It is interesting to note that the younger convicts usually have a higher educational standing than persons of average age received into penitentiaries.



As a result of the examinations held under the curriculum of the Department of Education, seven (7) convicts passed one or more Middle School papers; five (5) with honours; one (1) was successful in an Upper School examination and five (5) passed High School entrance.

An effort was also made during the past year to obtain for convict use—"Courses for service men" as arranged by the Education Committee of the Canadian Legion War Services. Up to the present, however, we have been unable to obtain the necessary instructions and information to permit us to proceed along this line, but when this can be arranged, I have no doubt it will prove very beneficial to convicts who are particularly adapted to qualify for instruction of this nature.

*Moral and Spiritual Welfare of Convicts.*—Regular services have been held in both chapels by the respective chaplains and the behaviour and attention at all chapel services has been well maintained. Both the Rev. Fr. M. J. Brady, Roman Catholic Chaplain and the Rev. A. J. Anderson, Acting Protestant Chaplain are fulfilling their responsibilities in a very satisfactory manner. Their co-operation with the warden in straightening out matters of administration, pertaining to religious matters, and also with one another is of great assistance to the warden.

During the year a fire, the origin of which has not yet been determined, damaged considerably the interior of the Protestant Chapel. With the able assistance of the Kingston Fire Brigade and the prison equipment the blaze was quickly brought under control and the damage held to a minimum. The incident was fully investigated and a full report submitted to the Department.

Special services have been held in accordance with the religious requirements of Hebrew convicts; also officials from the Salvation Army have visited the institution each month as permitted by regulations, and the services of this nature, being voluntary, have been particularly well attended. On occasions, through the kindness of the Salvation Army, band music was provided and, as usual, being well received by the convict population.

*Prison for Women.*—The prison for women has functioned in a very satisfactory manner during the year; however, the confinement of female internees has increased the responsibilities of the head matron to a marked degree. Having in mind that convicts and internees are confined in the same building, and even though they are kept strictly apart, difficulties arise due to the difference in regulations and instructions under which each group is governed and controlled. Up to the present no serious or untoward incident has developed due to this situation, although minor complaints are continually received from both factions.

The head matron and her staff are to be commended on the manner in which they are handling a difficult assignment and maintaining satisfactory discipline and control.

*Industries, Construction, etc.*—Considerable re-construction work has been carried out, our efforts being mainly directed to undertakings which would require the minimum amount of expenditure, in view of economy so necessary to be practised to the fullest extent at the present time. The following projects, however, were proceeded with:

Considerable repairs to masonry were accomplished at the north gate.

The new root house and implement shed was completed.

Remodelling of kitchen was continued.

The west dock repairs were proceeded with.

The removal of the library structure on the south end of the south wing was completed.



Progress was made on the extension of the East Boundary wall.

The new quarry site was also developed and is producing stone for building purposes.

The remodelling of the Protestant Chapel was continued, although completion of same was retarded owing to the fire which occurred in July, 1940. I am pleased to advise, however, the remodelling has reached the point where it can be considered 97 per cent completed.

Additional to the foregoing, considerable redecorating and repairs have been carried out to many of the main prison buildings; also necessary alterations, necessitated by changes in procedure and administration, etc.

In dealing particularly with industries, I am pleased to report that ample opportunity for employing of convicts was brought about during the past year through the medium of war work, entailing repairs and the manufacture of certain supplies for other Government departments. Included in this work was the manufacture of a considerable quantity of aiming posts for the Department of Munitions and Supply; supplying of jute mitts to the Royal Mint at Ottawa; also the Dominion Arsenal at Lindsay, Ontario and Quebec, P.Q.

With the assistance of branch, it was also arranged that the penitentiary repair a quantity of furniture for the Public Works Department at Ottawa. Satisfactory results with this procedure were obtained.

With the opening of the Rogers Air Port (R.A.F.) considerable repairs and the making of special equipment has been undertaken for this unit.

Through the efforts of the institution and the Department, arrangements have also been completed so that this institution can take care of the shoe repairs for several air ports, located in Ontario, and up to the present shipments of shoes have been received from Number 1, Training Command, Toronto; The Ottawa Administration Branch (R.C.A.F.); Picton (R.A.F.); Trenton R.C.A.F.; and the Rogers (R.A.F.), air ports. It is anticipated this will mean that approximately six thousand pair of shoes will be repaired for the various units in our shoe department during the coming year. Efforts are also being directed towards obtaining additional contracts, which will provide added employment for convicts in other departments, which will not only assist in war production but will prove more economical by having various articles manufactured within the penitentiary.

Work of this nature is particularly acceptable, not only as a means of economy in government expenditures, but also provides useful occupation for convicts, of an educational nature, particularly during the winter months when, due to administration difficulties, it is a problem to provide sufficient employment in our shops.

Relating to the engineering department I have to advise that the remodeling of all water mains and the installation of new fire hydrants has been proceeded with; also some progress has been made in regard to the installation of the electric pump which was transferred recently from Collins Bay Penitentiary, all necessary piping on connections for suction and discharge has been out. The installation of shower baths in "A" Ward, in the hospital has been completed, and are a decided improvement over the old procedure.

The plant engineer attended a course for firemen and in regard to fire protection, at the Queen's University and he reports that valuable information was received, which would prove very beneficial in lecturing officers of the institution during fire drills.

*Farm Operations.*—The farm instructor reports an average year, both in the production of grains and vegetables; also the amount of milk obtained from our herd of Holstein cattle. It is gratifying to report that the institution has been



complimented on the fine herd of Holstein cattle. Mr. Holtby, field service man for the Holstein Friesian Association, rates our herd as the best in Eastern Ontario, which reflects great credit to the time and care expended on this herd by our farm instructor Patterson and guard B. G. Clark.

The production of hogs has been maintained and the steward's department supplied with sufficient pork to meet the requirements of the institution at all times.

*Staff.*—With particular reference to the staff, difficulties are foreseen in obtaining suitable replacements to our staff, due to the increased industrial activity in this district, and already difficulties are being encountered in interesting the proper type of applicant. When it is realized that a person with no exceptional qualification can obtain employment, without difficulty, in a position where the remuneration is greater than that of a Penitentiary officer, and as this situation is likely to become aggravated to a greater extent during the coming summer, it would appear that some adjustment to penitentiary salaries generally should be considered, or the removal of some of the restrictions, which are at present a determining factor in the employment of penitentiary guards, with particular reference to age limit of thirty-five years.

The warden regrets to report the death of two excellent Penitentiary officers during the past year—Keeper Wendholt died very suddenly due to a heart attack and Deputy Warden Sullivan was also similarly afflicted and died the evening of March 9, 1941. In reporting the passing of Deputy Warden Sullivan, I have to advise that the Penitentiary Service lost a faithful and conscientious servant, and his long connection with the staff and the accumulation through the years of valuable experience will be greatly missed by the service generally, particularly, will it affect the administration of this institution for some years to come. He was associated with the Kingston Penitentiary over the remarkable period of forty-six years, and his sudden passing was regretted by members of the staff and convict population alike. Keeper Wendholt was a most efficient officer and was well liked by all members of the staff; his passing will also prove a keen loss to administration.

---

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

Lieut.-Col. G. LEBEL, *Warden*

The movement of convicts, as illustrated by the "Criminal Statistics Summary" shows that at the closing of the prison on March 31, 1941 the population was 1013, including those in asylum, and on temporary parole and out of the Penitentiary on court order, being an increase of two over the previous year.

409 newcomers were received during the last fiscal year, from the following sources: provincial jails, 391, including three females; received from other penitentiaries, 18.

Number of convicts discharged from this institution during the last fiscal year totalled 407.

On March 31, 1941, 107 convicts, under twenty-one years of age, were segregated from the adults by occupying exclusively Cell Block No. 1.

*Hospital Department.*—The general sanitary conditions throughout the institution have been observed and the health of the convicts has been closely supervised by the penitentiary physician, with a view of providing necessary medical assistance as and whenever required by convicts.

The number of convicts reporting on the morning parade has been reduced by 23 per cent compared to previous fiscal year.

During the months of September and October we have had an epidemic of typhoid fever which has been rapidly and efficiently checked by the medical authorities by the inoculation of the convicts as well as of the officers.

I regret to report the death of nine convicts, four of which attributed to typhoid fever and the others for various causes.

We have had also an epidemic of grippe during the month of December, which has been checked rapidly and without being fatal to any one.

The per capita cost of medical treatment provided to convicts during the year is \$2.67, quite a decrease over last year which was \$3.86.

79 syphilis patients have been treated during the year, out of this number 20 have been declared cured.

25,689 convicts have been treated at the dispensary, 473 have been hospitalized, 8 transferred to Bordeaux Insane Ward and 6 have been operated for major illnesses and 3 for minor ones.

*Dental Treatment.*—3,573 convicts have received the attention of the penitentiary dentist; 1,591 extractions have been made; 25 dental operations performed and 384 dental plates made and 78 repaired.

*Staff.*—The percentage of officers absent on sick leave has been exceptionally high this year. This is attributed to officers who have met with accidents during the performance of their duties; to the epidemic of grippe during December, 1940 and also to major surgical operations undergone by some of them.

*Roman Catholic Chapel.*—The practice of holding two distinct services on Sundays and holy days has been continued throughout the year for security purposes.

The annual mission was held from February 24 to March 1, 1941, inclusive, and was conducted by Rev. Father H. Caron, C.S.R. The result has been satisfactory and it appears to have been appreciated by the convicts.

*Protestant Chapel.*—Reverend W. G. New commenced his duties as Protestant Chaplain on June 16, to replace Rev. N. Noseworthy who has joined the army.

Reverend New has followed his predecessor's footsteps by giving moral and spiritual advice to convicts twice weekly by personal interviews.

According to statistics, there were 153 convicts placed under the spiritual direction of the Protestant Chaplain as of March 31, 1941.

During the last fiscal year, religious services were conducted each Sunday and holy days.

The annual mission was held during the first week of lent, i.e. February 24 to March 1, inclusive, by Capt. Lennox, of the Church Army.

Holy communion was celebrated at Christmas, Easter, and also at the close of the annual mission.

A few Salvation Army services have also been held during the year.

*School.*—As in the past, eleven classes have been held this year, namely four English and seven French. The school attendance numbers 182.

Monitors are selected amongst the convicts who have a higher educational standing.



The young convicts have their school room in Cell Block No. 1, and the teaching is also conducted by Monitors selected in a manner similar to the adults.

The number of young convicts in attendance is 57, sub-divided in nine different classes, namely seven French and two English.

All convicts who wish to improve their knowledge are afforded all sorts of facilities, and they are provided with the necessary books, school supplies, etc. and necessary assistance is also provided by the schoolteacher.

*Library.*—The library provides reading matter for both French and English speaking convicts, and even a limited number of Italian and Hebrew volumes.

It is considered that reading has a beneficial effect on the convicts, and it is, at all time, a diversion and a source of mental comfort.

Statistics demonstrate that although 75 per cent of the convict population is French speaking, 51 per cent only request French books or magazines.

The total number of books and magazines issued during the year is 247,089, being a per capita monthly average of 22.3 per cent. To this figure you may add private subscriptions paid for by the convicts themselves, and supplementary library reading privileges granted to monitors and convicts employed in the library department.

Fiction is the most popular type of literature amongst the convicts: 82.8 per cent reading fiction; 17 per cent non fiction.

Frequent inspections are being made of the condition of the books, and necessary repairs are being attended either in the library or bindery department. During the year 4,574 books or magazines have been repaired in the library, and 621 in the bindery department.

The percentage of complaints is very low, i.e. 1.5 per cent, taking into consideration the number of books and magazines issued and the number of convicts involved; and out of this amount, only .57 per cent of complaints or requests were found to be justified.

*Steward's Department.*—The general hygienic conditions have been observed in a satisfactory manner throughout the year, and an effort has been made to increase the general appearance of this department.

The officers' mess has been painted over and has contributed to improve the cleanliness of this department.

With regard to bakery ovens, there is no doubt that their replacement will have to be contemplated during the coming year.

The store room located in the basement is kept constantly clean and special attention is being given to this matter.

The average daily meals served to officers are 120.

Foodstuffs supplied by various wholesalers is of good quality. This also includes the vegetables supplied by the farm department of this institution.

Particular attention is being paid by the officer in charge of the kitchen department for the preparation of a varied and wholesome menu within the expenditure permitted by the Department.

*Chief Industrial Officers' Department.*—The maintenance and general repairs to buildings of this Institution have been made under the direction of C.I.O. Valiquette.

Amongst the projects under progress, I must mention the root house which it is intended to complete this year; the excavation of duct K-1 under the main Dome; and the construction of the new power line is being carried out satisfactorily.



With regards to maintenance of buildings, I might mention the Accountant's office which was totally revamped; tenements H-21, 48, 57, 66, 61 and 68; nursery plant; painting of the warden's office, officers' mess, steward's office, stores and refrigerator rooms in the kitchen, steamfitters shop and engineer's office.

The general upkeep of the buildings, consisting in minor repairs, has been carried out when required.

The construction programme of the Laval Building was continued satisfactorily throughout the year under the direction of C.I.O. Dorais.

Our efforts were directed with a view of completing the wall which is now approximately 90 per cent terminated.

The construction of fibre duct from duct K-4 to St. Vincent de Paul boundary wall has been carried out during the fall.

Tower No. 4 has been continued and completed during the fiscal year.

Attention was also given to the construction of new roads which are progressing satisfactorily.

The levelling operation facing the parking grounds has been continued, also that portion situated between towers LD2 and LD3.

Stone cutting operations providing employment to about 100 convicts were continued throughout the winter months.

The summary of expenditure shows that \$13,985.08 have been expended throughout the year on the sundry construction project, Laval Buildings.

*Farm Department.—Piggery.*—On March 31, 1941, the piggery population was 431, an increase of 148 compared to the previous year. 61,244 lbs. of fresh pork has been delivered to the Steward representing the value of \$6,124.40.

*Horses.*—Two horses have been cast and turned over to Ecole d'Agriculture d'Oka. One draft horse died during the year. Three draft horses were purchased during the year.

*Hay.*—The hay crop yielded approximately 290 tons. 89 tons were found to be in excess of our requirements and sold to outsiders realizing a profit of \$718.20. Some portions of Lussier Estate have been rented to nearby farmers for a total sum of \$163.00.

*Cereals.*—The output of cereals may be summarized as follows:—

2,001 bushels of oats estimated at.....	\$ 900 45
264 bushels of barley estimated at.....	264 00
30 bushels of buckwheat estimated at.....	22 50

The yield was not as good as last year owing to unfavourable conditions.

*Vegetables.*—The total amount of vegetables sold by the Farm Department to the Steward was \$6,601.01. The main item was potatoes, the production of which is estimated at 4,883 bags. The experiment tried out in connection with keeping vegetables at the Cold Storage House, Montreal, did not show much of a success. It is hoped that our own root house will be completed in the fall and will provide ample room for keeping our own vegetables all the year round.

*Engineer's Department.*—As usual, the plant engineer has supervised the following departments: boiler room, electrical, plumbers, steamfitters, garage, and filtration plant.

These several departments have provided their services wherever required so as to insure proper functioning of the steam, electricity, heating, plumbing, light, water, etc., of this institution.

The new telephone exchange has been completed and is considered a very great improvement.

The lighting system has been renovated in the carpenters, tailors and shoe shops. This has greatly improved the working condition of these departments.

The wiring of Tenements H-1 to H-8 inclusive, and in H-10, has been completed, and the feeding circuit for these tenements was connected with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., on April 1.

The engineering work at Laval Buildings is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that it will be completed in the fall.

The general maintenance of buildings, in so far as the services of the Engineer's department is concerned, has been attended to as and when required.

*Chief Trade Instructor's Department.*—The various shops of this institution under the supervision of C.T.I. Valiquette have functioned normally during the year, and the total production is estimated at \$55,003.53, summarized as follows:—

Bookbindery.....	\$ 1,894 89
Blacksmiths.....	1,489 65
Carpenters.....	4,127 87
Mail bag.....	12,290 20
Shoe shop.....	12,127 14
Tailors.....	22,197 90
Tinsmiths.....	1,096 28

Due to our large population, however, I feel that additional working shops should be provided, especially to young convicts.

*Synagogue.*—Rabbi Charles Bender has the spiritual direction of the Jewish convicts in this institution. He has held services in the synagogue throughout the year, in addition to the Passover, Pentecost and three holydays in September, when all facilities were arranged for the spiritual welfare of the Jewish inmates. A close moral and spiritual contact has thus been maintained between the chaplain and the prisoners, and same appears to be appreciated by those concerned.

## DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

Mr. C. E. TIMLIN, *Acting Warden*

Convict population as of March 31, 1941 was four hundred and thirty-nine (439), including seven (7) "On Command", a decrease of thirty-five (35) over previous year.

Convicts received during year totalled two hundred and one (201), and two hundred and thirty-six (236) were discharged from Penitentiary.

### CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The major projects carried on by this Department are as follows:—

- (a) Cell Block B7.
- (b) West Wing B5.
- (c) Chlorinator House E(W)6.
- (d) Root House F28.
- (e) Main Gate D1.
- (f) Re-roofing South Wing and Hospital.
- (g) Repairs Dome B1.
- (h) Development Stone Quarry.
- (i) Red Barn F14.

In addition to above, maintenance and repair work to buildings and equipment was carried out.



*Stone Quarry.*—During the year approximately 600 tons of building stone were produced, as well as a large quantity of sand and gravel, which was used for construction projects and maintenance of roads. Overage was removed and used for back fill on New Root House and sewer line to river across Marsh. Quarry is being extended in an Easterly direction uncovering stone which will be quarried during the coming Season.

*Gravel Quarry.*—Crusher was kept in operation crushing gravel for concrete work and road repairs. Young convicts were employed at this work.

*Officers' Tenements.*—The need for additional tenements for officers is again stressed as previously recommended. It is considered this work should be undertaken when possible.

*Work in Shops.*—The various shops have been kept busy throughout the year.

*Tailor Department* carried on usual maintenance and custom work, also manufacture of officers' uniforms, in addition to repairing 18,431 mail bags.

*Tinsmith Department* has employed a considerable number of men this year for manufacture of material for Penitentiary. Also custom work. The removal of this department to the Old Change Room is a decided improvement, as additional space offers better facilities to carry on the work.

*Blacksmith and Machine Shop.* This shop has been well engaged during the year on maintenance work for the various departments, also custom work.

#### PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

This department has been kept very busy during the year and the following work has been carried out:—

- (a) Water pump and water lines to sandwashing machine installed.
- (b) Chlorinator in new building at quarry pumphouse installed.
- (c) Fire escape ropes in tenements H. 13 to H. 40 installed.
- (d) Relief valves on range boilers in tenements H. 1 to H. 43 inclusive, installed.
- (e) By-pass line on millbrook pump installed.
- (f) Chlorinator in new building at millbrook pumphouse installed.
- (g) Plumbing at main gatehouse extension installed.
- (h) Steam heating and return lines, duct K8, installed.
- (i) Sewer line in duct K8.
- (j) Unit heaters in stone cutting shed, not yet completed.
- (k) Heating system in cell block B7.
- (l) Plumbing system in cell block B7.
- (m) Sewer lines in cell block B7, completed.
- (n) New "Unifin" heating unit was installed in the cabinet dryer in change room.
- (o) New dishwashing machine in kitchen re-located.
- (p) Old "Tobey" hot water heater in kitchen basement dismantled and removed.

In addition to above, numerous other small jobs were carried out, as well as maintenance work on steam, water, electric, plumbing, sewerage, communication system, etc.

*Water Supply.*—Satisfactory analysis has been carried out by the Bureau of Laboratories, Department of Health, Saint John, N.B. and in nearly all reports water has been classed as "A". In a few cases analysis report showed "B", but on investigation it was found this lower rating was on account of delay sustained in transit.

*Laundry and Change Room.*—The work of this department is mostly routine in connection with clothing, cell equipment, bathing, shaving, haircutting, etc. as well as laundry work, and knitting of convicts' socks.

The quality of goods received for convicts during the past year has been good, showing quite a decrease in monthly Survey Boards during the year. Owing to increase in price of most of these articles, the decrease in value is not as great as might be expected with decrease in population.

During the year 560 pairs of boots have been used, or condemned, which amounts to little over an average of one pair per convict. Lumbermans' rubbers purchased are of good quality and if they stand the winter wear as well as those previously purchased, should give three years' service.

Yarn for convicts' socks is of good quality and no trouble has been experienced regarding shrinkage. 2,486 pairs of socks were used, or condemned, during the year, or an average of 5.7 pairs per convict which does not appear excessive, and further, shows a decrease of approximately one pair per convict over the previous year.

The woollen underwear has been of good quality.

The denim and blue tweed for convicts' uniforms has also been of good quality. The increased price of woollen and tweed has added considerably to the cost of clothing convicts during the winter months. However, through patching and having uniforms turned to keep the amount of blue tweed used as low as possible, a certain saving has been effected.

Nearly all tweed mitts used by convicts during the winter have been made from condemned clothing, with the exception of 211 new pairs received from the tailor department. Change room officer has suggested that owing to the price of mitts made from blue tweed cloth, which are now .68 per pair, a knitted mitt for this purpose might be purchased much cheaper, and should give at least as good service. Also that condemned blue clothing could be used for making tweed caps.

Total value of stock of clothing used during the year amounts to \$6,647.15 or \$15.28 per convict during the year, a decrease of \$446.62 on the total over the previous year. Total value of furnishings and equipment amounts to \$1,017.24, or \$2.34 per convict for the year.

The per capita cost of convicts' clothing for the year is approximately .50 more than the previous year, or an increase of .05 per convict for furnishings, equipment, etc. over last year.

*Kitchen and Food.*—This department functioned satisfactorily and food prepared has been of good quality. Menus have been varied as much as possible. Very few complaints have been received from convicts regarding food. Dish-washing machine has been equipped with canopy, table and dish racks; same is now working and is proving satisfactory. Clothing lockers have been set up in basement and are proving useful.

Supplies and provisions received from stores and farm have been of good quality and satisfactory in every way.

On the recommendation of the steward a wash sink will be installed in the kitchen for the inmates working there to wash up.

*Library.*—Fiction books circulated, French and English, 37,029; magazines, 96,153; educational and technical, 6,868.



Requests from the convicts were received on issue days and attended to whenever reasonable and in order. All convicts supplied with reading they desired in accordance with rules and regulations of the institution. Few complaints were received regarding library and these were attended to, either at warden's court or through librarian. It is considered that convicts are well cared for in the matter of library books. Library is located adjacent to school room on fifth floor Building B6, and the added room is greatly appreciated by the librarian as it affords better facilities for the classification, storage and issuance of library books.

*School.*—Classes in School have been held continuously during the school term. Average monthly attendance for adult convicts was forty-seven (47); for young convicts eighteen (18). Number of forenoons school held, one hundred and ninety-five (195). School is usually held every forenoon of the week except Saturday, Sunday and statutory holidays.

Instructions for both classes of convicts held, adults and youths, comprised primary reading, writing, etc., individual class instruction to illiterates and semi-illiterates; teaching English to French students and French to English students; further instruction (individual and class) with a view to a foundation education to lower educated convicts outside the illiterate class. Advanced course in English, mathematics and general knowledge, similar to that taught in the public school course was given to a group of convicts of the literate class.

The matter of obtaining correspondence courses from the Provincial Governments is at present under consideration. Initial steps were taken in this direction by securing from the Provincial Departments of Education information with respect to their high school correspondence courses. Penitentiary teacher is of opinion there may be possibilities in this connection which might be interesting, and therefore, further investigation is being made in the matter.

*Protestant Chapel.*—Rev. C. K. Hudson who for nineteen years was Protestant Chaplain at this institution, died in June, 1940. He was a faithful officer and his passing is regretted. He was succeeded by Rev. Canon E. B. Spurr who assumed duty in November, 1940. During the year, devotional service was held each Sunday at 9.30 a.m. On the morning of Christmas Day a celebration of holy communion was held at 7.00 a.m. with general service at the regular hour. Preparation classes for convicts were held before Christmas and study class meets regularly. An officer of the Salvation Army has conducted volunteer service monthly, and attention and order of the service has been very satisfactory.

During the Christmas Season the Chapel was decorated with evergreens, in which convicts took a good interest, and same added greatly to the Christmas Service.

Chaplain's library is at present being increased by the addition of literature which chaplain obtains from the various religious organizations, and which are issued by him through the Library, to convicts under his charge, and who are adherents of the various denominations. This undoubtedly will add interest and assist in the religious work of the chaplain.

Religious Mission was held from April 16 to April 21, 1940, by Rev. J. W. Aitken, D.D. of Halifax, N.S.

Convicts were interviewed by chaplain as opportunity would permit; many convicts were interviewed with a view to rehabilitation, and in some cases employment. Also, letters are written by chaplain for illiterates making such request.

*R.C. Chapel.*—Rev. Father H. A. Vanier, C.S.C. was appointed temporarily to fill vacancy created by the retirement of Rev. F. A. Bourgeois, D.D. and assumed duty on September 1, 1940.



On Sundays and feast days, Christmas and New Year's, the usual services were held, consisting of mass, religious instruction, holy communion. Conduct of convicts was generally good.

During the noon hour, interview of convicts is held by the chaplain. He also writes letters for the illiterates; makes short inspection of religious practices, encourages the good ones and warns those who have a tendency to be negligent.

On Saturday confessions are heard. Number of communions distributed on Sunday varies from twenty-five to fifty.

Annual mission was conducted by Rev. Wm. McGinnis, C.S.C., St. Joseph's University, April 16 to 21, 1940.

*Farm.*—The beginning of farm season 1940 was very unfavourable, in fact on April 21 a heavy snow fell and roads had to be plowed out. This kept the ground in a wet condition for some time and delayed farm work. It was impossible to plant the first early vegetable seed until May 10.

A good crop of hay was harvested and weather during the harvest was fairly good.

Following is list of crop returns for last season:

Rhubarb.....	2,740 lbs.	Pumpkins.....	600 lbs.
Swiss Chard.....	1,343 "	Beets.....	10,690 "
Lettuce.....	435 "	Cabbage.....	35,130 "
Radish.....	295 "	Carrots.....	11,039 "
Green beans.....	1,415 "	Hay.....	440 tons
Cucumbers.....	2,022 "	Mangels.....	78 "
Cauliflowers.....	2,374 "	Parsnips.....	9,600 lbs.
Tomatoes.....	1,600 "	Potatoes.....	1,775 bush.
Squash.....	655 "	Turnips.....	7,000 bush.
Onions.....	425 "		

Approximately 3,000 bushels of oats have been threshed to date, and approximately 1,000 to 1,500 bushels remain to be threshed.

Cattle are in good condition and have provided a sufficient quantity of milk for kitchen use. Other live stock are also in good condition.

Lumber operation was started during December and 64,440 feet of lumber has been milled from logs cut on penitentiary reserve. Sufficient logs remain to be milled which will approximate 30,000 feet of lumber. A contract has been entered into to have this done. It is expected that operations will be continued shortly. It is considered that a big saving has been effected by this operation.

*Motor Department.*—This Department functioned smoothly, and general repairs and maintenance work on prison passenger cars, trucks, compressors, hoist, engine, concrete mixer, etc. have been carried out. Also haulage of sand, gravel, etc. to the various construction jobs.

#### *Exercises—Training—*

##### *(a) Officers*

During the past year officers have received instructions as follows:—

- (a) Physical training—Free standing exercises.
- (b) Manual of arms—General small arms training.
- (c) Care of arms; loading, aiming and firing exercises; revolver training.
- (d) Indoor range is available for use during noon hour.
- (e) All officers have been instructed in range duties and discipline.

Judo—Instructions have included general attack and defence and "Come along holds," etc.

During the winter season lectures have been held three times weekly, after close of prison, by the acting warden, acting deputy warden, fire chief, P.T. instructor and hospital officer. Lectures dealt with duties, discipline, small arm training, care of arms, first aid, etc.



*(b) Convicts*

Free standing exercise as per Manual of Physical Training has been carried on throughout the year.

Morning periods are devoted to free standing exercises, afternoons to free movement exercises (Volley Ball and Horse Shoe Pitching).

Discipline has been generally good.

*Hospital.*—During the year, convict 876 Roy died of heart failure in his cell. His body was interred in the prison cemetery at the request of his relatives. Another convict 539 Izzard died of T.B. whilst on temporary ticket of leave.

The general physical condition of the convicts during the year was very good. Two cases of measles developed—these were segregated and are now recovered.

Two hundred and twenty (220) physical examinations were made. One case of appendicitis, 828 Murray, who was operated on in the Moncton Hospital and is now discharged from the penitentiary.

*Insane.*—Thirteen convicts were admitted to the hospital for observation, five of whom were transferred to the Provincial Hospitals, i.e., four to Dartmouth, N.S. and one to Saint John, N.B.

*Dental.*—During the year 194 patients were treated by the dentist, Dr. H. W. Murray. Work performed is reported as satisfactory.

*Venereal.*—Active cases of gonorrhea and syphilis are segregated in special cells on third floor and are supplied with separate linen, dishes and utensils. Out of twenty-nine convicts who received treatment for syphilis, eleven were cured and five were discharged from penitentiary.

*T.B.*—During the year there were no T.B. cases in the hospital.

*Eye Tests.*—Forty-six pairs of spectacles were issued during the year.

*Sanitation.*—All buildings and workshops have been kept clean and sanitary. Ventilation is good.

*Entertainment.*—Radio entertainment has been provided continuously to the convicts throughout the year at no cost to the public and the majority of convicts find it very interesting and entertaining. It is felt that this has proved beneficial to the majority, and while some complaints have been received regarding the type of program, others regarding reception, yet, same are not considered serious enough to warrant any interference.

*Fire Drill.*—Fire drill has been carried out by the officers under the supervision of the Plant Engineer (Fire Chief) each month during the year. Fire chief has also given lectures, and reports that the majority of officers are keen and proficient.

Only two slight fires occurred during the year, which were quickly extinguished, i.e., tenement No. 17, where some clothing came in contact with the hall stove pipe, and caused a small blaze. Damage done only slight. The other fire occurred at shack used as shelter at incinerator. Damage was nil.

*Classification.*—Classification Board convenes regularly, usually on the second Tuesday in each month, where cases of all newcomers are interviewed and recorded. Also cases of convicts who are incarcerated for six months are re-classified.

Difficulty is still being experienced in obtaining information from outside sources. References given by convicts are in many cases vague and unreliable.

*Youthful Convicts Under Separate Training.*—On March 31, 1941, there were 56 youthful convicts undergoing separate training, and 42 in the adult prison population who had not yet reached the age of 21 years. Segregation is carried out as far as possible under present facilities which are limited, and which consists of youthful convicts being separated from the older criminals by having them located on one side of the north wing cell block, and in this respect they are segregated to a certain extent. They are also placed in gangs by themselves under selected officers to work, which, of necessity, is confined to labouring jobs in order to maintain separation from the other criminals as far as possible. Until proper facilities are provided in the line of suitable accommodation and also vocational training whereby these young convicts might be taught a trade, results anticipated in bringing about their reform and fitting them to take their places in the outside world cannot be accomplished.

*General.*—During the year two of our convicts were admitted to penitentiary hospital with measles, as well as one officer, who was confined to his home. These cases recovered satisfactorily. One officer was also placed in quarantine, and confined to his home, for scarlet fever.

During the year two convicts escaped from this institution. They were re-captured the following day. They were tried in the Westmorland County Court and sentenced to an additional one year.

The drive for War Savings Certificates was entirely successful—100 per cent of the officers having subscribed, either on payroll, bank or other form of pledge. Eighty-five per cent of the staff are under the payroll plan.

At the present time, seventeen of the officers are serving with the Active Service Forces, and several have already gone overseas. Many of the officers at present on the staff would like to enlist, but it is not thought advisable to permit further leave of absence for this purpose in view of the problem of obtaining new applicants to replace them. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in this regard, especially as it takes several months to train a new officer to a stage of efficiency where he can be placed in a position of responsibility handling convicts.

During the war period the curtailment of expenditures is an important factor. Therefore, only necessary projects will be undertaken, and strictest economy practised.

---

## MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

Mr. A. H. CAMPBELL, *Warden*

The total at the close of prison on March 31, 1940 was 420. During the year we received 122 from the courts of Manitoba and Western Ontario. One-hundred and sixty-eight convicts were discharged, leaving a total population of 374 at the close of prison March 31, 1941, a decrease of 46 from the previous year. The average daily population for the year was 410.

We have four insane convicts confined in asylums under section 56 of the Penitentiary Act and one insane convict confined in the asylum under section 53.

One insane convict died at the mental hospital, Bordeaux, P.Q., on February 28, 1941.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 20 drug addicts confined compared with 27 in 1940 and 43 in 1939.

Our surgeon, Doctor N. Bowden, reports the health of the convicts as at a good level, most of them thrive and put on weight. There have been no epidemics or serious illness during the year. The condition of our hospital and operating room has been greatly improved. During the year five major oper-



ations were successfully performed, and only one which was an emergency appendectomy required the assistance of an outside anaesthetist.

The general sanitary condition of the institution and cleanliness of all convicts has been reported by our surgeon as satisfactory. Samples of our water supply were examined at regular intervals by the Provincial Bacteriologist and found to be free from impurities.

The moral and spiritual welfare of the convicts was well looked after by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains. Regular services in both chapels were held each Sunday during the year and both chaplains report the conduct of the convicts at divine service as good and they are very attentive to religious instruction.

Our Protestant Chaplain reports that the adult Bible class continues to grow steadily in numbers. There are now forty-three convicts attending. In the junior Bible class of young convicts, held Sunday afternoons, he reports there has been a decrease in attendance owing to the marked decrease in the number of young convicts at this institution.

Our new Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. Father H. J. Bedford, reports that the behaviour of the convicts attending his services has been better than he expected and since taking office on September 5, 1940 he has administered more than 160 communions.

In addition to the above services the Salvation Army with their musicians held services in our Protestant Chapel every fourth Sunday in each month during the year, and all convicts attending seemed to take great interest in the services, which are voluntary.

*School and Library.*—Satisfactory advancement was made by convicts attending school who wished to improve their education and they are assisted in every possible way by our school teacher:

Total number of convicts enrolled in School, as at—

March 31, 1941.....	63
Number of afternoon classes.....	55
Number of forenoon classes.....	192

Classes were arranged from grade one to eight inclusive.

Afternoon classes on motor mechanics for young convicts were continued during the year under supervision of our motor mechanic instructor.

Thirty-one thousand, four hundred and sixty-nine books and 76,148 magazines were issued to convicts during the year, a daily average circulation of books and magazines of 344. A total of 150 convicts subscribed for 33 magazines, most of which contained technical and agricultural subjects, which had been approved by our library board.

A system of reissue of these magazines to non-subscribers has been arranged. The magazines are returned to the library within a period of two weeks and are then issued to non-subscribers after being carefully checked and censored by the librarian.

#### CONSTRUCTIONS

*Chief Trade Instructors' Department.*—The following projects were completed during the year:

- (a) The three mile east-west road, extending from the penitentiary west gate to No. 7 highway.
- (b) Demolition of the south wing cell block.
- (c) Installation of shower baths, east and north wings.
- (d) Cleaners' cupboards, officers' and inmates' lavatory and toilet, also panel location, in the prison dome.

- (e) Installation of washing machine in laundry.
- (f) New incinerator.
- (g) Alterations to school and library.
- (h) Fire hydrant and hose house north of prison wall.
- (i) Painting, and repairs to elevated water tank.
- (j) Renovating sewage disposal plant.
- (k) Installation of electric welder.
- (l) Erection of brick chimney on stone shed.

Satisfactory progress was made on the following projects:—

*(a) New administration building*

At the end of the fiscal year this building was 89·2 per cent complete.

Work done during year on building:

Concrete forming completed. Concrete walls completed. Scaffolding completed. Carpentry completed. Roofing completed. Barriers and gates completed. Hollow tile, 3rd floor, 40 per cent complete—other tile 95 per cent complete. Plastering 10 per cent complete, painting 35 per cent, heating 81 per cent, plumbing 45 per cent, electric conduit 95 per cent, electric fixtures 6 per cent, sewers and drains 85 per cent, hardware 20 per cent, ventilation and tinsmithing 97 per cent, tower and dome 99·8 per cent, basement transformer room 85 per cent. Work on this building is limited to a certain extent by reductions in appropriations and weather not permitting other work to be carried out.

*(b) New administration building, revisions*

Concrete forms completed, demolition completed, hollow tile 96 per cent complete, concrete walls 90 per cent, masonry walls 90 per cent, scaffolding 90 per cent complete, carpentry and joinery 50 per cent, plastering 75 per cent, heating 85 per cent, plumbing 40 per cent, electric wiring 80 per cent, sewers and drains 60 per cent, barriers and gates 15 per cent.

The outstanding work to be done on this project is glazing, painting, electric fixtures, hardware, furniture, and the laying of floor tile. Work is being carried on at present and the North end of the first floor is nearing completion.

*(c) Prison dome, safety barriers and suspended ceiling*

The prison dome itself is completed. Safety mesh barriers and suspended ceiling to be placed and this work will be started on arrival of all materials requisitioned for the job.

*(d) New northwest tower reinforcing*

Project as under authority, P.B. 6-6-26, 9-4-10, is 46 per cent complete. The excavation, forming, demolition, anchor block, reinforcing, scaffolding, and carpentry has been completed, and the excavation filled 10 per cent.

*(e) Boiler house extension*

The project as a whole is 98 per cent complete, with painting as the major part of work to be carried out, also some wiring, plumbing and electric fixtures. Barriers have been made and are ready to be placed as soon as masonry is altered.

*(f) Remodelling telephone system*

This work 56 per cent complete, and progressing as buildings permit of definite connections and the greatest degree of permanency.



*(g) New west road*

Approximately 15,000 yards of fill have been placed. Work is in progress and is proceeding satisfactorily.

*(h.) Installation new effluent sewer*

Eighty per cent of the tile for this project has been made, and the balance of tile is being formed in order that the installation may be started with.

*(i) Farm fencing, boundary fencing*

The west boundary posts and wire have been placed, posts in rear of tenements. (Part of north boundary) have been placed and wired. Project as a whole is 80 per cent complete.

*(j) West wing showers completion*

Eighty per cent complete, curtains to be set up.

*(k) Additional showers east wing*

Sixty per cent complete, with work in progress.

*Plant Engineer's Department.*—The following projects were completed during the year:—

(a) Installation of two boilers transferred from Prince Albert (Saskatchewan Penitentiary).

(b) Installation of steam lines, prison Dome Building.

(c) Relocation of hot water storage heaters in boiler room.

(d) Overhauling pumps in boiler room.

(e) Taking down and rewiring, according to code, the following installations:

(i) Roman Catholic Chapel—lighting.

(ii) Prison attic—lighting.

(iii) Prison duct—range lighting.

(iv) Prison wall lights.

Considerable maintenance work on all service lines was carried out during the year. All light and power meters were removed, tested and reinstalled.

*Mail Bag Department.*—The mail bag department has been kept busy during the year repairing 46,065 mail bags. The revenue from this department for the year amounted to \$8,944.00.

*Carpenter and paint shop.*—The carpenter and paint shop has been kept very busy during the year. In addition to institutional work, with the manufacture of 178,000 plant labels, pot labels and garden stakes for the Dominion Department of Agriculture experimental stations.

*Farm operations.*—Farm operations have not been very successful due to drought conditions. The coarse grain and hay yielded very much below the average and potatoes were a failure. Vegetables, however, were good and have kept well in storage. In addition to hay and other vegetables, the following grains were harvested:

Barley.....	2,801 bush.
Oats.....	3,547 "
Oat sheaves.....	15½ tons
Wheat.....	133 bush.
Flax.....	14 "

The following work was done during the year: 225 acres of land was broken and put into shape for crop. Half a mile of boundary fence was built. Considerable work was done to decorate grounds in front of the main entrance and around the sewage disposal plant. 160 acres were prepared for garden (potatoes and vegetables) for 1941-42, our surplus to be supplied to the Department of National Defence.

*Livestock.*—All horses stood up well throughout the year. All were treated for encephalomyelitis. About midsummer a mild type of influenza went through the entire stable but only a few required veterinary treatment. Five new horses were added to our stock, bringing the total to thirty.

A good type of hog was raised during the year, but litters were small due to the sire. All young pigs were inoculated for anaemia, which, we believe, was a very good investment as excellent results were obtained. Forty gilts were selected for 1941-42 breeding and a new boar of good type was put in stock.

It is again strongly recommended that a new piggery be built. The present building is unsanitary and no longer fit for the housing of animals. We have a very good herd of hogs which are in great demand by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Livestock Improvement Dept. If we had a suitable piggery more and better hogs could be raised. Our production would be doubled and the revenue from the surplus would, in a very short time, pay for the construction of same.

*Discipline.*—The discipline of the institution during the past year has been satisfactory. I am glad to report we have had no escapes due, largely, to the vigilance of the disciplinary staff and instructors. I am also glad to report considerable reduction in the number of reports recorded against convicts for misconduct.

Several changes have taken place in the staff due to officers enlisting for military service, and some vacancies in higher positions have been filled by promotions.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Salvation Army who continue, as in the past, their interest in the convicts previous to and after discharge, also to the Rev. John M. White and Mr. H. O. Shurtleff, authorized representatives of the Prisoners' Aid Society.

---

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

Mr. W. MEIGHEN, *Warden*

The prison population showed a slight increase during the year. On March 31, 1940, 315 convicts were on register, including 5 in the asylum and 2 females retained at Oakalla Prison Farm awaiting transfer. On March 31, 1941, 329 convicts were on register, including 4 in the asylum and 1 in outside hospital on temporary ticket-of-leave licence. Of the 140 male convicts who were received during the year it is regrettable to note that over half of them were 35 years of age and under. Most of these men could well have been of service to their country and contributed to the national welfare instead of becoming public charges. This fact, however, is offset somewhat by the patriotism shown by a large number of the convicts and ex-convicts. Many of the latter have, to my knowledge, enlisted in the armed forces for active service overseas. Others within the penitentiary have contributed generously from their personal funds for the purchase of War Savings Certificates, in several cases buying the maximum permitted. A large number not so fortunate in the way of funds offered their services to the country in any capacity.



While a war period tends to create a great deal of nervous tension, especially within prisons, discipline has been well maintained here and I am glad to say that we have had no escapes or major disturbances during the year.

The spiritual welfare of the convicts has been faithfully ministered to by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains. Each chaplain arranged an annual mission for his congregation, the Roman Catholic mission being held for one week in the spring and the Protestant mission being held for the same period in the fall. The missions were well attended and the chaplains report them as being very helpful and encouraging for the men. The outside choirs arranged for by both chaplains were helpful factors in the church services throughout the year. As usual, the Salvation Army continued its good work here for the spiritual and material welfare of the men. Major H. J. Martin arranged for a Sunday service each month and came to the penitentiary frequently to interview those who wished his assistance.

The Reverend J. Dinnage Hobden, executive secretary of the John Howard Society in Vancouver, and his associates, were most helpful throughout the year. Mr. Hobden interviewed convicts who were seeking aid on their release and he helped many of them to obtain employment. The John Howard Society also rendered valuable assistance to the Classification Board here by furnishing copies of case histories and other personal data on convicts previously contacted by their organization in the Industrial School and gaols. Such information was particularly useful to the board when dealing with the cases of the younger convicts.

The educational program again made very favourable progress during the year with no diminution in interest shown by the convicts. The high school, technical and vocational correspondence courses, first introduced in June, 1939, were popular and the results obtained of a very high standard. Eighteen subjects, ranging from automobile engineering and aviation (Meteorology and weather forecasting) to poultry keeping and soils and field crops were studied by the men.

The program of university extension work was again in force during the winter months. This was made possible by the continued co-operation of the Department of University Extension of the University of British Columbia and the members of the various Faculties who so generously gave of their time to present their subjects to the convicts. During the season nine lectures and six educational motion pictures were presented with an average attendance of 223.

Those convicts who were in the quasi-illiterate and illiterate groups, and considered teachable, attended school classes for elementary studies under the personal supervision and instruction of the school teacher. In spite of the difficulties often encountered with such men of usually low intelligence, there were a few who by hard work and perseverance improved considerably.

Last year weather conditions were very favourable and the farm produced a bumper crop of vegetables. Besides supplying the institution's needs, we were able to transfer a considerable quantity of vegetables to the local military authorities who welcomed the quality and variety. The tomato crop was unusually good and three-quarters of an acre yielded eleven and a half tons. Through an arrangement with the local cannery, 112 cases of tomatoes were canned and this represented a considerable saving for the steward's department. The use of the cold storage plant in the city enabled us to keep vegetables in good condition and the steward's department has been supplied with our own potatoes and carrots the year round. During the next crop year we hope to be able to put into cold storage sufficient staple vegetables to last until fresh ones are again available.

When the need for the conservation of public funds became so urgent for prosecution of the war, steps were taken to keep expenditures to a minimum and the officers have co-operated faithfully to that end. Among other economies



effected, only such construction work and repairs as were essential were done, yet the appearance and normal functions of the institution have been maintained at a high standard. Naturally, work in the shops has been greatly reduced and the opportunities for teaching trades to convicts are not as numerous as before. But a larger number of men have been assigned to healthful outdoor work on the farm and to land clearing operations with a view to increasing the production of foodstuffs. On March 31, 1941, more than a quarter of the population, or 88 convicts, were assigned to work outside the walls. Those who are now assigned to the trade shops have been carefully selected by the classification board as the most promising and deserving among the convicts. The policy adopted regarding work assignments has kept the men well occupied to their own and the institution's benefit and I believe it has prevented the unrest and deterioration of morale which partial or complete idleness must inevitably produce.

It is to be hoped that our penitentiaries may be able to supply more of the manufactured articles in increased demand by the fighting forces. I am sure that any work done within the institutions would compare favourably to that of commercial firms. Besides enabling more convicts to learn trades useful and necessary for their rehabilitation, such work would provide them with an outlet for their patriotic sympathies and give them tangible evidence that, even though they were in prison, they were contributing something towards their country's war effort.

While there have been many demands on salaries from other sources, the officers have responded well to the appeals which have been made for the purchase of War Savings Certificates and Stamps and for contributions to the various war services. During the year thirteen officers applied for and were granted leave of absence without pay for enlistment in the air, military and naval forces. A total of fourteen officers from this penitentiary are now on authorized leave of absence for war duties.

---

## SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

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

At the close of prison, March 31, 1940, the convict population was 533, and on March 31, 1941, it was 484, showing a decrease of 49 convicts. The number of convicts received from the courts of Alberta and Saskatchewan was 148, one to serve a remanet; while 196 convicts were released. In addition, one convict, who had died at mental hospital prior to the commencement of the fiscal year, was struck off the register.

There was a slight decrease in the number of young convicts incarcerated, from that of the previous year. The youths, segregated from the adult population, have benefited by the special training, and the policy of separate treatment has been further justified.

Many young convicts continue to be employed at general laboring but, as printing equipment has been added to the book-binding department, further facilities are available for the training of these youths, some of them having shown an aptitude for this work. A number are also employed in the prison garage, and real progress is being made by one or two in body repair work and the painting of cars.

During the year, twenty two young convicts attended school, the daily average attendance being eleven. One young convict received instruction in drafting, under the supervision of the clerk to chief trade instructor.



A total of fifty-nine adult convicts were taught in day school, with a daily average attendance of nineteen. The behaviour in school was exceptionally good, the interest in studies well sustained, and the progress, with few exceptions, satisfactory.

About 87 per cent of the population at the end of the year were classed as literate, 10 per cent as quasi-literate, and the remaining 3 per cent as illiterate.

Thirteen convicts studying advanced courses took the Department of Education, Province of Saskatchewan, high school examinations. Six of these passed grade 8; one, grade 9; one, grade 10; two, five subjects in grade 10; and two completed grades 11 and 12, securing diplomas. In addition, one convict passed two subjects, University of Saskatchewan tests.

At the close of the year, twenty-three convicts were studying advanced courses.

The daily broadcast of news has proved particularly interesting to the convict population. They have shown a real interest in the progress of war efforts. Sports items are also very popular, and an effort has been made to have broadcasts of this nature as interesting as possible.

The Library Board was convened regularly, to consider periodicals and books, and to ensure that any literature entering the prison was up to the required standard.

In addition to the regular and special services in the chapels, missions for both Roman Catholics and Protestants were held during the week, November 25 to December 1, 1940. Very Reverend Father R. Piche, O.P., conducted the Roman Catholic mission, and the Reverend Stanley E. Smith, B.A., of Northside Presbyterian Church, Regina, the Protestant. Attendance, which was voluntary, was good throughout the missions, and the chaplains expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the response from those attending.

About twenty Roman Catholic convicts received communion each Sunday, during the year. The number approaching the sacraments was greater than that of the previous year.

A Bible study group met each Sunday morning under direction of the Protestant Chaplain, and an average of twenty-six convicts partook of Holy Communion each quarter.

Monthly services of the Salvation Army, under Adjutant C. A. Smith, are being appreciated.

The general health of the convicts has been good, with no outbreak of infectious or contagious diseases, except for an epidemic of mild influenza during the months of December and January. Treatment of syphilis has been satisfactory, and marked improvement has been shown in all cases.

Little time was lost from work because of accidents, which were few, all trivial in nature.

During the year, ten convicts died, three deaths occurring in mental hospitals. The causes of death were varied, including coronary thrombosis, suicide, endocarditis, mesenteric embolism seven days following an appendectomy, acute bacterial endocarditis, malignancy of the pancreas with metastasis in the liver.

The penitentiary physician has reported that the water received through the city water supply system is good, and the disposal of sewage sanitary and satisfactory.

The Classification Board met monthly during the year, and dealt with cases of newcomers, convicts who had been in the penitentiary six months, and others specially referred to the Board. Segregation of a few of the more anti-social convicts has resulted in an improved atmosphere throughout the prison.



Moisture necessary to ensure proper germination was lacking in the early part of the growing season, and cold and rain during the month of June retarded the growth of root crops. The yield was about average, however, except for potatoes, the latter being only about half the average.

Approximately 150,000 pounds of vegetables, surplus to the penitentiary's requirements, were disposed of to Manitoba Penitentiary, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Department of National Defence, and the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.

The yield of grain crops was exceptionally good, in view of the adverse weather conditions in the early part of the season.

In the hope of assisting the war effort, special attention was devoted to the penitentiary herd of pigs, which was greatly increased. In order to provide feed for the larger herd, wheat was replaced by the growing of coarse grains. As a result, some 14,000 pounds of pork were transferred to the military camp at Dundurn, and to the Royal Canadian Air Force at Saskatoon.

To prevent a recurrence of the epidemic of influenza experienced the previous year, the horses were inoculated during December. It was also considered advisable to have all the horses vaccinated against encephalomyelitis earlier in the year, during June.

The new kitchen was put into full use, when the serving of convicts' meals from this kitchen was commenced at the beginning of the year. Considerable economy has been effected in this department during the year, by more efficient management, without impairment in the quality of meals provided.

The fence on the north side of the highway running through the prison reserve has been moved back to its proper position, thus providing a full width roadway all the way through the reserve, from east to west.

The old wooden ramp at the south end of the granary was demolished, and a new grain elevator installed in a central part of the building. This elevator was in use, and handled the 1940 crop very satisfactorily.

The new snow fences, purchased during the year, were in use during the winter along the main highway and other roadways, and proved much more satisfactory than the old fences previously in use. They are more easily and quickly placed in position and removed, require less attention, and can be neatly piled during the summer months.

The old floor was removed from the Roman Catholic chapel, and a new cement floor was laid. This has added greatly to the appearance of the chapel.

The control cage in the central dome has been extended, so that the officer can cover D-3 range, which is used as a segregation area for anti-social convicts. The extension also permits of supervision over E corridor, through which all convicts must pass when proceeding to the new kitchen for their meals. This is considered a great improvement.

Considerable of the earth at the south end of the coal bunkers was removed, and replaced by piling and an extension of the trestle. This, with additional bracing, tends to prevent shifting of the trestle caused by the pressure of the earth fill.

The old pipe radiators were removed from the east wing cell block, new steam lines run through the voids, and new radiators installed for the heating of this building. This has rendered the cell block more comfortable in extreme weather.

The south and east cell blocks were rewired, and new transformers located in the central dome basement, with the result that full voltage is now available in each of the cell blocks. This has greatly improved cell lighting conditions.



The operation of the prison farm, and garden activities, has provided work for approximately ninety men, most of these being employed outside the walls: The tailor, shoe, and engineer shops, and the change room have been kept occupied. Also, a number of convicts have been employed at cleaning throughout the institution.

It was found possible to establish a minor industry with the manufacture of canes for use by military officers. At first, these canes were mainly made out of scrap materials, but the demand became so great that the scrap was exhausted. To March 31, 1941, one hundred and twenty-five of these canes were made, and a reasonable profit was obtained.

The lack of construction, however, has resulted in periods of more or less activity in the blacksmith and carpenter shops. Also, it has been necessary to reduce the outside carpenter and mason gangs to a minimum, the reduced gangs being occupied on maintenance work, mostly. The reduction of the construction gangs rendered it difficult to provide work for the large number of men who must serve their time within the prison walls. To relieve the situation, and prevent discontent through lack of work, the convicts from the carpenter shop and blacksmith shop alternated during the summer of 1940 in digging up and levelling the western portion of the prison yard.

The officers, generally, have conducted themselves in a manner creditable to their calling, and have maintained a good standard of discipline throughout the prison, despite the difficulties occasioned by lack of employment.

A number of officers were granted military leave of absence, and attended militia camp during the summer of 1940. During the year, thirteen officers were granted leave of absence without pay for military service (active), there being now fifteen officers with the armed forces.

---

## COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

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

*Movement of Population.*—On April 1, 1940, there were 254 convicts confined in this institution. During the year, 160 convicts were received by transfer from Kingston Penitentiary, 121 convicts were discharged, 15 convicts were transferred to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and 5 convicts were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for hospitalization, leaving a convict population of 273 at midnight, March 31, 1941. Of the convicts discharged, 98 were by expiry of sentence, 17 by ticket-of-leave and 6 by pardon.

*Hospital.*—The general health of the convict population is reported by the penitentiary physician to have been exceptionally good. During the past winter, influenza was rife among the outside population and in other local institutions, but this penitentiary escaped the epidemic, which can largely be attributed to the preventive measures taken by the physician and his staff. There were 122 admissions to hospital during the year, as compared with 115 in the previous year. Thirty-six (36) accidents to convicts were reported and treated during the year, as against fifty-six (56) in the previous year. With exception of two, all accidents were minor. The two accidents of major proportions consisted of a fractured leg and lacerations of forehead caused by a spinning crank handle on a derrick. Of the thirty-six (36) cases, twenty (20) required hospitalization for short periods; all recovered completely and were able to return to work promptly.



It is desired to record the very satisfactory service rendered by the part-time physician, Dr. F. D. O'Connor. His humane and sympathetic treatment of convict patients, combined with his distinguished ability and his co-operative attitude, assist greatly in the administration of the penitentiary.

The new quarters for the hospital, located on the third floor of the administration building, will be ready for occupancy early this summer. The new ward and rooms are bright, airy and commodious, and the facilities afforded will be a great improvement on the temporary accommodation provided for hospital purposes during the past ten years.

The physician reports that there were eighty-three (83) absences of officers due to illness during the year, as compared with ninety-nine (99) the previous year; the illnesses were mostly of a minor nature.

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

*Discipline.*—Good conduct and behaviour prevailed generally with the convict population during the year. No escape or attempt to escape occurred.

*Classification.*—The Classification Board met monthly during the year. The members, having interviewed all convicts individually shortly after admittance, submitted their reports on each case to the Board for consideration. Classification of newcomers and re-classification of convicts, after they had served a period, were determined by the Board based on the written reports received and after discussion of each case at the Board meetings.

*Religious Instruction and Moral Welfare.*—Regular and special services were carried on without interruption throughout the year in both Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels. Rabbi Kellerman visited the penitentiary periodically to administer to convicts of the Jewish faith. The Salvation Army held monthly services with voluntary attendance. At all these services, excellent order was maintained by the convict congregations. The choirs of both chapels held their practices regularly and the musical portion of the chapel services attained a much higher standard than might ordinarily be expected.

In addition to interviewing newcomers, both chaplains have interviewed individually a large number of convicts on spiritual and personal matters during the year. Such interviews are of material benefit to the convict spiritually and morally, and the co-operative attitude adopted by the chaplains in the interviews is of considerable assistance in the handling of convicts generally.

The new Roman Catholic Chapel building will be ready for occupancy during the coming summer, and although of a temporary nature will serve adequately for some years. Plans have been prepared to remodel the chapel building TB-5 for better accommodation of the Protestant Chapel. Both chaplains have requested that when the two buildings are available that they be used for religious purposes only. Their request in this regard will be respected.

Appreciation is expressed to Right Rev. Bishop Lyons, Rev. Dr. H. B. Clarke and Rev. G. B. Freeman for their assistance on occasions at the Protestant services. Rev. Fathers Chabot, Moore, Hoppe and Driscoll, of the Regiopolis College Staff, kindly assisted in the Roman Catholic Chapel at Easter and Christmas. The boys' choir of St. George's Cathedral, under the leadership of Dr. Harrison, kindly assisted with the choral portion of the Protestant Chapel on two occasions. Rev. Cecil Winter supplied very satisfactorily during the absence due to illness of Rev. Canon Smart, Protestant Chaplain.

*School and Library.*—After the summer holidays, the classes were somewhat late in getting started, as a replacement teacher had to be engaged in lieu of School Teacher Clarke, granted leave of absence to serve in the army. Mr. L. W. Orser was engaged in November, and since his appointment the convict pupils



generally have made satisfactory progress. The enrolment for the year was 65 convicts, and 57 convicts were attending school on March 31, 1941. Seven convicts obtained their High School entrance certificates in June, 1940, eleven will try entrance examinations in June, 1941, and fourteen are preparing to secure standing in high-school subjects. The school teacher reports that individual assistance has been given in advanced latin, algebra and upper school trigonometry, and that a number of formerly illiterate convicts have now advanced to the point where they can read fluently and compose their personal letters.

The total number of books in the library on March 31, 1941, other than school text books, was 3,212, consisting of 1,546 fiction (English), 306 fiction (French), 592 non-fiction and reference, and 768 bound volumes of magazines. Fifty-three (53) copies of magazines are received by annual subscription. The circulation for the year totalled 31,035 fiction books, 9,652 non-fiction books, and 35,634 magazines. Copies of the pamphlet dealing with Canada's war effort "Let's Face the Facts", and other pamphlets, such as "Who Hitler Is", "The Nazi Conception of Law", etc., were circulated through the library. These publications were received enthusiastically and were in great demand.

*Training of Officers.*—During the winter months, as in past years, a course of instruction for officers, by means of lectures and demonstrations held after the close of prison, was carried on. This instruction covered penitentiary regulations and orders, and generally all matters pertaining to the operation of the penitentiary and handling of convicts. Instruction in fire prevention, fire fighting and the use of fire-fighting apparatus has been given monthly by the Plant Engineer to all officers on the staff. It is anticipated that the miniature rifle-range now under construction will be available for practice in the near future.

*Farming Operations.*—The yield from the farm was fair only due to lack of moisture. The crop harvested consisted of 4,500 bush. oats, 985 bush. other grain, 1,580 bush. potatoes, 30,569 lbs. garden vegetables, 285 tons hay and 130 tons straw. All the vegetables harvested were consumed in this penitentiary, with exception of 997 bush. of potatoes supplied to Kingston Penitentiary. Approximately 225 acres of land were ploughed twice, 50 acres were summer-fallowed and 3,832 feet of drainage tile was laid. The clearing of land, extension of drainage and fertilization were continued with the result that the farm is gradually reaching a higher standard.

*Construction and Maintenance.*—The new convicts' kitchen was completed and occupied August 21, 1940. The equipment and general lay-out of the kitchen have been found very satisfactory. This building and the equipment it contains are a credit to the institution; the chief trade instructor, plant engineer and various trade instructors deserve to be commended for the expeditious manner in which this building was erected and equipped, and the good workmanship displayed therein.

Work on the boundary wall was continued—twenty-three panels of the east and north wall and the wing walls of the northeast tower were formed and poured to a height of sixteen feet. The footings and foundation of the remainder of the east wall were formed, poured and stripped. A large quantity of stone for the north wall and northwest tower was cut in the stone-shed.

In the west end of the Administration Building, the officers' mess room and kitchen were completed, the equipment was installed, and the mess was occupied in November, 1940. The entire officers' mess lay-out is modern and sanitary and is appreciated by the staff. Work is being proceeded with in the chief keeper's department on the second floor.

The hospital quarters on the third floor of the east end of the Administration Building are nearing completion. Work has proceeded steadily throughout the year in the various trades, so that the hospital can be moved from the old location



in the wired enclosure as soon as possible. In the basement of the building, work has been started in the installation of officers' locker-room and lavatory and the indoor rifle-range.

One of the temporary buildings formerly used as a dormitory in the wired enclosure was moved into the walled area and placed on a foundation at the south end of the main duct. This building has been fitted up as a temporary change-room and laundry, and will answer the purpose satisfactorily until the permanent laundry building is erected.

Good progress was made through the winter in the erection of a frame building to be used as the R.C. Chapel. It is expected that this building will be completed and ready for occupancy in July next.

Other projects of a minor nature were proceeded with, including the chlorinator house, main sewer, main corridor, stucco applied to tenement 4, foundation for mechanical stoker, tile floors in bath cells, addition to stone-shed, and the manufacture of cement blocks, cement base and conduit.

A large quantity of dimension stone and crushed rock was turned out from the quarry during the year.

The usual maintenance work was carried on where required.

*Engineers' Department.*—The fitting up and installation of equipment in the convicts' kitchen, hospital, officers' mess, R.C. Chapel and change-room and laundry required an unusually large amount of work to be done by the plumbers and electricians. This work was done expeditiously and in a good workmanship manner.

A Jones hydraulic under-feed stoker was installed under the Vickers Keiler boiler, which will effect economy in fuel consumption. All electrical transformers serving the penitentiary were removed to one central station. The usual maintenance work and inspections were carried on throughout the year. All fire-fighting and protection equipment was periodically tested and inspected.

The motor mechanic instructor reports that rock to the amount of 7,981 tons was hauled during the year on the tram-line, and 5,927 tons rock and shale were hauled by truck to various projects. The trucks also moved 13,190 cu. yards earth fill and 2,324 tons coal.

Appreciation is expressed to the warden of Kingston Penitentiary and his staff for valuable assistance and co-operation during the year.

---

On April 1, 1940 there were 3,772 convicts on the penitentiaries registers. On March 31, 1941, there were 3,668, or a decrease of 84. There were 158 less admissions in the present fiscal year than in 1939-40. During the fiscal year 1915-16, the second year of the first world war, admissions had increased by thirteen over the previous year. The decrease in prison population may be attributed to enlistments in the army and also to revived employment facilities. Eighty per cent of those admitted have committed crimes against rights of property; only four convicts were received by cancellation of ticket-of-leave, which tends to show with what discretion clemency has been exercised.

From October 1, 1940 to August 1, 1941, there were forty-six convicts to whom clemency was granted at their request to facilitate their enlistment.

A fact worthy of note is that at British Columbia Penitentiary ten convicts bought bonds of the victory war loan to the amount of \$2,650.00.

I regret to report the death of George Sullivan, Deputy Warden of Kingston Penitentiary. Mr. Sullivan was a most conscientious officer. He had been in the service for the remarkable period of forty-six years. His passing was regretted alike by members of the staff and convicts. Sixty-nine officers were granted leave of absence, without pay, to enlist during the present fiscal year. Many



more have made application to enlist, but their services could not be dispensed with and they were, therefore, retained under the provisions of P.C. 2514. From the beginning of the war to April 1, 1941, 11.8 per cent of penitentiaries staffs have enlisted. The War Savings Certificates campaign proved to be a marked success, several institutions reaching 100 per cent returns, and this in spite of the fact that seventy per cent of our employees are receiving only \$125.00 a month or less. They have generously answered the call of the Government in order that the national cause may be assisted. This success was due in part to the personal co-operation of the Wardens and to the excellent work of the canvassers.

In view of the war needs, penitentiaries were instructed to produce vegetables to capacity. Reports received to date indicate that with a normal crop a total surplus of close to 1,000,000 pounds is expected. Surpluses will be turned over to some other government service or disposed of through the salvage officer.

This fiscal year, revenues total \$161,298.61, which is the highest figure reached for the last nine years. A certain amount of work has been done in the penitentiaries with respect to war manufacturing. Attention is invited to the report of the Warden of Kingston Penitentiary in this regard. It is hoped, however, that the departments connected with the war work will take advantage of our shop facilities and utilize our equipment to the fullest extent.

A dairy herd will be established at St. Vincent de Paul this coming fall. The construction of a cattle barn was started some time ago and it is expected to be ready for occupancy in November. Milk cows will be transferred from Kingston Penitentiary. This dairy herd will eliminate the necessity of purchasing milk and will prove to be an asset within the next two years. Year after year, there has been a surplus of hay at St. Vincent de Paul and pasture lands are also available to accommodate a herd sufficiently large to meet the complete needs of the institution. Kingston's egg supply will be produced this winter by their own flock.

At the request of the Internment Operations Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, arrangements were made in December, 1939, to intern in the women's prison at Kingston Penitentiary the female enemy aliens who had to be interned under the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations. On March 1, 1941, there were ten women interned. The cost of keeping such persons is charged to the vote for internment operations. Certain difficulties have been experienced with these internees due to the different codes of regulations under which each group must be treated and also to the increase in the number of female convicts. However, owing to the excellent co-operation of the head matron and her staff, all difficulties have been satisfactorily overcome so far.

In every institution, the foil which the convicts salvage from their tobacco packages is turned over to the Red Cross Society. At Kingston Penitentiary, this foil was melted into ingots. In acknowledging receipt of the ingots, the president of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Kingston Branch, wrote as follows to Warden Allan:—

"Will you kindly express to the men at the penitentiary the appreciation of the Red Cross for their gift of lead.

This is an example that the country at large might well benefit by and the motive that prompted the saving of all the wrappers from the tobacco and the splendid way it was melted into ingots ready to go into the war effort makes the donation that much more acceptable.

The money we obtain from this lead will be used for relieving bombed women and children in England and I am sure the men will take satisfaction in knowing that they too are doing something for those fine people."

At the beginning of the fiscal year, and pursuant to instructions received from the Honourable the Minister of Finance, wardens were reminded of the urgent necessity of drastic curtailment of expenditures in order that every available dollar may be free to play its part in the services that are absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. Owing to the appeal made, a substantial portion of our vote was unused. The credit is due to the wardens, chief trade instructors, instructors and other officers who have managed their shops and departments very economically. Notable was the development at Saskatchewan Penitentiary of a hand cleaner for shop use at fifteen per cent of the cost of commercial cleaners. No requisitions were submitted for any items that the institution could do without for the duration of the war. In view of the increase of cost of goods, and particularly foodstuffs, leather and clothing, it will be impossible in fiscal year 1941-42 to save an equal amount. Construction projects, machinery and equipment were kept to a minimum, compatible with the good administration of penitentiaries.

I beg to express my deep appreciation for the co-operation and the services rendered to this branch by the following departments or organizations:—

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police;

The Post Office Department;

The Department of Agriculture;

The Department of Pensions and National Health;

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics;

The Salvation Army;

La Jeunesse Ouvrière Catholique;

The Prisoners' Welfare Association.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

# APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1941

---

## ANALYSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

DURING THE YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1941

The Board of Prison Commissioners have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Superintendent of the Penitentiaries for the year ending March 31, 1941. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the work of the Penitentiaries and the progress of the reformatory system. It contains a detailed account of the work of the Penitentiaries during the year, and a summary of the results of the work. The Board is pleased to note the progress made during the year, and the efforts of the Superintendent and his staff to improve the work of the Penitentiaries. The Board is also pleased to note the progress made in the reformatory system, and the efforts of the Superintendent and his staff to improve the work of the reformatory system. The Board is also pleased to note the progress made in the reformatory system, and the efforts of the Superintendent and his staff to improve the work of the reformatory system.

The Board of Prison Commissioners have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Superintendent of the Penitentiaries for the year ending March 31, 1941. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the work of the Penitentiaries and the progress of the reformatory system. It contains a detailed account of the work of the Penitentiaries during the year, and a summary of the results of the work. The Board is pleased to note the progress made during the year, and the efforts of the Superintendent and his staff to improve the work of the Penitentiaries. The Board is also pleased to note the progress made in the reformatory system, and the efforts of the Superintendent and his staff to improve the work of the reformatory system.

## APPENDICES

### TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

MARCH 31, 1941

## ANALYZES OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MARCH 31, 1941



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table	PAGE
1. Admissions and discharges during the year ended March 31, 1941.....	57
OFFENCE—Tables 2 to 3.	
2. Male convicts admitted during year 1940-41 by major offences for which committed	58
3. Nature of offence by number of offences and charges.....	60
SENTENCE—Tables 4 to 7.	
4. Nature of offence by term of sentence.....	61
5. Nature of offence by type of sentence.....	62
6. Term of sentence by previous penal record.....	62
7. Type of sentence by penitentiaries.....	63
AGES—Tables 8 to 13.	
8. Nature of offence by age on admission.....	63
9. Age on admission by employment prior to offence.....	64
10. Occupation prior to offence by age on admission.....	64
11. Age on admission by penitentiaries.....	65
12. Age on admission by number of dependents.....	65
13. Age on admission by conjugal condition.....	65
RACIAL ORIGIN—Tables 14 to 18.	
14. Racial origin by penitentiaries.....	66
15. Racial origin by conjugal condition.....	66
16. Racial origin by degree of education.....	67
17. Nature of offence by racial origin.....	68
18. Racial origin by previous penal record.....	69
NATIVITY—Tables 19 to 29.	
19. Birthplace by penitentiaries.....	69
20. Birthplace by rural or urban residence prior to commitment.....	70
21. Birthplace by employment prior to commitment.....	70
22. Birthplace by previous penal record.....	71
23. Birthplace of convicts by birthplace of parents.....	71
24. Birthplace by social habits.....	72
25. Birthplace by degree of education.....	72
26. Racial origin by birthplace.....	73
27. Nature of offence by birthplace.....	74
28. Birthplace of convicts born outside Canada by length of residence in Canada before commitment.....	75
29. Citizenship of convicts born outside Canada by length of residence in Canada prior to admission.....	75
PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT—Tables 30 to 33.	
30. Nature of offence by employment prior to commitment.....	76
31. Number of dependents by employment prior to commitment.....	76
32. Occupation of convicts employed prior to commitment by penitentiaries.....	77
33. Nature of offence by weekly earnings of convicts when last employed.....	78
LITERACY—Tables 34 to 36.	
34. Nature of offence by degree of education.....	79
35. Degree of education by language spoken.....	79
36. Previous commitments by degree of education.....	80

## TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Concluded*

Table	PAGE
<b>CONJUGAL CONDITION—Tables 37 to 40.</b>	
37. Conjugal condition by penitentiaries.....	80
38. Nature of offence by conjugal condition.....	80
39. Weekly earnings when last employed by conjugal condition.....	81
40. Employment prior to commitment by conjugal condition.....	81
<b>PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD—Tables 41 to 49.</b>	
41. Nature of offence by previous penal record.....	82
42. Previous commitments by time served on previous commitments.....	83
43. Number of previous commitments to penal institutions.....	83
44. Time served on previous commitments to penal institutions.....	83
45. Number of previous commitments by employment prior to commitment.....	84
46. Previous penal record by residence and employment prior to commitment.....	85
47. Previous commitments by number of dependents.....	85
48. Previous penal record by number of commitments.....	86
49. Previous penal record by non-penal institutional history.....	86
<b>SOCIAL HABITS—Tables 50 to 52.</b>	
50. Social habits by penitentiaries.....	87
51. Nature of offence by social habits.....	87
52. Previous commitments by social habits.....	88
<b>MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CLASSIFICATION—Tables 53 to 54.</b>	
53. Physical defects by mental classification.....	89
54. Nature of offence by mental classification.....	89
<b>RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS—Tables 55 to 56.</b>	
55. Religion by penitentiaries.....	89
56. Racial origin by religion.....	90
<b>FEMALE CONVICTS—Tables 57 to 62.</b>	
57. Nature of offence by age on admission.....	91
58. Nature of offence by term of sentence.....	91
59. Nature of offence by conjugal condition and social habits.....	91
60. Racial origin by birthplace and citizenship.....	92
61. Racial origin by religion.....	92
62. Nature of offence by previous penal record.....	92
<b>MALE CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941—Tables 63 to 66.</b>	
63. Age on admission by age on discharge.....	93
64. Method of release by penitentiaries.....	93
65. Nature of offence by time served.....	94
66. Main occupation while serving sentence by time served.....	95
<b>FEMALE CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941—Tables 67 to 70.</b>	
67. Age on admission by age on discharge.....	96
68. Nature of offence by time served.....	96
69. Method of discharge.....	96
70. Occupation by time served.....	96



# ANNUAL REPORT OF DOMINION PENITENTIARIES

## 1940-41

### 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 the 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 to the Institutional Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, for the tabulation of the information. It was further agreed between the Bureau 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 penitentiaries during the twelve-month period ended March 31, 1941. Convicts admitted to and transferred to another penitentiary during the year are classified as admissions to the penitentiary to which transferred. Tables 2 to 56 inclusive deal with male admissions only and Tables 57 to 62 inclusive deal with female convicts. Tables 63 to 66 deal with male releases and Tables 67 to 70 show female discharges during the year.

### ANALYSIS OF TABLES

#### *Table 1.—Summary of admissions and discharges—*

The number of convicts on the registers of the seven penitentiaries on March 31, 1940 was 3,772, of which number 3,739 were males and 33 were females. Admissions and transfers during the year totalled 1,625, of which

number 1,591 were males and 34 were females. Admissions and transfers during the year showed a decrease of 11.6 per cent from the number of admissions and transfers in the preceding year. Releases, which include direct discharges and transfers, totalled 1,709 as compared with 1,868 in the previous year. Of the total releases, 1,508 or 88.2 per cent were direct discharges. The number of convicts on the registers on March 31, 1941, was 3,688, a decrease of 84 during the twelve-month period.

Of the total convicts in confinement on March 31, 1941, 439 or 11.9 per cent were in Dorchester penitentiary, 1,013 or 27.4 per cent in St. Vincent de Paul, 1,047 or 28.4 per cent distributed between the two penitentiaries of Kingston and Collin's Bay, 374 or 10.2 per cent in Manitoba penitentiary, 486 or 13.2 per cent in Saskatchewan penitentiary and 329 or 8.9 per cent in British Columbia penitentiary.

*Table 2.—Male convicts admitted during the year—*

In this table are shown the major offences committed by male convicts admitted to the various penitentiaries during the year. Major offences are shown under seven main headings. As in previous years, the majority of offences committed were against rights and property and the person and reputation, no less than 91.2 per cent of all offences falling within these three groups. Offences against the person and reputation rose from 7.8 per cent in 1939 to 10.4 per cent in 1940, while offences against rights and property showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent.

The following table shows the percentage of male convicts committed under each group for the years 1938 to 1940 inclusive:—

Year	Male convicts admitted	Law and order	Public order and peace	Morals and public convenience	Person and reputation	Rights and property	Bank notes and counterfeit money	Defence of Canada Act
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1938.....	1,896	2.4	0.9	5.3	11.8	80.0	0.2	.....
1939.....	1,685	1.9	1.3	6.9	7.8	81.5	0.6	.....
1940.....	1,489	1.7	0.7	6.2	10.4	80.8	0.1	0.3

We are able to record for the second successive year a decided decrease in the number of male convicts admitted to penitentiaries in Canada. In 1938, 1,896 male convicts were admitted, in 1939 the number fell to 1,685 and in 1940 to 1,489 which latter number represents a decrease of 21.4 per cent during the three-year period.

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

Of the 1,489 male convicts admitted during the year, 872 or 56.6 per cent were sentenced for a single offence and on one charge, while 194 or 13.0 per cent were committed for a single offence and on more than one charge. One hundred and ninety-three or 12.9 per cent were sentenced for more than one offence and on one charge, while 221 or 14.8 per cent were sentenced for more than one offence and on more than one charge and 9 or 0.6 per cent were ticket-of-leave violators. Where a person 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 offence, type of sentence and previous penal records. The terms of sentence



vary from two years to life imprisonment and in all cases the total time to be served is shown.

Omitting the ticket-of-leave violators, 744 or 50.1 per cent were sentenced to two years; 72 or 4.9 per cent to a term of over two and under three years; 323 or 21.8 per cent to three years; 109 or 7.4 per cent to terms between 3 and 5 years; 114 or 7.7 per cent to five years; 65 or 4.4 per cent to terms between five and ten years; 45 or 3.0 per cent to terms of ten years and under life, while five were given life sentences and in six cases the death sentence was commuted life.

Table 5 shows nature of offence by type of sentence imposed. The two main types of sentences imposed by the courts on offenders committed to penitentiaries are simple and concurrent. Of the 1,489 male offenders, 836 or 56.2 per cent received simple sentences, while 21 others received simple sentences with lashes. Fourteen of the 21 who were ordered lashes were guilty of the crimes of incest, carnal knowledge and robbery with violence. Concurrent sentences totalled 523 or 35.1 per cent, while six others received concurrent sentences with lashes. Consecutive sentences were imposed on 30 offenders and 32 others received concurrent and consecutive. Sixteen received simple sentences with the addition of a fine and 16 concurrent with a fine. The number sentenced to lashes totalled 27, a decrease of 3 from the previous year.

Table 6 gives term of sentence by previous penal record. This table is important as it shows the number of first offenders and repeaters and should be compared with similar tables in previous reports. The percentage of first offenders among the 1,489 male admissions was 23.4, while in the previous year the percentage was 23.8. This means that 76.6 per cent of male offenders admitted to penitentiaries in 1940 had previous criminal records. Of the 1,141 recidivists, 357 or 30.4 per cent had previously been in gaols only, 89 or 8.0 per cent had been in reformatories only, 50 or 4.4 per cent had been in penitentiaries only, 161 or 14.1 per cent had gaol and reformatory records, 282 or 24.7 per cent had been in gaols and penitentiaries, 56 or 5.0 per cent had been in reformatories and penitentiaries, while 146 or 12.8 per cent had been sentenced previously to gaols, reformatories and penitentiaries. Of the total recidivists, 452 or 40.0 per cent had previously been in reformatories, while 534 or 46.8 per cent had previous penitentiary records.

In 1939 the percentage of recidivists among male admissions who had previous penitentiary records was 42. It is fairly evident that the problem of reducing the number of recidivists still remains to be solved.

Table 7 shows types of sentence by penitentiaries. This table permits comparisons being made between the types of sentences imposed in the different geographic areas as the greater the crime the more severe is the punishment. Below is shown by percentages the types of sentence imposed.

Type of Sentence	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Simple.....	76.7	53.2	57.9	52.0	47.5	34.0	67.1
Simple with lashes.....		0.5	2.1	4.4	2.5	0.7	0.7
Concurrent.....	20.3	37.3	31.4	41.7	45.1	55.8	20.0
Concurrent with lashes.....		0.7	1.0				
Consecutive.....	1.5	4.0	1.9		1.6	2.1	
Consecutive and concurrent.....		3.0	3.1	0.6	1.8	4.0	00.7
Simple with fine.....	1.0	0.4		0.6			9.8
Concurrent with fine.....		0.2	1.9	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.4
Remanet.....	0.5	0.7	0.7			1.4	0.7

*Tables 8 to 13.—Age—*

This series of tables on ages of convicts admitted to penitentiaries is to show the relations, if any, that may exist between age and the nature of offence committed so that by associating age with such factors as employment, occupation, conjugal condition, etc., investigators may be provided with material for a proper study of the causes leading to crime.

Table 8 shows that of the 1,489 male admissions two were under fifteen years of age, of whom one was found guilty of murder and one of breaking, entering and theft.

Of the 1,489 admissions, 261 or 17.5 per cent were under 21 years of age; 321 or 21.6 per cent between 21 and 24 years; 306 or 20.5 per cent between 25 and 29 years. Thus, 59.6 per cent of all male admissions were under 30 years of age. The table also shows that 343 or 23 per cent were between 30 and 39 years of age. Thus, 82.6 per cent of all admissions to penitentiaries in 1940 were under 40 years of age and 10.8 per cent between 40 and 50 years, leaving 6.5 per cent over 50 years of age.

The percentage of total admissions of those under 21 years was 17.5, an increase of 1.9 over that of the previous year. The great bulk of the crimes committed by youths under 21 years of age are against rights and property as no less than 88.4 per cent of those under 21 years were found guilty of theft and robbery in their various forms. Less than 9 per cent of the crimes committed against public order and peace, law and justice and morals and public convenience were committed by those under 21 years of age. Of the total offences against the person and reputation, 12.3 per cent were committed by youths under twenty-one. Convicts between the ages of 21 and 39 were guilty of 73 per cent of the crimes against public order and peace and of 70 per cent of the crimes against the administration of law and justice. When we examine offences against morals and public convenience, we find that the age groups 40 to 59 contributed almost 50 per cent of the total offences in this group. In offences against the person and reputation which includes carnal knowledge, murder, manslaughter and rape, it is found that those between 25 and 39 contributed 55.2 per cent and those over 40 years contributed 32.5 per cent of the total offences in this group. Of the total offences against rights and property, 19.2 per cent were committed by youths under twenty-one, 67.6 per cent by those between 30 and 39 and 13.2 per cent by those 40 years and over.

Table 9 classifies age on admission by employment prior to offence. Of the 1,489 male admissions, 637 or 42.8 per cent were employed at time of commission of crime and 57.2 per cent unemployed. Of those who were unemployed, 60 or 8.0 per cent had never worked. Of the total unemployed, 144 or 18.2 per cent were under 21 years of age, 353 or 44.8 per cent were between 21 and 29 years, 177 or 22.4 per cent between 30 and 39 and 114 or 14.6 per cent 40 years of age and over. From the fact that 59 per cent of the unemployed had not worked for a year and over, it becomes fairly evident that the great majority of those who commit major crimes have no desire to work and make little effort to rehabilitate themselves.

Table 10 classifies age with occupation. Occupations of those who were employed immediately prior to, or at the time of the commission of the crime for which they were committed, are shown under seventeen main headings. To give the individual occupations of which there were over a hundred would occupy too much space and were therefore placed under the main headings as shown in the table. For all occupations, crimes against rights and property are by far the most numerous and followed in order by crimes against the person and



reputation and morals and public convenience. The following breakdown of Table 10 shows the occupation, the number of persons engaged in each and the percentage of convictions in above three main groups. Some interesting deductions can be made from a study of both tables.

Occupation	Number	Morals and public convenience	Person and reputation	Rights and property
		%	%	%
Agriculture.....	80	11.2	28.8	60.0
Fishing and trapping.....	7	28.5	28.5	43.0
Logging.....	12		16.7	83.3
Mining.....	14		14.3	85.7
Manufacturing.....	82	12.2	14.6	78.2
Electric light and power.....	7	14.2		85.8
Building and construction.....	58	10.3	19.0	70.7
Transportation and communication.....	97	7.2	16.5	76.3
Commercial.....	45	9.0	13.3	79.7
Finance.....	12			100.0
Public administration.....	112	1.8	11.5	86.7
Professional.....	23	17.4	13.0	69.6
Recreation and sport.....	6	66.6	16.7	16.7
Personal service.....	41	7.3	27.0	65.7
Unskilled workers.....	37	16.2	5.4	78.4

<sup>1</sup> The unusually large number guilty of crimes against public administration in 1940 is explained by the fact that 97 of the 112 were soldiers in the Army forces.

Table 11 shows by penitentiaries the age on admission of male convicts. The average age on admission of the 1,489 male convicts was 30.1 years, while the average age of the convicts for each of the seven penitentiaries was as follows: Dorchester, 26.7; St. Vincent de Paul, 29.3; Kingston, 32.7; Collin's Bay, 28.2; Manitoba, 29.5; Saskatchewan, 30.5 and British Columbia, 33.7.

The percentage distribution of the 261 convicts under 21 years of age was as follows:—Dorchester, 23.8; St. Vincent de Paul, 28.7; Kingston, 11.1; Collin's Bay, 14.5; Manitoba, 7.0; Saskatchewan, 10.3 and British Columbia 4.6.

Table 12 shows age on admission by number of dependents. Of the 1,489 admissions, 1,016 or 68.2 per cent had no dependents. The remaining 473 had 1,170 dependents giving an average of 2.5 dependents per inmate admitted. The number of dependents for the principal age groups was as follows:—under 20 years, 32; 21 to 24 years, 110; 25 to 29 years, 161; 30 to 39 years, 411; 40 to 49 years, 311 and 50 years and over, 145.

Table 13 gives age on admission by conjugal condition. Of the 1,489 male convicts, 1,012 or 68.0 per cent were single, 388 or 26.1 per cent were married, 46 or 3.1 per cent widowed, 15 or 1.0 per cent divorced and 28 or 1.9 per cent separated. Of those who were single, 24.6 per cent were under 20 years of age; 48.7 per cent were 21 to 29 years; 17.9 per cent were between 30 and 39 and 8.9 per cent 40 years of age and over. Of those married, 32.2 per cent were between 21 and 29 years; 35.3 per cent between 30 and 39 and 29.4 per cent were forty years of age and over. Of those who were widowed, 76.1 per cent were over 40 years of age.

#### Table 14 to 18.—Racial Origin—

This group of tables classifies the racial origin of male convicts by penitentiaries, conjugal condition, degree of education, nature of offence and previous penal record.

Since inmates of penitentiaries are drawn from the whole of Canada and are composed of every race and nationality, it is important to know something about the racial origin of our penitentiary population. In any study of crime

and criminals, racial origin has a significant value and this is particularly true in Canada which has in the past depended, and undoubtedly will in the future, look to outside countries in any national policy of immigration.

The population of Canada is made of many races. According to the census of 1931, British, composed of English, Irish and Scotch, formed 51.8 per cent of the total population of 10,376,786. The second largest racial stock was the French which comprised 28.3 per cent of the total population. The rest of the population was made up of the following percentages:—Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, 5.4 per cent; Belgians, Danish, Dutch, 2.1; Italians, Poles, Roumanians, 3.2; Russians, Ukrainians, 3.3 per cent, with the remaining 3.6 per cent made up of Asiatics, Indians, Negroes and races unclassified.

A few significant facts are here given concerning the penitentiary population for the year ended March 31, 1941. Of the 1,489 male admissions to penitentiaries during the year, 255 or 17.1 per cent were English, 192 or 12.9 per cent Irish and 155 or 10.4 per cent of Scotch parentage. French admissions totalled 532 or 35.7 per cent of total male admissions. Of the foreign races, Germans, Hungarians and Austrians contributed 3.9 per cent; Poles and Roumanians, 4.1; Russians and Ukrainians, 4.2 and all other races 11.7 per cent.

Table 14 shows racial origin by penitentiaries. The following table is a breakdown of Table 14 and is intended to show in what geographical areas the principal races are most strongly represented:—

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan and Alberta	British Columbia
	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston and Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Columbia
	%	%	%	%	%	%
English.....	23.8	5.4	22.3	14.8	20.4	22.1
Irish.....	18.8	2.7	16.3	13.9	21.8	12.1
Scotch.....	19.8	0.7	12.9	7.4	8.2	21.4
French.....	27.9	82.2	23.5	7.4	9.5	6.5
All other races.....	9.7	9.0	25.0	56.5	40.1	37.9

Table 15 shows racial origin by conjugal condition. Of the 1,489 male admissions, 1,012 or 67.9 per cent were single, 388 or 26.1 per cent were married and 25 or 6.0 per cent were widowed, divorced or separated. Similar percentages for the previous year were 67.1, 28.0 and 4.9.

The following table shows the conjugal condition of the leading races represented among male admissions:—

Racial origin	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced and separated
	%	%	%
English.....	58.4	31.8	9.8
Irish.....	62.0	31.2	6.8
Scotch.....	66.4	26.4	7.2
French.....	76.1	20.3	3.6
German.....	77.3	20.7	2.0
Hebrew.....	38.0	51.7	10.3
Italian.....	61.8	38.2	.....
Polish.....	60.4	35.4	3.2
Russian.....	80.9	17.4	1.7
All other Europeans.....	72.8	21.5	5.7
Asiatics, Indians, Negroes, etc.....	58.2	29.2	12.7



Table 16 shows racial origin by degree of education. Of the total male admissions, 55 or 3.7 per cent could neither read nor write, 13 or 0.9 per cent could read only, 1,176 or 79.0 per cent had received a common school education, 222 or 14.9 per cent had a high school education and 23 or 1.5 per cent had attended a university. Of those who attended high school, 61.2 per cent were of British stock and 17.1 per cent were French. Of those with a university education, 65.2 per cent were British. The number of admissions with a high school education represented a 3 per cent decrease from that of the previous year.

Table 17 shows nature of offence by racial origin. The following percentage table based on Table 17 shows what classes of crimes were most frequently committed by the different races represented. Many interesting deductions can be drawn from a study of the table.

Racial origin	Public order and peace	Law and justice	Morals and public convenience	Person and reputation	Rights and property	Bank notes and counterfeiting	Defence of Canada Act
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
English.....	1.2	1.5	9.0	13.3	74.5	.....	0.1
Irish.....	0.5	2.1	5.7	10.0	81.7	.....	.....
Scotch.....	1.3	0.6	10.0	11.6	76.5	.....	.....
French.....	0.6	1.1	4.9	6.4	86.8	0.2	.....
German.....	1.8	3.5	5.3	7.0	82.4	.....	.....
Hebrew.....	.....	.....	7.0	3.4	55.2	.....	3.4
Italian.....	.....	5.9	3.0	23.5	64.7	.....	2.9
Polish.....	.....	2.1	2.1	12.5	81.2	.....	2.1
Russian.....	.....	.....	1.6	14.2	84.2	.....	.....
All other European.....	1.4	1.4	8.7	11.7	75.4	1.4	.....
Asiatics, Indians, Negroes, etc.....	.....	1.9	7.2	23.6	67.3	.....	.....

Table 18 shows racial origin by previous penal record. The following table based on Table 18, shows for each racial group the percentage of admissions having a previous criminal record:

Racial origin	Number of admissions	Percentage with previous penal record	Racial origin	Number of admissions	Percentage with previous penal record
English.....	255	73.3	Lithuanian.....	1	.....
Irish.....	192	78.6	Netherlander.....	23	56.5
Scotch.....	155	74.2	Norwegian.....	8	87.5
French.....	532	80.4	Polish.....	48	75.0
Austrian.....	13	70.0	Roumanian.....	14	71.4
Czech and Slovak.....	3	.....	Russian.....	18	88.8
Danish.....	5	40.0	Swedish.....	6	100.0
Finnish.....	2	50.0	Ukrainian.....	45	73.3
German.....	40	85.0	Other European.....	1	100.0
Greek.....	4	50.0	Chinese.....	7	14.2
Hebrew.....	29	72.4	Syrian.....	2	.....
Hungarian.....	4	75.0	Other Asiatic.....	1	.....
Icelandic.....	1	100.0	Indian (North American)	33	72.7
Italian.....	34	82.4	Negro.....	12	91.6
Jugo-slavic.....	1	100.0			

The table shows that 73.3 per cent of the English, 78.6 per cent of the Irish and 74.2 per cent of the Scotch were recidivists, while 80.4 per cent of the French had a previous criminal record. The table also shows that for each race enumerated, recidivists were in the great majority. The following are the percentages of recidivists among the principal European races:—Germans, Austrians and Hungarians, 80.7; Jews, 72.4; Italians, 82.4; Polish, 75.0; Roumanians, 71.4; Russians and Ukrainians, 77.7; Indians (North American), 72.7; Negroes, 91.6 and Netherlanders, 56.5.

Of the 1,489 admissions, 348 or 23·2 per cent had never previously been committed to gaol, reformatory or penitentiary. The number of admissions to penitentiaries with no previous convictions fell from 402 in 1940 to 348 in 1941, a decrease of 13·5 per cent from that of the previous year.

Since 76·8 per cent of the total male admissions to penitentiaries in 1940 were recidivists, most of whom had a long history of reformatory and penal records (See Table 35) and who lapse into crime as soon as liberated, it becomes clearly apparent that if we are to reduce the number of recidivists that are committed each year to our penal institutions, other methods apart from confinement in a penitentiary must be instituted.

*Tables 19 to 28.—Birthplace—*

Table 19 shows birthplace of admissions by penitentiaries and Table 20 birthplace by rural and urban residence prior to admission. Of the 1,489 admissions, 1,283 or 86·2 per cent were born in Canada, 70 or 4·7 per cent in the British Isles, 85 or 5·7 per cent in Europe, 39 or 2·6 per cent in the United States and 9 or 0·6 per cent in other countries.

Of those born in Canada, 268 or 20·9 per cent came from rural centres and 1,015 or 79·1 per cent had urban residence. Of those born in the British Isles 18·6 per cent had rural and 81·4 per cent urban residence. Of the European born, 20 per cent had rural and 80 per cent had urban residence, while of those born in the United States 80·0 per cent had urban residence.

Table 21 shows birthplace by employment prior to commitment. Of the 1,283 Canadian born, 528 or 41·2 per cent were employed and 695 or 54·2 per cent were unemployed at time crime was committed. In addition, 57 Canadian born had never been employed prior to commission of crime. Of those born in the British Isles, 48·6 per cent, of the European born, 39·0 per cent, of the Oriental born, 25·0 per cent and of those born in the United States 54 per cent were unemployed at the time of commission of crime.

Table 22 shows birthplace by previous penal record. Of the total Canadian born 78·2 per cent had a previous criminal record. Of those born in the British Isles, 71·4 per cent were recidivists, while 63·5 per cent of the European born, 77 per cent of those born in the United States and 12·5 per cent of the Asiatic born had a previous criminal record.

Table 23 classifies birthplace of admissions by birthplace of parents. Of the 1,489 admissions, 882 or 59·2 per cent had both parents born in Canada, 183 or 12·3 per cent had British born parents, 269 or 18·0 per cent had both parents foreign born and 155 or 10·5 per cent had parents of mixed origin.

Table 24 shows birthplace by social habits. Of the 1,489 admissions, 370 or 24·8 per cent were reported as abstinent, 954 or 64·0 per cent temperate and 165 or 11·2 per cent intemperate. Of the total admissions, 52 or 3·5 per cent were addicted to drugs. Of the total drug addicts, 40 were Canadian born. 3 British born, 3 were born in Roumania, 2 in Russia and 3 in the United States. The number of drug addicts increased from 39 in 1940 to 52 in 1941.

Table 25 shows birthplace by degree of education. Of the 1,283 born in Canada, 45 or 3·5 per cent were reported as illiterate, 9 or 0·6 per cent who could read only, 1,023 or 68·7 per cent with a common school education, 19 or 12·8 per cent with a high school education and 15 or 1·0 per cent who had attended a university. Of those with a high school education, 86·0 per cent were born in Canada.



Table 26 shows racial origin by birthplace. Of the 1,489 admissions, 1,283 or 86.1 per cent were born in Canada, 73 or 4.9 per cent in the British Isles, 85 or 5.7 per cent in Europe, 8 or 0.6 per cent in Asia and 39 or 2.6 per cent in the United States. Of those of English origin, 81.6 per cent were born in Canada, while 91.1 per cent of the Irish and 87.1 per cent of the Scotch were also born in Canada. The French had the highest percentage of Canadian born with 97.5. Of those of European racial origin, 66.5 per cent were born in Canada, while of the Orientals, Indians and Negroes, 84.0 per cent were Canadian born.

Table 27 shows nature of offence by birthplace.

Table 28 shows birthplace of foreign born admissions by length of residence in Canada before admission. Of the 206 foreign born admissions, 153 or 74.3 per cent had residence in Canada 15 years and over, 37 or 18.0 per cent had resided in Canada between 10 and 15 years and 16 or 7.7 per cent had lived in Canada under 10 years. Of the British born, 95.6 per cent had resided in Canada ten years and over. Of the total European born, 2.3 per cent had resided in Canada less than 5 years, 7.0 per cent between 5 and 10 years and 90.7 per cent with residence of over 10 years. Of Asiatic admissions, all had residence of fifteen years and over. Of those born in the United States, 87.2 per cent had residence in Canada 15 years and over.

Table 29 shows citizenship of foreign born admissions by length of residence in Canada. Of the total European born, 62 or 46.0 per cent were aliens and 73 or 54.0 per cent were naturalized. Of the total aliens, 88.7 per cent had lived in Canada 10 years and over. Of the British born, 70 or 97.2 per cent had lived in Canada more than 5 years and 2 or 2.8 per cent had been in Canada less than five years.

Table 30 shows nature of offence by employment prior to commitment. This table shows the classes of crimes most frequently committed by convicts who were employed at the time crime was committed, by those who were unemployed and by those who had never worked previously at any time. It becomes evident from the table that those who were employed had a higher percentage guilty of crimes against morals, person and reputation and law and justice than the other two groups, but a much less percentage of crimes under rights and property. The following breakdown of Table 30 shows the percentage of each group guilty of the various offences.

Nature of offence	Employed	Unem- ployed	Never worked
	%	%	%
Public order and peace.....	0.3	3.2	0.9
Law and justice.....	2.0	.....	1.2
Morals and public convenience.....	9.1	1.5	4.3
Person and reputation.....	15.9	7.8	6.1
Rights and property.....	72.0	87.5	87.3
Bank notes and counterfeiting.....	0.2	.....	0.1
Defence of Canada Act.....	0.5	.....	0.1

Table 31 shows number of dependents by employment prior to admission. Of the 637 employed, 367 or 57.6 per cent had no dependents, while of the 788 who were unemployed, 594 or 75.4 per cent had no dependents. Of those who "never worked", the percentage without dependents was 87.0. Of those who were employed, 270 had 741 dependents or an average of 2.8 each. The unemployed who had dependents totalled 194 and these had 416 dependents or an average of 2.1 each.

Table 32 shows by penitentiaries the occupations in which male convicts were employed prior to commission of crime. The various occupations are shown by industries as an aid to closer study of this important table. The value of this table would be enhanced if we could show the total number engaged in the various industries and occupations but as this information can only be obtained through the census the information is not at present available for 1941. However, the table is very complete and instructive since it shows what industries and occupations contributed the largest part of the penitentiary population. Occupations under agriculture, manufacturing, building and construction, transportation and communication and public administration contributed 67.2 per cent of the total convicts employed. In connection with public administration it is necessary to point out that the high percentage of admission in this group is due to the large number of soldier cases which were included under this heading. Usually the number of admissions under public administration is very small. Farm labourers (56), truck drivers (27), garage workers and service station operators (36), salesmen (27) and the army (97) contributed almost 40 per cent of employed male admissions. It is interesting to note that the professional service contributed only 3.6 per cent of admissions and the clerical service less than one per cent.

Table 33 shows nature of offence by weekly earnings of convicts when last employed. The weekly earnings of all male admissions is shown for all except those who never worked and for those who were not on salary but working on their own account. Of the 1,392 who were earning wages or salary, 17 or 1.2 per cent were earning less than five dollars a week, 219 or 15.8 per cent were earning between five and ten dollars a week, 345 or 24.8 per cent were earning between ten and fifteen dollars a week. This means that the average wage earnings of 41.8 per cent of the total who were earning were less than forty dollars a month.

When we compare the nature of crime committed with the wages earned, we find some interesting facts. It is found that under offences against rights and property 70 per cent of all cases of breaking, entering and theft were committed by those whose wages varied from five to under twenty dollars a week and that of the total offences against rights and property 60 per cent were committed by the same low wage groups. A marked decrease in the number of offences against rights and property becomes evident among those earning twenty dollars a week and upwards.

Table 34 shows nature of offence by degree of education, Table 35 degree of education by language spoken and Table 36 degree of education by previous commitments. Of the illiterate which formed 3.7 per cent of the total admissions, 22 or 40.0 per cent spoke English only, 8 or 14.5 per cent spoke French only and 45.5 per cent spoke more than one language. Of those who attended high school and university, 76.7 per cent spoke English only.

The highest percentage of recidivists was found among the group that could read only, the percentage for this group being 84.6, while those with a university education had the lowest percentage with 56.5. The other percentages were:—illiterate, 74.5; common school, 77.1 and high school, 76.1.

Tables 37 to 40 show conjugal condition by penitentiaries, nature of offence, weekly earnings when last employed and employment prior to commitment. Those who were single committed 71.1 per cent of the total offences against rights and property, 81.8 per cent of the offences against public order and peace and 54 per cent of offences against the person and reputation. Married people are more inclined to commit offences against the person and reputation than are those who are single.



Forty-six per cent of the single and twenty-five per cent of the married were earning under twenty dollars a week when last employed while 1.0 per cent of the single and 5.7 per cent of the married were in receipt of two hundred dollars and over a month.

*Tables 41 to 49—Previous penal record—*

The tables in this group deal with the previous penal record of male convicts admitted to penitentiaries during the year under various cross-classifications, such as time served on previous commitments, number of previous commitments to penitentiaries and number who were inmates of non-penal institutions.

The total time served by the 1,141 recidivists was 4,217 years or an average of 4 years per convict.

Of the 1,141 recidivists, 535 or 47.0 per cent had previously been in penitentiaries, 451 or 40.0 per cent had been in reformatories and 945 or 83.0 per cent had previous gaol sentences.

*Tables 50 to 52.—Social Habits—*

In Table 51 is shown the nature of offence classified by social habits. Of the 1,489 admissions, 1,324 or 88.8 per cent were either abstinent or temperate and 165 or 11.2 per cent intemperate. There were 52 drug addicts, of which number 3.8 per cent were intemperate.

Table 53 classifies admissions by physical defects and mental status. Of the 1,489 admissions, 1,381 or 92.7 had no physical defects that would interfere with their chances of earning a livelihood, while 19 or 1.3 per cent were classified as subnormal, while three were found to be insane on admission.

Table 55 shows religion of male convicts by penitentiaries and Table 56 racial origin by religion.

*Tables 57 to 62.—Female Convicts—*

A total of 22 female convicts were admitted during the year, or six more than were admitted the previous year. Of the 22 admissions, 3 were convicted of manslaughter, 4 of false pretences and 3 of theft. Of the 22 admissions, 17 or 77.0 per cent were over 30 years of age. Four were single, ten were married and eight widowed or separated. There were three intemperates and three drug addicts among the total admissions. Of the total female admissions, 15 had previous prison records with a total of 36 previous commitments.

*Tables 63 to 70.—Discharges—*

Table 63 shows age on admission by age on discharge. Of the 1,501 male convicts discharged during the year, 121 or 8.1 per cent were under 20 years of age; 686 or 45.7 per cent were between the ages of 21 and 29; 412 or 27.4 per cent were between 30 and 39 years; 245 or 16.3 per cent were between 40 and 59 years and 37 or 2.5 per cent were sixty years of age and over. It may be seen from above percentages that 81.2 per cent of all male prisoners discharged were under 40 years of age.

Of the prisoners discharged, 1,227 or 81.7 per cent completed their sentences in full, 163 or 10.8 per cent were discharged on ticket-of-leave, 25 were deported, 22 pardoned, 19 unconditionally released, 25 died while in prison, 15 were transferred to mental hospitals and 5 were otherwise discharged.

Of the total discharged, 21 or 1·4 per cent served sentences of under one year, 860 or 57·3 per cent served between one and two years, 552 or 36·7 per cent served between two and five years, while 68 or 4·6 per cent served sentences of five years and over.

Table 66 shows the main occupations of prisoners while in detention. Of the total prisoners discharged, all except twenty were engaged in some useful occupation while serving their sentences. The largest number were employed at unskilled labour while the second largest group were employed at skilled labour. The following are the percentages employed in each group:—agricultural, 10·4; clerical, 4·0; skilled labour, 35·8; unskilled labour 48·5 and unemployed 0·3.

The number of female prisoners discharged during the year was seven. The average length of sentence of those discharged was one year and eight months. Of those discharged, four completed their sentences, two were let out on ticket-of-leave and one was pardoned.



TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
MARCH 31, 1941

		Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Convicts on register, 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
Admissions—									
Admitted during the year and not transferred.....	T.	1,314	197	386	323		121	147	140
	M.	1,306	197	386	315		121	147	140
	F.	8			8				
Received by transfer (admitted during year).....	M.	117		18	4	94	1		
	F.	12			12				
Total admitted during year and retained.....	T.	1,443	197	404	339	94	122	147	140
	M.	1,423	197	404	319	94	122	147	140
	F.	20			20				
Received by transfer (admitted prior to April 1, 1940).....	M.	66			2	64			
	F.	2			2				
Admitted during year and transferred.....	M.	98	1	2	94			1	
	F.	12	4	4					4
Received by transfer and transferred (admitted during year).....	M.	4			2	2			
	F.								
Total admissions and transfers during the year 1940-41	T.	1,625	202	410	439	160	122	148	144
	M.	1,591	198	406	417	160	122	148	140
	F.	34	4	4	22				4
Releases—									
Discharges.....	T.	1,508	232	401	268	121	168	194	124
	M.	1,501	232	401	261	121	168	194	124
	F.	7			7				
Transfers (admitted during year).....	M.	102	1	2	96	2		1	
	F.	12	4	4					4
Transfers (admitted prior to April 1, 1940).....	M.	85		1	66	18			
	F.	2							2
Total releases.....	T.	1,709	237	408	430	141	168	195	130
	M.	1,688	233	404	423	141	168	195	124
	F.	21	4	4	7				6
Convicts on register, March 31, 1941.....	T.	3,688	439	1,013	774	273	374	486	329
	M.	3,642	439	1,013	728	273	374	486	329
	F.	46			46				

TABLE 2.—MALE CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING YEAR 1940-41 BY MAJOR OFFENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

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.....	1,489	100.0	197	100.0	404	100.0	321	100.0	158	100.0	122	100.0	147	100.0	140	100.0
Offences against public order and peace.....	11	0.7					3	0.9	1	0.6			2	1.4	5	3.6
Illegal possession of firearms.....	5	0.3					1	0.3	1	0.6			2	1.4	1	0.7
Unlawful possession of explosives.....	6	0.4					2	0.6							4	2.9
Offences against the administration of law and justice....	22	1.7	5	2.5	3	0.7	6	1.8	1	0.6	4	3.2	2	1.4	1	0.7
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	9	0.8	2	1.0	1	0.2	4	1.2			2	1.6				
Perjury.....	5	0.3	1	0.5			1	0.3	1	0.6			1	0.7		
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	7	0.5	1	0.5	2	0.5	1	0.3			1	0.8	1	0.7	1	0.7
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	0.1	1	0.5												
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	93	6.2	1	0.5	24	5.8	15	4.6	10	6.3	12	9.9	5	3.5	26	18.5
Buggery and attempt at.....	11	0.7			2	0.5	5	1.6	2	1.3	1	0.8			1	0.7
Breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	26	1.7			6	1.5	4	1.2	1	0.6					15	10.7
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	5	0.3			1	0.2					3	2.5	1	0.7		
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	19	1.3			11	2.7	4	1.2			3	2.5	1	0.7		
Incest.....	20	1.3	1	0.5	3	0.7	1	0.3	6	3.8	5	4.1	2	1.4	2	1.4
Incest, attempt at.....	1	0.1							1	0.6						
Living on avails of prostitution.....	7	0.5			1	0.2	1	0.3							5	3.6
Procuration, and attempt at.....	4	0.3											1	0.7	3	2.1
Offences against the person and reputation.....	154	10.4	22	11.1	24	5.6	41	12.5	27	17.1	9	6.2	14	9.8	17	11.0
Abortion, and attempt at.....	3	0.2							2	1.3			1	0.7		
Assault, common.....	2	0.1			1	0.2									1	0.7
Assault, indecent.....	14	0.9			1	0.2	3	0.9	3	1.9					7	5.0
Assault on females.....	8	0.6	2	1.0	1	0.2	3	0.9	1	0.6			1	0.7		
Assault causing bodily harm.....	6	0.4	2	1.0			2	0.6	1	0.6			1	0.7		
Assault with intent to rob.....	8	0.5					4	1.2	2	1.3			1	0.7	1	0.7
Bigamy.....	6	0.4	1	0.5	1	0.2			3	1.9	1	0.8				
Carnal knowledge.....	32	2.2	9	4.6	5	1.2	5	1.6	8	5.0	2	1.6	2	1.4	1	0.7
Carnal knowledge, attempt at.....	4	0.3					2	0.6					1	0.7	1	0.7
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	8	0.6			5	1.2	1	0.3					1	0.7	1	0.7



Manslaughter.....	15	1-0	3	1-5	1	0-2	4	1-2	1	0-6	1	0-8	2	1-4	3	2-1
Murder.....	6	0-4	2	1-0	2	0-5	1	0-3				1	0-8		1	0-7
Murder, attempt at.....	2	0-1					1	0-3				1				
Murder, accessory after.....	2	0-1									2	1-6				
Rape.....	20	1-3	1	0-5	4	1-0	7	2-2	2	1-3	2	1-6	3	2-1	1	0-7
Rape, attempt at.....	8	0-6	1	0-5			5	1-6	2	1-3						
Shooting with intent.....	3	0-2	1	0-5	1	0-2	1	0-3								
Suicide, attempt at.....	2	0-1			2	0-5										
Wounding with intent.....	5	0-4					2	0-5	2	1-3			1	0-7		
Offences against rights and property.....	1,203	80-8	189	85-1	352	87-0	255	78-6	118	74-7	95	78-9	124	85-2	91	64-8
Arson, and attempt.....	15	1-0	8	4-1	2	0-5			3	1-9			1	0-7	1	0-7
Aiding and abetting.....	1	0-1			1	0-2										
Breaking, entering and theft.....	442	29-7	72	36-5	148	36-6	80	24-0	39	24-7	35	28-7	51	34-7	17	12-1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	82	5-5	6	3-0	16	4-0	22	6-0	5	3-2	7	5-7	6	4-1	20	14-3
Attempt at breaking and entering.....	11	0-7	1	0-5	1	0-2	6	1-7					3	2-1		
Conspiracy.....	42	2-8	2	1-6	10	2-5	9	2-8	6	3-8	5	4-1	2	1-6	8	5-7
Conversion.....	1	0-1											1	0-7		
Demand with menaces.....	6	0-4	1	0-5	1	0-2			1	0-6			2	1-6	1	0-7
False pretences and fraud.....	34	2-3	2	1-0	12	3-0	11	3-4	4	2-5	3	2-5	1	0-7	1	0-7
Forgery.....	32	2-1	3	1-5	8	2-0	4	1-2	4	2-5	3	2-5	10	6-8		
Uttering forged document.....	23	1-5	9	4-6	3	0-7	2	0-5	2	1-3	1	0-8	1	0-7	5	3-6
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	16	1-1			8	2-0	4	1-2			2	1-6			2	1-4
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	3-2	5	2-5	6	1-5	18	5-6	5	3-2	2	1-6	6	4-1	5	3-6
Robbery.....	32	2-1	1	0-5	11	2-7	6	1-7	2	1-3	8	6-6			4	2-9
Robbery and theft with violence.....	79	5-3	4	2-0	28	6-9	10	3-1	8	5-0	6	4-9	10	6-8	18	9-8
Robbery while armed.....	78	5-2			91	5-2	28	8-7	17	10-8	3	2-5	7	4-8	2	1-4
Robbery, attempt at.....	9	0-6			3	0-7	4	1-2					1	0-7	1	0-7
Horse, cattle, pig and sheep stealing.....	15	1-0					2	0-5	2	1-3	3	2-5	7	4-8	1	0-7
Attempt at robbery while armed.....	7	0-5			5	1-2			1	0-6			1	0-7		
Theft.....	141	9-5	33	16-8	52	12-9	26	8-1	7	4-4	10	8-2	7	4-8	6	4-3
Theft of postal matter.....	15	1-0	1	0-5	2	0-5	5	1-6	3	1-9	1	0-8	3	2-1		
Theft of automobile.....	71	4-8	19	9-6	14	3-5	15	4-7	9	5-7	6	4-9	4	2-7	4	2-9
Theft of chickens.....	2	0-1					2	0-5								
Damage to property.....	2	0-1	1	0-5			1	0-3								
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	2	0-1			1	0-2			1	0-6						
Counterfeiting, and attempt.....	1	0-1			1	0-2										
Uttering counterfeit.....	1	0-1							1	0-6						
Offences against the Defence of Canada Act.....	4	0-3	1	0-5			1	0-3			2	1-6				

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

Nature of offence	Single Offence						More than one offence							
	Total		Single charge		More than one charge		One charge for each offence		More than one charge		Ticket-of-leave violator		Ticket-of-leave violator plus charge	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,489	100.0	872	58.6	194	13.0	193	12.9	221	14.8	7	0.5	2	0.1
Offences against public order and peace.....	11	0.7	8	72.7			1	9.1	2	18.2				
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	22	1.5	11	50.0	2	9.0	2	9.0			7	31.9		
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	93	6.2	71	76.3	11	11.8	5	5.4	6	6.5				
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act....	26	1.7	16	61.5	4	15.4	1	3.8	5	19.3				
Incest.....	20	1.3	17	85.0			2	10.0	1	5.0				
Others.....	47	3.2	38	80.8	7	14.9	2	4.3						
Offences against the person and reputation.....	154	10.3	127	82.5	12	7.8	9	5.8	6	3.9				
Carnal knowledge.....	32	2.2	25	80.1	3	9.4	3	9.4	1	3.1				
Manslaughter.....	15	1.0	14	93.4	1	6.6								
Murder.....	6	0.4	6	100.0										
Rape.....	20	1.3	16	80.0					4	20.0				
Others.....	81	5.4	66	81.5	8	9.9	6	7.4	1	1.2				
Offences against rights and property.....	1,203	80.8	653	54.3	166	13.8	175	14.5	207	17.2			2	0.2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	442	29.7	203	45.9	65	14.7	68	15.4	105	23.8			1	0.2
Breaking and entering with intent.....	82	5.5	62	75.6	3	3.6	13	17.2	3	2.4			1	1.2
False pretences and fraud.....	34	2.3	12	35.3	10	30.0	4	11.8	8	22.9				
Forgery.....	32	2.1	8	25.0	6	18.7	7	21.9	11	34.4				
Uttering forged document.....	23	1.5	13	56.5	7	30.4	2	8.8	1	4.3				
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	3.2	33	70.2	7	15.0	4	8.5	3	6.3				
Robbery and theft with violence.....	79	5.3	48	60.8	8	10.1	9	10.2	14	19.9				
Robbery while armed...	78	5.2	30	40.0	8	10.2	25	32.0	15	17.8				
Theft.....	141	9.5	83	58.8	24	17.0	17	12.1	17	12.1				
Theft of automobile.....	71	4.8	47	66.2	4	5.6	9	12.7	11	15.5				
Others.....	174	11.7	114	65.5	24	13.8	17	9.7	19	10.0				
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	2	0.1	1	50.0			1	50.0						
Offences against the Defence of Canada Act....	4	0.3	1	25.0	3	75.0								



TABLE 4.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total	2 years	Over 2 and under 3 years	3 years	Over 3 and under 4 years	4 years	Over 4 and under 5 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	12 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 25 years	25 years and over	Life	Death committed to Life	Ticket-of-leave under 2 years	Ticket-of-leave over 2 years
Total.....	1,489	744	72	323	17	91	1	114	23	35	6	1	25	9	7	3	1	5	6	4	2
Offences against public order and peace.....	11	4		3				2	2												
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	22	6	6	1	1			1		1										4	2
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	93	41	5	22		8		13		2			1	1							
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	26	14	5	4		3															
Incest.....	20	2		5		1		9		2			1	1							
Others.....	47	25		13		4		4					1								
Offences against the person and reputation.....	154	51	4	26	1	12	1	21	2	5	1		9	3	3	3	1	5	6		
Carnal knowledge.....	32	8	2	9	1	4		6	1	1				1	1	1	1	1			
Manslaughter.....	15	1	1			2	1	3		1			1	1	1		1		6		
Murder.....	6			1																	
Rape.....	20	2				4		2			1		5					4			
Others.....	81	40	1	16		2		10	1	3			3	2	1	2					
Offences against rights and property.....	1,203	637	57	270	15	71		77	19	27	5	1	15	5	4						
Breaking, entering and theft.....	442	230	24	94	5	34		35	8	8	1		3								
Breaking and entering with intent.....	82	43	4	21		3		7		3											
False pretences and fraud.....	34	23	2	5		1		2	1												
Forgery.....	32	20	2	9						1											
Uttering forged document.....	23	15		8																	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	28	1	10	1	4		2	1												
Robbery with theft and violence.....	79	35	5	19	1	5		3	1	2	2		6								
Robbery while armed.....	78	17	2	12		5		10	7	11	1	1	4	4	4						
Theft.....	141	92	7	25	3	7		5	1		1		1								
Theft of automobile.....	71	52	3	13		1		2													
Others.....	174	82	7	54	5	11		11		2			1	1							
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	2	2																			
Offences against the Defence of Canada Act.....	4	3		1																	

TABLE 5.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total	Simple	Simple with lashes	Concurrent	Concurrent with lashes	Consecutive	Concurrent and consecutive	Simple with fine	Concurrent with fine	Remanet	Remanet with sentence
Total.....	1,489	836	21	523	6	30	32	16	16	7	2
Offences against public order and peace.....	11	8		2			1				
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	22	11		1		2	1			7	
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	93	52	4	12		1	1	15	8		
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	26	1		2		1		15	7		
Incest.....	20	13	4	2			1				
Others.....	47	38		8					1		
Offences against the person and reputation.....	154	117	10	22	3	1	1				
Carnal knowledge.....	32	22	3	7							
Manslaughter.....	15	14		1							
Murder.....	6	6									
Rape.....	30	14	2	1	3		1				
Others.....	81	61	5	13		1	1				
Offences against rights and property.....	1,203	646	7	483	3	26	28	1	7		2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	442	203		214		10	12		2		1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	82	62		19							1
False pretences and fraud.....	34	12		21			1				
Forgery.....	32	8		22			1		1		
Uttering forged document.....	23	13		10							
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	33		12			2				
Robbery with theft and violence.....	79	46	2	25	2		4				
Robbery while armed.....	78	25	5	37		8	3				
Theft.....	141	83		50		4	4				
Theft of automobile.....	71	47		24							
Others.....	174	114		49	1	4	1	1	4		
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	2	1		1							
Offences against the Defence of Canada Act.....	4	1		2					1		

TABLE 6.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Term of sentence	Total	First offender (No previous commitment)	Total	Previously committed to						
				Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reform- atory and Penitentiary
Total.....	1,489	348	1,141	357	89	50	161	282	56	146
2 years.....	744	147	597	220	40	18	88	132	25	74
Over 2 years and under 3 years...	72	10	62	23	2	.....	17	14	2	4
3 years.....	323	89	234	65	26	14	29	60	12	28
Over 3 years and under 4 years...	17	5	12	3	2	1	3	2	.....	1
4 years.....	91	27	64	7	6	4	7	32	.....	8
Over 4 years and under 5 years...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 years.....	114	33	81	15	6	7	9	18	9	17
6 years.....	23	.....	23	5	2	1	1	5	5	4
7 years.....	35	14	21	6	1	1	3	3	3	4
8 years.....	6	1	5	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
9 years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 years.....	25	7	18	3	3	.....	3	7	.....	2
12 years and under 15 years.....	9	4	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
15 years and under 20 years.....	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
20 and under 25 years.....	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
25 years and over.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Life.....	5	1	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Death commuted to life.....	6	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ticket-of-leave violator under 2 years.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Ticket-of-leave violator over 2 years.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....



TABLE 7.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARIES

Type of sentence	Total	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	King- ston	Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Total.....	1,489	197	404	321	158	122	147	140
Simple.....	836	151	215	186	82	58	50	94
Simple with lashes.....	21	.....	2	7	7	3	1	1
Concurrent.....	523	40	151	101	66	55	82	28
Concurrent with lashes.....	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consecutive.....	30	3	16	6	.....	2	3	.....
Concurrent and consecutive.....	32	.....	12	10	1	2	6	1
Simple with fine.....	16	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	13
Concurrent with fine.....	16	2	1	6	1	1	3	2
Remanet.....	7	1	2	1	.....	1	1	1
Remanet with sentence.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE 8.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

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.....	1,489	2	20	33	56	79	71	261	321	306	187	156	162	63	30	3
Offences against public order and peace.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	22	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	5	7	5	1	2	1	1	.....	.....
Offences against morals and public con- venience.....	93	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	4	8	9	11	14	32	9	6	.....
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	4	7	9	2	.....	.....
Incest.....	20	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	2	8	2	1	.....
Others.....	47	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	6	5	15	5	5	.....
Offences against the person and reputation..	154	1	1	1	4	4	8	19	20	30	18	17	26	10	11	3
Carnal knowledge.....	32	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	4	2	5	1	6	8	3	2	1
Manslaughter.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	2	1	2	2	1	.....
Murder.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	5	4	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Others.....	81	.....	.....	1	3	2	3	9	8	16	10	9	15	4	8	2
Offences against rights and property.....	1,203	1	18	31	50	74	57	231	284	255	153	122	102	43	13	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	442	1	9	19	21	31	23	104	119	99	50	40	21	7	2	.....
Breaking and entering with intent.....	82	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	6	22	24	10	9	6	3	2	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	4	8	12	4	.....	.....
Forgery.....	32	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	5	2	5	4	7	4	2	.....	.....
Uttering forged document.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	5	2	6	2	1	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property...	47	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	6	10	9	9	6	5	2	.....	.....
Robbery with theft and violence.....	79	3	1	4	5	6	19	31	15	7	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Robbery while armed.....	78	.....	4	11	9	8	32	18	13	8	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	141	.....	4	5	3	7	8	27	19	31	18	16	22	5	3	.....
Theft of automobile.....	71	.....	1	1	1	6	6	15	28	16	5	4	2	1	.....	.....
Others.....	174	.....	1	.....	2	9	4	16	31	35	33	19	22	16	2	.....
Offences relating to bank notes and counter- feit money.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the Defence of Canada Act.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

Age on admission	Total	Employed at time of offence	Total Unemployed	Period of Unemployment								Never worked	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	Not stated			
Total.....	1,489	637	788	241	141	93	94	72	146	1	60	4	
15 years.....	2	1									1		
16 years.....	20	5	11	3	2	2	2	1			4		
17 years.....	33	6	22	11	4	4	2	1			5		
18 years.....	56	21	31	13	7	2	5	4			4		
19 years.....	79	31	38	13	8	4	7	4	2		10		
20 years.....	71	23	42	16	9	3	9	2	3		6		
21 to 24 years.....	321	111	193	60	36	33	27	16	21		17		
25 to 29 years.....	306	140	160	52	28	17	12	17	34		6		
30 to 34 years.....	187	87	96	29	19	11	10	9	17	1	4		
35 to 39 years.....	156	74	81	23	15	8	7	7	21		1		
40 to 49 years.....	162	89	72	15	9	7	11	4	26		1		
50 to 59 years.....	63	32	31	4	3	1	2	5	16				
60 to 69 years.....	30	16	11	2		1		2	6		1		2
70 years and over.....	3	1											2

TABLE 10.—OCCUPATION PRIOR TO OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

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.....	1,489	2	20	33	56	79	71	321	306	187	156	162	63	30	3
Agricultural.....	80			1	1	4	4	12	20	7	10	9	4	8	
Fishing, hunting, trapping.....	7					1			3	1		2			
Logging.....	12				1	2		3	3		1	2		1	
Mining.....	14			1	2	1		2	3	2		1	2		
Manufacturing.....	82		1	1	5	5	2	13	21	11	6	10	6	2	
Electric light and power.....	7					2			1	2		1			
Building and construction.....	58				1			7	14	9	7	16	4		
Transportation, communication, storage.....	97	1	2	1	4	2	4	21	24	13	12	10	1	2	
Commercial.....	45					3	2	5	8	7	8	9	3		
Finance and insurance.....	12								1	3	3	4		1	
Public administration.....	112			1	6	7	7	32	18	13	11	14	3		
Professional.....	23						1	2	3	7	2	6	2		
Entertainment and sport.....	6							1	1		2	1	1		
Personal service.....	41			1	1			8	9	6	7	4	3	2	
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing.....	2					1			1						
Clerical.....	3							1	1		1				
Unskilled workers.....	37		1			3	3	6	9	6	5		3		1
Retired—living on income.....	4													2	
Never worked.....	60	1	4		5	4	10	6	17	6	4	1	1	1	
Unemployed.....	787		11	22	31	38	42	192	160	96	81	72	31	11	



TABLE 11.—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.....	1,489	100.0	197	13.2	404	27.1	321	21.6	158	10.6	122	8.2	147	9.9	140	9.4
15 years.....	2	0.1	2	1.0	6	1.4	2	1.3	2	1.3	2	1.6	4	2.7	1	0.7
16 years.....	20	1.3	7	3.6	10	2.5	6	1.9	14	8.9	4	3.3	2	1.4	2	1.4
17 years.....	33	2.2	11	5.5	12	3.0	4	1.2	2	1.3	2	1.6	2	1.4	2	1.4
18 years.....	56	3.8	16	8.1	10	2.5	6	1.9	14	8.9	4	3.3	4	2.7	2	1.4
19 years.....	79	5.3	10	5.1	28	6.9	7	2.2	15	9.8	4	3.3	10	6.8	5	3.6
20 years.....	71	4.8	16	8.1	19	4.7	12	3.7	5	3.2	8	6.6	7	4.8	4	2.9
21 to 24 years.....	321	21.6	36	18.3	105	26.0	54	16.8	39	24.7	31	25.4	36	24.5	20	14.3
25 to 29 years.....	306	20.6	41	20.8	72	17.8	76	23.7	24	15.2	29	23.8	32	21.8	32	22.9
30 to 34 years.....	187	12.6	27	13.7	53	13.1	37	11.5	17	10.8	18	14.8	13	8.8	22	15.7
35 to 39 years.....	156	10.5	12	6.1	35	8.7	57	17.8	18	11.3	4	3.3	12	8.2	18	12.9
40 to 49 years.....	162	10.9	16	8.1	37	9.2	41	12.8	18	11.3	17	13.9	12	8.2	21	15.0
50 to 59 years.....	63	4.2	1	0.5	21	5.2	19	5.9	4	2.5	3	2.5	5	3.4	10	7.1
60 to 69 years.....	30	2.0	2	1.0	6	1.4	8	2.5	2	1.6	2	1.6	9	6.1	3	2.1
70 years and over.....	3	0.2	1	0.5	1	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	1.4

TABLE 12.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age on admission	Total	Those having no dependents	Total with dependents	Number of dependents								Eight to ten	Over ten
				One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten		
Total.....	1,489	1,016	473	197	121	62	31	20	15	8	15	4	
15 years.....	2	2	2										
16 years.....	20	20	20										
17 years.....	33	31	2	1	1								
18 years.....	56	54	2	2									
19 years.....	79	72	7	3	4								
20 years.....	71	58	13	10	3								
21 to 24 years.....	321	255	66	34	23	8			1				
25 to 29 years.....	306	217	89	44	28	10	5	1	1				
30 to 34 years.....	187	105	82	40	16	13	8	2		1		1	
35 to 39 years.....	156	80	76	26	16	11	6	5	3	4	1	1	
40 to 49 years.....	162	70	92	25	19	14	8	9	7	2	7	1	
50 to 59 years.....	63	31	32	9	10	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	
60 to 69 years.....	30	18	12	3	1	2	1	2	1		2		
70 years and over.....	3	3	3										

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.....	1,489	100.0	1,012	68.0	388	26.1	46	3.1	15	1.0	28	1.9
15 years.....	2	0.1	2	0.2								
16 years.....	20	1.3	20	2.0								
17 years.....	33	2.2	33	3.3								
18 years.....	56	3.8	55	5.4	1	0.3						
19 years.....	79	5.3	74	7.3	5	1.3						
20 years.....	71	4.8	65	6.4	6	1.5						
21 to 24 years.....	321	21.6	268	26.5	52	13.4	1	2.2				
25 to 29 years.....	306	20.6	225	22.2	73	18.8	2	4.3				
30 to 34 years.....	187	12.6	108	10.5	68	17.5	5	10.9	4	26.7	2	7.1
35 to 39 years.....	156	10.5	75	7.4	69	17.8	3	6.5	2	13.8	6	21.4
40 to 49 years.....	162	10.9	57	5.6	79	20.4	14	30.4	3	13.8	7	25.0
50 to 59 years.....	63	4.2	19	1.9	26	6.7	13	25.5	3	20.0	9	32.1
60 to 69 years.....	30	2.0	10	1.0	9	2.3	8	17.4	4	26.7	1	3.6
70 years and over.....	3	0.2	3	0.3							3	10.7

TABLE 14.—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.....	1,489	100.0	197	13.2	404	27.1	321	21.6	158	10.6	122	8.2	147	9.9	140	9.4
English.....	255	17.1	47	23.8	22	5.4	66	20.6	41	25.9	18	14.8	30	20.4	31	22.1
Irish.....	192	12.9	37	18.8	11	2.7	50	15.6	28	17.7	17	13.9	32	21.8	17	12.1
Scottish.....	155	10.4	39	19.8	3	0.7	37	11.5	25	15.8	9	7.4	12	8.2	30	21.4
French.....	532	35.7	55	27.9	332	82.2	80	24.9	33	20.9	9	7.4	14	9.5	9	6.5
Austrian (n.o.s.)*	13	0.9	.....	.....	1	0.2	5	1.6	1	0.6	2	1.6	3	2.1	1	0.7
Czech and Slovak.....	3	0.2	.....	.....	2	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.7	.....	.....
Danish.....	5	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.8	.....	.....	4	2.9
Finnish.....	2	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.6	1	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	40	2.7	.....	.....	1	0.2	7	2.3	5	3.2	10	8.2	10	6.8	7	5.0
Greek.....	4	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.6	1	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.7
Hebrew.....	29	1.9	.....	.....	8	2.0	14	4.4	2	1.3	3	2.5	.....	.....	2	1.4
Hungarian.....	4	0.3	1	0.5	.....	.....	2	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.7	.....	.....
Icelandic.....	1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	34	2.3	.....	.....	7	1.7	18	5.6	1	0.6	3	2.5	.....	.....	5	3.6
Jugo-Slavic.....	1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.7	.....	.....
Netherlander.....	23	1.5	5	2.5	2	0.5	5	1.6	1	0.6	2	1.6	6	4.1	2	1.4
Norwegian.....	8	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.3	.....	.....	2	1.6	2	1.4	3	2.1
Polish.....	48	3.2	.....	.....	4	1.0	10	3.1	6	3.8	23	18.9	3	2.1	2	1.4
Roumanian.....	14	0.9	1	0.5	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	1.3	5	4.1	2	1.4	2	1.4
Russian.....	18	1.2	1	0.5	.....	.....	5	1.6	2	1.3	1	0.8	5	3.4	4	2.9
Swedish.....	6	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.4	3	2.1
Ukrainian.....	45	3.0	.....	.....	5	1.2	3	0.9	5	3.2	9	7.4	18	12.2	5	3.6
Other European.....	1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.7
Chinese.....	7	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.6	.....	.....	1	0.7	5	3.6
Syrian.....	2	0.1	2	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Asiatic.....	1	0.1	.....	.....	1	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian (North American)...	33	2.2	5	2.5	1	0.2	10	3.1	2	1.3	6	4.9	4	2.7	5	3.6
Negro.....	12	0.8	4	2.0	1	0.2	5	1.6	1	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.7

\* Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 15.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Racial origin	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total.....	1,489	1,012	388	46	15	28
English.....	255	149	81	10	6	9
Irish.....	192	119	60	6	1	6
Scottish.....	155	103	41	7	2	2
French.....	532	405	108	12	1	6
Austrian (n.o.s.)*	13	10	3	.....	.....	.....
Czech and Slovak.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Finnish.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
German.....	40	31	8	1	.....	.....
Greek.....	4	1	1	1	.....	1
Hebrew.....	29	11	15	.....	3	.....
Hungarian.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Icelandic.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	34	21	13	.....	.....	.....
Jugo-slavic.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Netherlander.....	23	16	6	1	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	8	5	1	.....	1	1
Polish.....	48	29	17	1	.....	1
Roumanian.....	14	13	.....	1	.....	.....
Russian.....	18	14	3	1	.....	.....
Swedish.....	6	4	1	.....	1	.....
Ukrainian.....	45	37	8	.....	.....	.....
Other European.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	7	3	2	2	.....	.....
Syrian.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Other Asiatic.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian (North American)...	33	21	9	2	.....	1
Negro.....	12	6	4	1	.....	1

\* Not otherwise specified.



TABLE 16.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Racial origin	Total	None (Illiterate)	Can read only	Common School	High School	University
Total.....	1,489	55	13	1,176	222	23
English.....	255	6		183	60	6
Irish.....	192	3	1	143	41	4
Scottish.....	155	2		113	35	5
French.....	532	21	9	460	38	4
Austrian (n.o.s.)*	13	1		11	1	
Czech and Slovak.....	3			3		
Danish.....	5			5		
Finnish.....	2			2		
German.....	40			27	13	
Greek.....	4	1		3		
Hebrew.....	29			18	8	3
Hungarian.....	4			4		
Icelandic.....	1			1		
Italian.....	34			31	3	
Jugo-slavic.....	1			1		
Lithuanian.....	1			1		
Netherlander.....	23	2		16	5	
Norwegian.....	8			6	2	
Polish.....	48	2	1	37	8	
Roumanian.....	14			14		
Russian.....	18	3	1	12	2	
Swedish.....	6			5	1	
Ukrainian.....	45	4		37	4	
Other European.....	1			1		
Chinese.....	7	1		6		
Syrian.....	2			1		1
Other Asiatic.....	1			1		
Indian (North American)...	33	7	1	24	1	
Negro.....	12	2		10		

\* Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 17.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RACIAL ORIGIN

Nature of offence	Total	English	Irish	Scottish	French	Austrian	Czech and Slovak	Scandinavian	Finnish	German	Greek	Hebrew	Hungarian	Italian	Jugo-slavic	Lithuanian	Netherlander	Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Other European	Chinese	Other Asiatic	Indian (N.A.)	Negro
Total.....	1,489	255	192	155	532	13	3	20	2	40	4	20	4	34	1	1	23	48	14	18	45	1	7	3	33	12
Offences against public order and peace.....	11	3	1	2	3					1							1									
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	22	4	4	1	6	1		1		1				2				1							1	
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	93	23	11	15	26			3		3	1	2		1			1	1			1	1	2		2	
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	26	7	5	5	4							2										1	1		1	
Incest.....	20	9		2	5			1									1	1							1	
Others.....	47	7	6	8	17			2		3	1			1							1		1		1	
Offences against the person and reputation.....	154	34	19	18	34	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8			1	6	2	3	6		3	1	7	2
Carnal knowledge.....	32	8	3	6	5					1				1	2			2			1				2	1
Manslaughter.....	15	2	1	3	3													1			1				3	
Murder.....	6	1	1	1	2			1																		
Rape.....	20	3	5	1	4				1					3							1				1	
Others.....	81	20	9	7	20	2	1	1			1	1		3				3	2	1	4		2	1	1	1
Offences against rights and property.....	1,203	190	157	119	462	10	1	15		34	2	25	3	22	1	1	20	39	12	15	38		2	2	23	10
Breaking, entering and theft.....	442	59	65	31	192	4		7		16			3	5	1		7	11	2	8	13				12	3
Breaking and entering with intent.....	82	17	11	9	25			2		1		2		2			2	4	1		4				1	1
False pretences and fraud.....	34	11	6	5	7			1				2					1				1					
Forgery.....	32	5	3	8	9									1			1				3					
Uttering forged document.....	23	4	6	4	4					1				2							1				1	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	11	2	6	15			1		3		1		1				3	1		2				1	
Robbery and theft with violence.....	79	9	10	5	36	2				2							1	3	3	2	2				1	
Robbery while armed.....	78	12	10	13	22	1		2		2		4		2			4	2	1		2				2	3
Theft.....	141	19	16	14	64	1	1			4		2	1	2				9			1				1	
Theft of automobile.....	71	14	6	11	25						1	1		2				2	3		1			1	2	
Others.....	174	29	22	13	63	2		1		5	1	10		5		1	1	7	1	4	6		1	1	1	1
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	2				1		1																			
Offences against the Defence of Canada Act.....	4	1										1		1				1								



TABLE 18.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Racial Origin	Total		No previous commitments	Previously Committed to							
				Total with previous commitments	Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary
	No.	P. C.									
Total.....	1,489	100.0	348	1,141	357	89	50	161	282	56	146
English.....	255	17.1	68	187	54	20	2	28	41	12	30
Irish.....	192	12.9	41	151	38	13	6	20	40	8	26
Scottish.....	156	10.4	40	115	32	11	6	16	24	7	19
French.....	532	35.7	104	428	147	19	23	69	118	13	39
Austrian.....	13	0.9	4	9	6		1	1			1
Czech and Slovak.....	3	0.2	3								
Danish.....	5	0.4	3	2	1				1		
Finnish.....	2	0.1	1	1		1					
German.....	40	2.7	6	34	7	3		5	13	1	5
Greek.....	4	0.3	2	2	1			1			
Hebrew.....	29	1.9	8	21	4	3		4	8	1	1
Hungarian.....	4	0.3	1	3	1		1	1			
Icelandic.....	1	0.1		1							
Italian.....	34	2.3	6	28	5	2	3	2	8	2	6
Jugo-slavic.....	1	0.1		1						1	
Lithuanian.....	1	0.1	1								
Netherlander.....	23	1.5	10	13	6	2		3	1	1	
Norwegian.....	8	0.5	1	7	4		1	1			
Polish.....	48	3.2	12	36	12	6	3	1	7		4
Roumanian.....	14	0.9	4	10	3			1	3	2	1
Russian.....	18	1.2	2	16	7	1	1	1	1	2	4
Swedish.....	6	0.4		6	2				2		2
Ukrainian.....	45	3.0	12	33	16	5	1	2	8		1
Other European.....	1	0.1		1				1			
Chinese.....	7	0.5	6	1						1	
Syrian.....	2	0.1	2								
Other Asiatic.....	1	0.1	1								
Indian (North American).....	33	2.2	9	24	9	3		6	2	1	3
Negro.....	12	0.8	1	11	2		2		2	1	4

TABLE 19.—BIRTHPLACE BY PENITENTIARIES

Birthplace	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,489	197	404	321	158	122	147	140
Canada.....	1,283	189	375	269	128	98	117	107
British Isles.....	70	5	2	16	18	6	9	14
Other British Possessions.....	3			1				2
Austria.....	10		2	2	1	3	2	
Czechoslovakia.....	2		2					
Denmark.....	2							2
Finland.....	2				1	1		
Germany.....	3			1		1		1
Greece.....	4			2	1			1
Hungary.....	4	1	2				1	
Italy.....	10	1	2	5		1		2
Jugo-Slavia.....	1			1				
Lithuania.....	1						1	
Netherlands.....	1			1				
Poland.....	21		3	4	3		5	2
Roumania.....	55		1	1	1	2		
Russia.....	18		4	6	1	3	2	1
Sweden.....	2							2
Ukraine.....	1		1					
China.....	6				1		1	4
Syria.....	1	1						
Other Asiatic Countries.....	1		1					
United States.....	39	1	9	12	4	8	8	2
Other Countries.....	1						1	

TABLE 20.—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.....	1,489	100.0	307	20.6	1,182	79.4
Canada.....	1,283	86.2	268	87.3	1,015	85.9
British Isles.....	70	4.7	13	4.2	57	4.8
Other British Possessions.....	3	0.2			3	0.3
France.....						
Austria.....	10	0.7	4	1.3	6	0.5
Belgium.....						
Bulgaria.....						
Czecho-Slovakia.....	2	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.1
Denmark.....	2	0.1			2	0.2
Finland.....	2	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.1
Germany.....	3	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.2
Greece.....	4	0.3			4	0.3
Hungary.....	4	0.3	1	0.3	3	0.3
Iceland.....						
Italy.....	10	0.7			10	0.8
Jugo-Slavia.....	1	0.1			1	0.1
Lithuania.....	1	0.1	1	0.3		
Netherlands.....	1	0.1	1	0.3		
Norway.....						
Poland.....	21	1.4	3	1.0	18	1.5
Roumania.....	5	0.3			5	0.4
Russia.....	16	1.1	4	1.3	12	1.0
Sweden.....	2	0.1			2	0.2
Ukraine.....	1	0.1			1	0.1
Other European Countries.....						
China.....	6	0.4	1	0.3	5	0.4
Japan.....						
Armenia.....						
Syria.....	1	0.1			1	0.1
Other Asiatic Countries.....	1	0.1			1	0.1
United States.....	39	2.6	8	2.6	31	2.6
Other Countries.....	1	0.1			1	0.1

TABLE 21.—BIRTHPLACE BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Birthplace					Total unemployed		Period of unemployment						
	Total	Employed	Never worked	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	Not stated
					—	—							
Total.....	1,489	637	60	4	788	100.0	241	141	93	94	72	146	1
Canada.....	1,283	528	57	3	695	88.2	219	126	83	87	61	118	1
British Isles.....	70	36		1	33	4.2	4	5	4	4	6	10	
Other British possessions.....	3				3	0.4					1	2	
Austria.....	10	7			3	0.4				1	1	1	
Czecho-Slovakia.....	2	2											
Denmark.....	2				2	0.3				1		1	
Finland.....	2	1			1	0.1							
Germany.....	3	1			2	0.3	1	1	1				
Greece.....	4	2			2	0.3		1				1	
Hungary.....	4	3			1	0.1		1					
Italy.....	10	7			3	0.4	3						
Jugo-Slavia.....	1				1	0.1	1						
Lithuania.....	1	1											
Netherlands.....	1												
Poland.....	21	18			3	1.0	3	1	2			2	
Roumania.....	5	2	1		2	0.3	1					1	
Russia.....	16	9	1		6	0.8	2					4	
Sweden.....	2				2	0.3		1				1	
Ukraine.....	1	1											
China.....	6	4			2	0.3		1			1		
Syria.....	1	1											
Other Asiatic countries.....	1	1											
United States.....	39	17	1		21	2.7	7	4	2	2	2	4	
Other countries.....	1				1	0.1						1	



TABLE 22.—BIRTHPLACE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Birthplace	Total		No previous commitments		Total		Previously committed to						
							Goal only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Goal and reformatory	Goal and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Goal, Reformatory and penitentiary
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1,489	100.0	348	100.0	1,141	100.0	357	89	50	161	282	56	146
Canada.....	1,283	86.2	280	80.5	1,003	88.0	316	81	44	147	240	47	128
British Isles.....	70	4.7	20	5.7	50	4.4	16	4		8	10	3	9
Other British possessions.....	3	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.2					1	1	
Austria.....	10	0.7	5	1.4	5	0.4	1	1	1	1	1		
Czecho-Slovakia.....	2	0.1	2	0.6									
Denmark.....	2	0.1			2	0.2	1				1		
Finland.....	2	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.1		1					
Germany.....	3	0.2	2	0.6	1	0.1					1		
Greece.....	4	0.3	2	0.6	2	0.2	1			1			
Hungary.....	4	0.3	1	0.3	3	0.3	1		1	1			
Italy.....	10	0.7	2	0.6	8	0.7	1		2		2		3
Jugo-Slavia.....	1	0.1			1	0.1						1	
Lithuania.....	1	0.1	1	0.3									
Netherlands.....	1	0.1	1	0.3									
Poland.....	21	1.4	7	2.0	14	1.2	3	2		1	5	1	
Roumania.....	5	0.4	1	0.3	4	0.4	2				2		
Russia.....	16	1.1	5	1.4	11	1.0	3		1		5	1	1
Sweden.....	2	0.1			2	0.2	1				1		
Ukraine.....	1	0.1											
China.....	6	0.4	5	1.4	1	0.1					1		
Syria.....	1	0.1	1	0.3									
Other Asiatic countries.....	1	0.1	1	0.3									
United States.....	39	2.6	9	2.6	30	2.6	9		1	2	11	2	5
Other countries.....	1	0.1			1	0.1							

TABLE 23.—BIRTHPLACE OF CONVICTS BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Birthplace	Total	Both parents Canadian	Both parents British	Both parents Foreign	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 stated
Total.....	1,489	882	183	269	27	39	30	35	11	12	1
Canada.....	1,283	881	100	158	26	39	27	32	8	11	1
British Isles.....	70	1	67	1	1						
Other British possessions.....	3		3								
Austria.....	10			10							
Czechoslovakia.....	2			2							
Denmark.....	2			2							
Finland.....	2			2							
Germany.....	3			3							
Greece.....	4			4							
Hungary.....	4			4							
Italy.....	10			10							
Jugo-Slavia.....	1			1							
Lithuania.....	1			1							
Netherlands.....	1			1							
Poland.....	21			21							
Roumania.....	5			5							
Russia.....	16			16							
Sweden.....	2			2							
Ukraine.....	1			1							
China.....	6			6							
Syria.....	1			1							
Other Asiatic countries.....	1			1							
United States.....	39		13	16			3	3	3	1	
Other countries.....	1			1							

TABLE 24.—BIRTHPLACE BY SOCIAL HABITS

Birthplace	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Non-drug addicts				Drug addicts			
					Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate
Total.....	1,489	370	954	165	1,437	351	923	163	52	19	31	2
Canada.....	1,283	329	806	148	1,243	315	782	146	40	14	24	2
British Isles.....	70	13	52	5	67	12	50	5	3	1	2	.....
Other British possessions.....	3	1	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Austria.....	10	2	8	.....	10	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czecho-Slovakia.....	2	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	2	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland.....	2	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	3	1	2	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....	4	2	2	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary.....	4	1	3	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	10	4	6	.....	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jugo-Slavia.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuania.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland.....	21	1	17	3	21	1	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania.....	5	3	1	1	2	1	.....	1	3	2	1	.....
Russia.....	16	5	11	.....	14	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	2	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ukraine.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China.....	6	1	5	.....	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Asiatic countries.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	39	5	27	7	36	4	25	7	3	1	2	.....
Other countries.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 25.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace	Total	None (illiterate)	Can read only	Common school	High school	University
Total.....	1,489	55	13	1,176	222	23
Canada.....	1,283	45	9	1,023	191	15
British Isles.....	70	.....	.....	48	19	3
Other British Possessions.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1
Austria.....	10	3	1	5	1	.....
Czechoslovakia.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Denmark.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Finland.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Germany.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Greece.....	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Hungary.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Italy.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Jugo-Slavia.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lithuania.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Poland.....	21	1	.....	17	3	.....
Roumania.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Russia.....	16	3	1	10	2	.....
Sweden.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Ukraine.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
China.....	6	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Syria.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other Asiatic Countries.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
United States.....	39	1	2	29	4	3
Other Countries.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....



TABLE 26.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE

Racial Origin	Total	Canada	British Isles	Europe	Asia	United States	Other Countries
Total.....	1,489	1,283	73	85	8	39	1
English.....	255	208	43			4	
Irish.....	192	175	13			4	
Scottish.....	155	135	16			4	
French.....	532	519				12	1
Austrian (n.o.s.) *	13	9		4			
Czech and Slovak.....	3	1		2			
Danish.....	5	2		2		1	
Finnish.....	2			2			
German.....	40	33		6		1	
Greek.....	4			4			
Hebrew.....	29	14	1	12		2	
Hungarian.....	4			4			
Icelandic.....	1	1					
Italian.....	34	20		10		4	
Jugo-slavic.....	1			1			
Lithuanian.....	1			1			
Netherlander.....	23	21		1		1	
Norwegian.....	8	8					
Polish.....	48	31		15		2	
Roumanian.....	14	14					
Russian.....	18	10		8			
Swedish.....	6	2		2		2	
Ukrainian.....	45	33		11		1	
Other European.....	1	1					
Chinese.....	7	1			6		
Syrian.....	2	1			1		
Other Asiatic.....	1				1		
Indian (North American)....	33	32				1	
Negro.....	12	12					

\* Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 27.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY BIRTHPLACE

Nature of Offence	Total	Canada	British Isles	Other British Possessions	Austria	Czecho-Slovakia	Denmark	Finland	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Jugo-Slavia	Lithuania	Netherlands	Poland	Romania	Russia	Sweden	Ukraine	China	Syria	Other Asiatic countries	United States	Other countries
Total.....	1,489	1,283	70	3	10	2	2	2	3	4	4	10	1	1	1	21	5	16	2	1	6	1	1	39	1
Offences against public order and peace....	11	11																							
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	22	20										2													
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	93	72	10	2	1					1		1					1	1			2			2	
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	26	19	3	1													1	1				1			
Incest.....	20	16	2		1																			1	
Others.....	47	37	5	1						1		1									1			1	
Offences against the person and reputation.....	154	116	11		2			2		1	1	2				7	1	2			3		1	5	
Carnal knowledge.....	32	27									1	1				3									
Manslaughter.....	15	10	1													1		1			1			1	
Murder.....	6	6																							
Rape.....	20	18						1									1	1							
Others.....	81	55	10		2			1		1		1				3	1				2		1	4	
Offences against rights and property.....	1,203	1,061	48	1	7	1	2		3	2	3	4	1	1	1	14	3	13	2	1	1	1		32	1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	442	401	12	1					1		2					4		5	1					14	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	82	74	5				1									1			1					1	
False pretences and fraud.....	34	30	2		1																			1	
Forgery.....	32	28	2		1																			1	
Uttering forged document.....	23	21	1																					1	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	43	1		1																			1	1
Robbery and theft with violence.....	79	76	1				1																	1	
Robbery while armed.....	78	68							1			1						2						2	
Theft.....	141	121	4		1	1			1		1					5	1	1		1				4	
Theft of automobile.....	71	67	3							1															
Others.....	174	132	13		3					1		3		1	1	4	2	5			1	1		7	
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	2	1				1																			
Offences against the Defence of Canada Act.....	4	2	1									1													



TABLE 28.—BIRTHPLACE OF CONVICTS BORN OUTSIDE CANADA BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA BEFORE COMMITMENT

Birthplace	Total	Less than 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 years and over
Total.....	206	9	7	37	153
British Isles.....	70	2	1	13	54
Other British possessions.....	3				3
Austria.....	10			2	8
Czechoslovakia.....	2		1		1
Denmark.....	2			1	1
Finland.....	2			1	1
Germany.....	3			2	1
Greece.....	4			1	3
Hungary.....	4		3	1	
Italy.....	10	1		2	7
Jugo-Slavia.....	1			1	
Lithuania.....	1			1	
Netherlands.....	1				1
Poland.....	21		2	4	15
Roumania.....	5			2	3
Russia.....	16	1		2	13
Sweden.....	2				2
Ukraine.....	1				1
China.....	6				6
Syria.....	1				1
Other Asiatic countries.....	1				1
United States.....	39	5		4	30
Other countries.....	1				1

TABLE 29.—CITIZENSHIP OF CONVICTS BORN OUTSIDE CANADA BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA PRIOR TO ADMISSION

Citizenship	Length of Residence									
	Total		Under 5 years		5 and under 10 years		10 and under 15 years		15 years and over	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	207	100.0	9	100.0	7	100.0	37	100.0	154	100.0
Alien.....	62	30.0	6	66.6	1	14.3	17	46.0	38	24.6
Naturalized.....	73	35.2	1	11.2	5	71.4	7	19.0	60	38.9
British born—in Canada more than 5 years.....	70	33.8			1	14.3	13	35.0	56	36.5
British born—in Canada less than 5 years.....	2	1.0	2	22.2						

Includes one convict born in Canada but later became a citizen of the United States.

TABLE 30.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Nature of offence	Total	Employed	Never worked	Retired	Total	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 stated
Total.....	1,489	637	60	4	788	241	141	93	94	72	146	1
Offences against public order and peace	11	2	2		7	1	1		2		3	
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	22	13			9	2	1	3	3			
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	93	58	1		34	5	6	1	5	2	14	1
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	26	8			18	1	2	1	2	2	9	1
Incest.....	20	18			2		1		1			
Others.....	47	32	1		14	4	3		2		5	
Offences against the person and reputation.....	154	101	3	2	48	14	6	7	6	3	12	
Carnal knowledge.....	32	25	1		6	2	1	1			2	
Manslaughter.....	15	11			4	1	1		1		1	
Murder.....	6	4	1		1	1						
Rape.....	20	12			8	3	2		1		2	
Others.....	81	49	1	2	29	7	2	6	4	3	7	
Offences against rights and property.....	1,203	459	54	2	688	218	127	82	78	66	117	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	442	153	27	1	261	82	61	29	33	24	82	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	82	23	3		56	20	8	5	8	3	12	
False pretences and fraud.....	34	23			11	4		2	3		3	
Forgery.....	32	18			14	6	2	1	1	2	2	
Uttering forged document.....	23	10	1		12	4			2	1	5	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	11	2		34	13	5	4	1	6	5	
Robbery and theft with violence.....	79	26	3		50	18	8	6	4	4	10	
Robbery while armed.....	78	22	6		50	28	6	6	7	5	6	
Theft.....	141	56	5		80	23	17	12	4	12	12	
Theft of automobile.....	71	33	2		36	7	6	8	3	3	9	
Others.....	174	84	5	1	84	18	14	10	12	8	22	
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	2	1			1					1		
Offences against the Defence of Canada Act.....	4	3			1	1						

TABLE 31.—NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Number of dependents	Total	Employed	Never worked	Retired	Total	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 stated
Total.....	1,489	637	60	4	788	241	141	93	94	72	146	1
Without dependents.....	1,016	367	52	3	594	189	104	67	62	54	117	1
Total with dependents.....	473	270	8	1	194	52	37	26	32	18	29	
One.....	197	93	8		96	27	17	10	19	7	16	
Two.....	121	74			47	13	10	8	7	3	6	
Three.....	62	40			22	2	5	3	3	4	5	
Four.....	31	20			11	4	1	2	1	2	1	
Five.....	20	12		1	7	2	1	1	1	2		
Six.....	15	10			5	2		1	1		1	
Seven.....	8	6			2			1				
Eight to Ten.....	15	12			3	2	1					
Over ten.....	4	3			1		1					



TABLE 32.—OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS EMPLOYED PRIOR TO COMMITMENT BY PENITENTIARIES

Occupation	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,489	197	404	321	158	122	147	140
Agriculture—								
Farmers, stock raisers.....	22	3	4	2		6	6	1
Farm labourers.....	56	10	11	9	8	8	8	2
Dairy workers.....	1					1		
Gardeners, florists.....	1			1				
Fishing, hunting, trapping—								
Fishermen.....	5	3		1				1
Hunters, trappers.....	2				1	1		
Logging—								
Managers.....	2			1				1
Lumberjacks.....	8	2	1	1	2	2		
Camp cooks.....	2		1			1		
Mining—								
Miners.....	8	1	3			1		3
Skilled workers.....	1					1		
Labourers.....	3	2			1			
Others.....	2							2
Manufacturing—								
Bakery workers.....	3				2			1
Cannery workers.....	1			1				
Chemical and paint products.....	1				1			
Clothing factory workers.....	1			2		1		
Electrical products.....	6		1		2			
Leather products.....	6		4			1		
Meat packing.....	7	1	3	2		1		
Metal products.....	16	5	1	4	4			2
Mill workers.....	11	6	2			1	1	1
Paper making and products.....	1	1						
Printing and bookbinding.....	2		2					
Textile workers.....	1		1					
Skilled workers.....	11		2	4	3	1		1
Labourers.....	10		1	5	4			
Others.....	2		1	1				
Electric light and power—								
Electricians.....	5		5					
Linemen.....	1					1		
Labourers.....	1			1				
Building and construction—								
Contractors, foremen.....	3		1	1	1			
Bricklayers, masons.....	4	1	3					
Carpenters.....	14	2	6	3	1	1	1	
Painters, decorators.....	14	1	7	3	1	2		
Plumbers, steamfitters, tin-smiths.....	12		6	3	1	2		
Labourers.....	11	3		4	2	2		
Transportation, communication, storage—								
Railway section and track men.....	1					1		
Other railway transportation.....	4	1		1		1	1	
Seamen, sailors.....	4	2	2					
Longshoremen, stevedores.....	2	2						
Other water transportation.....	2	1						1
Street railway employees.....	1				1			
Chauffeurs, bus drivers.....	7	1	4	1				1
Teamsters, draymen.....	1	1						
Truck drivers.....	27	2	3	6	4	4	6	2
Other highway transportation.....	3		2	1			1	
Garage and service station workers, auto mechanics.....	36		17	6	4	4	3	2
Messengers and delivery men.....	5	1	2		1		1	
Air transportation.....	3	2					1	
Storage workers, warehouse men.....	1		1					
Commercial—								
Owners, retail stores.....	7	1	1	3	2			
Owners, wholesale stores.....	3		1				1	1
Salesmen.....	27	2	8	8	2	1	1	5
Commercial travellers.....	2							
Pedlars.....	1		1					
Others.....	5		2	1	2			
Finance and insurance—								
Bankers and employees.....	5	1		1			1	2
Real estate agents, brokers.....	6			4	2			
Others.....	1						1	
Public administration—								
Public service officials.....	10	1		2	3	1	3	
Police.....	1			1				
Army.....	97	23	15	19	13	7	6	5
Navy.....	2	1				1		
Air Force.....	2			2				
Professional service—								
Accountants.....	8		5	1			2	
Dentists.....	1		1					
Journalists, reporters.....	1			1				
Nurses.....	3		3					

TABLE 32.—OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS EMPLOYED PRIOR TO COMMITMENT BY PENITENTIARIES—*Concluded*

Occupation	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
<i>Professional service—Concluded</i>								
Teachers.....	1		1					
Graduate engineers.....	3		2		1			
Others.....	6		3		2			1
<i>Entertainment and sport—</i>								
Theatre employees.....	2			1	1			
Employed at other places of entertainment.....	4	1	2			1		
<i>Personal service—</i>								
Hotel managers.....	3	1						2
Hotel employees.....	8		4	2	1		1	
Restaurant managers.....	5	1		1	2			1
Restaurant employees.....	11		2	4	1	1	1	2
Barbers.....	6	1	3	1			1	1
Janitors.....	4	1		1	2			
Others.....	4		1		2			1
<i>Laundry, cleaning and dyeing—</i>								
Employees.....	2			2				
<i>Clerical service—</i>								
Stenographers, typists.....	1	1						
Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	2					1		
Unskilled workers.....	37	6	28				2	1
Retired.....	4		1				1	2
Never worked.....	60	10	16	11		15	3	1
Unemployed prior to commitment.	787	84	201	191	74	50	93	94

TABLE 33.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CONVICTS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

Nature of Offence	Total	Under \$5.00	\$5.00 and under \$10.00	\$10.00 and under \$15.00	\$15.00 and under \$20.00	\$20.00 and under \$30.00	\$30.00 and under \$40.00	\$40.00 and under \$50.00	\$50.00 and under \$75.00	\$75.00 and over	Never worked	Own account
Total.....	1,489	17	219	345	315	289	125	45	24	13	60	37
<i>Offences against public order and peace</i>	11			1	1	4	2	1			2	
<i>Offences against the administration of law and justice.....</i>	22		5	4	5	5		1		1		1
<i>Offences against morals and public convenience.....</i>	93		6	20	21	22	11	3	1	1	1	7
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	26			3	6	9	5	2		1		
Incest.....	20		2	6	2	3	1		1			5
Others.....	47		4	11	13	10	5	1			1	2
<i>Offences against the person and reputation.....</i>	154		24	37	27	37	16	1	2		3	7
Carnal knowledge.....	32		5	8	4	8	3				1	3
Manslaughter.....	15			4	5	3	1					2
Murder.....	6		1	1		1	1		1		1	
Rape.....	20		2	8	6	3	1		1			
Others.....	81		16	16	12	22	10	1	1		1	2
<i>Offences against rights and property.....</i>	1,203	17	183	283	260	218	95	39	21	11	54	22
Breaking, entering and theft.....	442	10	71	116	107	73	20	10	4		27	4
Breaking and entering with intent.....	82		11	20	18	17	8	1	1		3	3
False pretences and fraud.....	34		1	6	1	11	5	4	3	2		1
Forgery.....	52		1	6	7	8	4	2	2			2
Uttering forged document.....	23		3	3	4	5	5	1			1	1
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	1	6	7	10	10	3	5	1		2	2
Robbery and theft with violence.....	79	2	16	18	18	12	6	3		1	3	
Robbery while armed.....	78	1	10	19	23	11	5		3		6	
Theft.....	141		27	31	29	23	14	6	2	3	5	1
Theft of automobile.....	71		14	29	8	9	9				2	
Others.....	174	3	23	28	35	39	16	7	5	5	5	8
<i>Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....</i>	2					1	1					
<i>Offences against the Defence of Canada Act.....</i>	4		1		1	2						



TABLE 34.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of offence	Total		None (illiterate)		Can read only		Common school		High school		University	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,489	100.0	55	3.7	13	0.9	1,176	79.0	222	14.9	23	1.5
Offences against public order and peace..	11	0.7					10	90.9	1	9.1		
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	22	1.5	1	4.5			14	63.6	7	31.9		
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	98	6.2	3	3.0	1	1.1	75	80.7	18	14.0	1	1.1
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	26	1.7					20	76.9	6	23.1		
Incest.....	20	1.3	1	5.0	1	5.0	17	85.0	1	5.0		
Others.....	47	3.2	2	4.3			38	80.8	6	12.8	1	2.1
Offences against the person and reputation.....	154	10.3	12	7.8	1	0.6	122	79.2	17	11.1	2	1.3
Carnal knowledge.....	32	2.2	8	9.4			26	81.2	3	9.4		
Manslaughter.....	15	1.0	2	13.4			11	71.4	1	6.6	1	6.6
Murder.....	6	0.4					6	100.0				
Rape.....	20	1.3	8	18.0			15	75.0	2	10.0		
Others.....	81	5.4	4	5.0	1	1.2	64	79.0	11	13.6	1	1.2
Offences against rights and property.....	1,203	80.8	39	3.2	11	0.9	950	79.0	184	5.3	19	6.6
Breaking, entering and theft.....	442	29.7	16	3.6	3	0.7	372	84.2	47	10.6	4	0.9
Breaking and entering with intent.....	82	5.5			1	1.1	67	81.8	14	17.1		
False pretences and fraud.....	34	2.3					14	41.2	14	41.2	6	17.6
Forgery.....	32	2.1	2	6.2	1	3.1	21	65.0	7	22.6	1	3.1
Uttering forged document.....	23	1.5	1	4.3			17	74.0	4	17.4	1	4.3
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	3.2					38	80.9	8	17.0	1	2.1
Robbery and theft with violence.....	79	5.3	2	2.5	2	2.5	68	86.1	7	8.9		
Robbery while armed.....	78	5.2	1	1.3			59	75.6	18	23.1		
Theft.....	141	9.5	6	4.3	2	1.4	105	74.5	26	18.4	2	1.4
Theft of automobile.....	71	4.8	3	4.2			57	80.3	11	15.5		
Others.....	174	11.7	8	4.6	2	1.1	132	76.0	28	16.0	4	2.3
Offences relating to bank notes and Counterfeit money.....	2	0.1					2	100.0				
Offences against the Defence of Canada Act.....	4	0.3					3	75.0			1	25.0

TABLE 35.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Degree of education	Total		English only		French only		English and French		English and mother tongue		French and mother tongue		English, French and mother tongue	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,489	100.0	826	55.4	142	9.5	373	25.1	123	8.3	1	0.07	24	1.6
None (illiterate).....	55	3.7	22	2.7	8	5.6	13	3.5	10	8.1			2	8.8
Can read only.....	13	0.9	1	0.1	4	2.8	6	1.6	2	1.7				
Common school.....	1,176	79.0	615	74.4	130	91.6	313	83.9	95	77.2	1	100.0	22	91.7
High school.....	222	14.9	173	21.0			34	9.1	15	12.2				
University.....	23	1.5	15	1.8			7	1.9	1	0.8				

TABLE 36.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Previous commitments	Total		None (Illiterate)		Can read only		Common School		High School		University	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total with previous commitments.....	1,141	100.0	41	100.0	11	100.0	907	100.0	169	100.0	13	100.0
One.....	233	20.4	14	34.2	3	27.3	175	19.3	40	23.6	1	7.7
Two.....	213	18.7	9	21.9	2	18.2	169	18.6	33	19.5		
Three.....	170	14.9	7	17.1	3	27.3	125	13.8	30	17.7	5	38.4
Four.....	126	11.1	3	7.3	1	9.0	100	11.0	20	11.8	2	15.4
Five.....	93	8.2					79	8.7	12	7.1	2	15.4
Six to ten.....	229	20.0	6	14.6	2	18.2	195	21.5	24	14.2	2	15.4
Eleven to fifteen.....	53	4.5	2	4.8			43	4.7	7	4.3	1	7.7
Sixteen to twenty.....	12	1.1					10	1.2	2	1.2		
Over twenty.....	12	1.1					11	1.2	1	0.6		

TABLE 37.—CONJUGAL CONDITION BY PENITENTIARIES

Conjugal Condition	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,489	197	404	321	158	122	147	140
Single.....	1,012	136	303	202	101	75	99	96
Married.....	388	45	83	104	51	42	38	25
Widowed.....	46	4	15	8	4	4	3	8
Divorced.....	15	2		6	1	1	4	1
Separated.....	28	10	3	1	1		3	10

TABLE 38.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Nature 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.....	1,489	100.0	1,012	68.0	388	26.1	46	3.1	15	1.0	28	1.8
Offences against public order and peace..	11	0.7	9	81.8	1	9.1					1	9.1
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	22	1.5	13	60.0	6	25.0					3	15.0
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	93	6.2	48	51.8	30	32.2	12	13.0			3	3.0
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	26	1.7	13	50.0	7	27.0	4	15.4			2	7.6
Incest.....	20	1.3	6	30.0	9	45.0	5	25.0				
Others.....	47	3.2	29	61.7	14	29.8	3	6.4			1	2.1
Offences against the person and reputation.....	154	10.3	84	54.5	55	35.7	6	3.9	2	1.3	7	4.5
Carnal knowledge.....	32	2.2	15	46.9	15	46.9			1	3.1	1	3.1
Manslaughter.....	15	1.0	5	33.3	4	26.6	4	26.6			2	15.4
Murder.....	6	0.4	4	66.6	2	33.3						
Rape.....	20	1.3	16	80.0	4	20.0						
Others.....	81	5.4	44	54.3	30	37.0	2	2.5	1	1.2	4	4.9
Offences against rights and property.....	1,203	80.8	355	71.1	293	24.4	28	2.3	13	1.1	14	1.2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	442	29.7	359	81.2	69	15.6	6	1.4	5	1.1	3	0.7
Breaking and entering with intent.....	32	5.5	62	75.6	15	18.3	4	4.9			1	1.2
False pretences and fraud.....	34	2.3	12	35.3	15	44.1	5	14.7	1	2.9	1	2.9
Forgery.....	32	2.1	14	43.8	15	46.9	2	6.2			1	3.1
Uttering forged document.....	23	1.5	11	47.8	8	34.8	2	8.7			2	8.7
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	3.2	26	55.3	18	38.3			2	4.2	1	2.1
Robbery with theft and violence.....	79	5.3	59	74.7	17	21.5	2	2.5			1	1.3
Robbery while armed.....	78	5.2	67	85.9	11	14.1						
Theft.....	141	9.5	92	65.2	42	29.8	3	2.1	1	0.7	3	2.1
Theft of automobile.....	71	4.8	52	73.2	19	26.8						
Others.....	174	11.7	101	58.0	64	36.8	4	2.3	4	2.3	1	0.6
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	2	0.1	1	50.0	1	50.0						
Offences against the Defence of Canada Act.....	4	0.3	2	50.0	2	50.0						



TABLE 39.—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

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.....	1,489	100-0	1,012	100-0	388	100-0	46	100-0	15	100-0	28	100-0
Under \$5.00.....	17	1-1	16	1-6	1	0-3						
\$5.00 and under \$10.00.....	219	14-7	179	17-7	33	8-5	3	6-5			4	14-3
\$10.00 and under \$15.00.....	345	23-2	268	26-5	61	15-7	11	24-2	1	6-7	4	14-3
\$15.00 and under \$20.00.....	315	21-2	225	22-2	79	20-3	6	13-0	2	13-3	3	10-7
\$20.00 and under \$30.00.....	289	19-4	170	16-8	90	23-2	14	30-4	5	33-3	10	35-7
\$30.00 and under \$40.00.....	125	8-4	62	6-1	53	13-6	2	4-2	3	20-0	5	17-8
\$40.00 and under \$50.00.....	45	3-1	13	1-3	24	6-2	5	10-8	2	13-3	1	3-6
\$50.00 and under \$75.00.....	24	1-6	10	0-9	10	2-6	2	4-3	2	18-3		
\$75.00 and over.....	13	0-8	1	0-1	12	3-1						
Never worked.....	60	4-0	55	5-4	5	1-3						
Own account.....	37	2-5	13	1-3	20	5-2	3	6-5			1	3-6

TABLE 40.—EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Employment prior to commitment	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.....	1,489	100-0	1,012	100-0	388	100-0	46	100-0	15	100-0	28	100-0
Employed.....	637	42-8	368	36-4	226	58-2	19	41-3	7	46-6	17	60-7
Never worked.....	60	3-9	55	5-4	5	1-3						
Retired.....	4	0-3	3	0-3	1	0-3						
Total unemployed for:	788	52-9	586	57-9	156	40-2	27	58-7	8	53-4	11	39-3
Under 3 months.....	241	16-2	195	19-2	39	10-0	4	8-7	1	6-6	2	7-2
3 and under 6 months.....	141	9-5	103	10-2	29	7-5	4	8-7	2	13-3	3	10-7
6 and under 12 months.....	93	6-2	66	6-5	26	6-7	1	2-2				
1 and under 2 years.....	94	6-3	68	6-7	20	5-2	4	8-7			2	7-2
2 and under 3 years.....	72	4-8	52	5-1	15	3-9	3	6-5	1	6-6	1	3-5
3 years and over.....	146	9-8	101	9-9	27	6-9	11	23-9	4	26-9	3	10-7
Not stated.....	1	0-1	1	0-3								





TABLE 42.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY TIME SERVED ON PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS

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.....	1,141	63	81	77	114	173	165	203	183	82
Previous commitments—										
One.....	233	57	43	38	31	34	18	8	3	1
Two.....	213	5	28	22	35	56	34	26	5	2
Three.....	170	1	8	11	29	27	39	37	19	4
Four.....	126		6	8	9	24	27	82	21	4
Five.....	93			1	4	11	14	37	21	5
Six to ten.....	229		1	2	4	17	30	51	85	29
Eleven to fifteen.....	53				1	3	2	7	20	20
Sixteen to twenty.....	12							4	4	4
Over twenty.....	12				1	1	1	1	5	3

TABLE 43.—NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Previous commitments	Any penal institution		Penitentiary		Reformatory		Gaol	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total with previous commitments	1,141	100.0	535	100.0	451	100.0	945	100.0
One.....	233	20.4	319	59.6	232	51.4	307	32.6
Two.....	213	18.7	123	23.0	120	26.6	204	21.6
Three.....	170	14.9	46	8.5	57	12.6	125	13.2
Four.....	126	11.1	23	4.3	21	4.6	101	10.7
Five.....	93	8.2	12	2.2	12	2.6	48	5.1
Six to Ten.....	229	20.0	10	1.9	8	1.8	127	13.4
Eleven to fifteen.....	53	4.5	1	0.5	1	0.4	17	1.8
Sixteen to twenty.....	12	1.1					7	0.7
Over twenty.....	12	1.1					9	0.9

TABLE 44.—TIME SERVED ON PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Time served	Any penal institution		Penitentiary		Reformatory		Gaol	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total with previous commitments	1,141	100.0	535	100.0	451	100.0	945	100.0
Under 1 month.....	63	5.5			2	0.4	117	12.4
1 and under 3 months.....	81	7.1			14	3.1	176	18.6
3 and under 6 months.....	77	6.7			34	7.5	153	16.2
6 and under 12 months.....	114	10.0	7	1.3	87	19.3	176	18.6
1 and under 2 years.....	173	15.2	190	35.5	123	27.3	197	20.8
2 and under 3 years.....	165	14.5	87	16.3	92	20.4	69	7.3
3 and under 5 years.....	203	17.8	119	22.2	77	17.1	48	5.1
5 and under 10 years.....	183	16.0	84	15.7	21	4.7	8	0.8
10 years and over.....	82	7.2	48	9.0	1	0.2	1	0.1

TABLE 45.—NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Previous commitments	Total	Em- ployed	Never worked	Retired	Total		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 stated
					No.	P.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total with previous commitments.....	1,141	425	52	4	660	100.0	197	114	75	74	66	133	1
One.....	233	113	10	2	108	16.4	37	21	18	12	11	9	.....
Two.....	213	83	17	.....	113	17.1	41	23	18	11	10	10	.....
Three.....	170	57	7	.....	106	16.1	30	18	15	11	12	20	.....
Four.....	126	45	6	.....	75	11.4	19	8	8	15	9	16	.....
Five.....	93	38	3	1	51	7.7	18	9	3	7	4	10	.....
Six to ten.....	229	74	4	.....	151	22.9	43	27	11	15	13	42	.....
Eleven to fifteen.....	53	9	5	.....	39	5.9	6	5	.....	2	4	21	1
Sixteen to twenty.....	12	3	.....	.....	9	1.4	3	1	2	.....	2	1	.....
Over twenty.....	12	3	.....	1	8	1.2	.....	2	.....	1	1	4	.....



TABLE 46.—PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Previously committed to	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed
Total with previous commitments.....	1,141	425	716	183	100	83	958	325	633
Gaol only.....	357	182	225	75	41	34	282	91	191
Reformatory only.....	89	36	53	8	2	6	81	34	47
Penitentiary only.....	50	26	24	13	9	4	37	17	20
Gaol and reformatory.....	161	61	100	16	11	5	145	50	95
Goal and penitentiary.....	232	99	183	53	24	29	229	75	154
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	56	24	32	2	2	.....	54	22	32
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	146	47	99	16	11	5	130	36	94

TABLE 47.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Previous commitments	Total	Those without dependents	Total having dependents	Number of dependents								
				One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten	Over ten
Total with previous commitments.....	1,141	808	333	156	90	40	18	12	10	4	2	1
One.....	233	155	78	35	22	11	4	3	2	1		
Two.....	213	160	53	28	14	4	5	1	1			
Three.....	170	123	47	19	14	7	2		3	2		
Four.....	126	86	40	21	11	6	1	1				
Five.....	93	61	32	10	9	6	5	3	2	1		
Six to ten.....	229	165	64	34	13	4	6	4	2		2	
Eleven to fifteen.....	53	42	11	6	3	2						
Sixteen to twenty.....	12	9	3	1	2							
Over twenty.....	12	7	5	2	2							1

TABLE 48.—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.....	1,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaol only.....	357	139	90	44	33	13	28	6	1	3
Reformatory only.....	89	55	22	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Penitentiary only.....	50	39	7	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Gaol and reformatory.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commitments to gaol.....	.....	74	34	24	6	7	14	1	1	.....
Commitments to reformatory.....	.....	86	38	24	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Gaol and penitentiary.....	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commitments to gaol.....	.....	50	50	39	44	22	61	7	5	4
Commitments to penitentiary.....	.....	167	71	23	11	6	4	.....	.....	.....
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commitments to reformatory.....	.....	30	19	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Commitments to penitentiary.....	.....	31	15	5	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Gaol reformatory and penitentiary.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commitments to gaol.....	.....	45	30	18	18	6	24	3	.....	2
Commitments to reformatory.....	.....	61	41	19	13	5	6	.....	.....	.....
Commitments to penitentiary.....	.....	82	30	16	9	4	4	1	.....	.....

TABLE 49.—PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Previously committed to	Total	No previous institutional history	Total	Previously inmate of		
				Mental hospital	Tuberculosis sanatorium	Other non-penal institution
Total with previous commitments.....	1,141	1,019	122	16	6	100
Gaol only.....	357	329	28	4	2	22
Reformatory only.....	89	77	12	1	.....	11
Penitentiary only.....	50	48	2	1	.....	1
Gaol and reformatory.....	161	136	25	1	.....	24
Gaol and penitentiary.....	282	254	28	8	3	17
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	56	45	11	.....	.....	11
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	146	130	16	1	1	14



TABLE 50.—SOCIAL HABITS BY PENITENTIARIES

Social habits	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,489	197	404	321	158	122	147	140
<i>Non-Addicts.....</i>	1,437	196	393	311	156	111	145	125
Abstinent.....	351	50	98	68	50	51	21	13
Temperate.....	923	98	238	220	100	55	114	98
Intemperate.....	163	48	57	23	6	5	10	14
<i>Drug Addicts.....</i>	52	1	11	10	2	11	2	15
Abstinent.....	19	1	3	6	1	5	.....	3
Temperate.....	31	.....	6	4	1	6	2	12
Intemperate.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 51.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of offence	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Non-drug addicts				Drug addicts			
					Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate
Total.....	1,489	370	954	165	1,437	351	923	163	52	19	31	2
Offences against public order and peace.....	11	1	10	.....	11	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	22	9	9	4	22	9	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	93	24	63	6	72	18	48	6	21	6	15	.....
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	26	7	19	.....	5	1	4	.....	21	6	15	.....
Incest.....	20	9	11	.....	20	9	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	47	8	33	6	47	8	33	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the person and reputation.....	154	36	107	11	152	36	105	11	2	.....	2	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	32	10	19	3	32	10	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	15	3	12	.....	15	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder.....	6	3	3	.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	20	6	14	.....	20	6	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	81	14	59	8	79	14	57	8	2	.....	2	.....
Offences against rights and property.....	1,203	298	701	144	1,174	285	747	142	29	13	14	2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	442	126	261	55	428	121	253	54	14	5	8	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	82	14	53	15	80	14	51	15	2	.....	2	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	34	8	21	5	34	8	21	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	32	6	22	4	31	5	22	4	1	1	.....	.....
Uttering forged document.....	23	6	14	3	22	5	14	3	1	1	.....	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	11	32	4	47	11	32	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery and theft with violence.....	79	19	49	11	77	18	48	11	2	1	1	.....
Robbery while armed.....	78	27	50	1	77	26	50	1	1	1	.....	.....
Theft.....	141	29	91	21	138	28	89	21	3	1	2	.....
Theft of automobile.....	71	15	45	11	71	15	45	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	174	37	123	14	169	34	122	13	5	3	1	1
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the Defence of Canada Act.....	4	2	2	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 52.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY SOCIAL HABITS

Number of previous commitments	Total		Use of alcohol															
			Abstinent		Temperate		Intemperate		By non-drug addicts				By drug addicts					
									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 .....	1,141	100-0	272	100-0	724	100-0	145	100-0	1,090	100-0	253	694	143	51	100-0	19	30	2
One.....	233	20-4	64	23-5	150	20-7	19	13-1	231	21-2	63	149	19	2	3-9	1	1	.....
Two.....	213	18-7	57	20-9	132	18-2	24	16-6	209	19-2	54	131	24	4	7-8	3	1	.....
Three.....	170	14-9	52	19-2	105	14-5	13	8-9	165	15-1	50	102	13	5	9-8	2	3	.....
Four.....	126	11-1	27	9-9	88	12-2	11	7-6	123	11-3	26	86	11	3	5-9	1	2	.....
Five.....	93	8-2	18	6-6	58	8-0	17	11-7	86	7-9	16	54	16	7	13-7	2	4	1
Six to ten.....	229	20-1	43	5-8	150	20-7	36	24-8	213	19-5	39	138	36	16	31-5	4	12	.....
Eleven to fifteen.....	53	4-5	9	3-3	31	4-3	13	8-9	41	3-8	4	25	12	12	23-5	5	6	1
Sixteen to twenty.....	12	1-1			7	1-0	5	3-5	12	1-1		7	5					.....
Over twenty.....	12	1-1	2	0-7	3	0-4	7	4-8	10	0-9	1	2	7	2	3-0	1	1	.....



TABLE 53.—PHYSICAL DEFECTS BY MENTAL CLASSIFICATION

Physical defects	Total		Normal		Subnormal		Insane	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,489	100.0	1,467	100.0	19	100.0	3	100.0
No physical defects.....	1,381	92.7	1,359	92.6	19	100.0	3	100.0
Total with physical defects.....	108	7.3	108	7.4				
Organic.....	31	2.0	31	2.1				
Defective eyesight.....	23	1.5	23	1.5				
Defective hearing.....	8	0.6	8	0.6				
Defective speech.....	3	0.2	3	0.2				
Deformed.....	7	0.5	7	0.5				
One-armed.....	2	0.1	2	0.1				
One-legged.....	3	0.2	3	0.2				
Mutilated hand.....	16	1.1	16	1.1				
Mutilated foot.....	7	0.5	7	0.5				
Hernia.....	8	0.6	8	0.6				

TABLE 54.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MENTAL CLASSIFICATION

Nature of offence	Total		Normal		Subnormal		Insane	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,489	100.0	1,467	98.5	19	1.3	3	0.2
Offences against public order and peace.....	11	0.7	11	100.0				
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	22	1.5	22	100.0				
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	93	6.2	91	97.8	2	2.2		
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	26	1.7	26	100.0				
Incest.....	20	1.3	20	100.0				
Others.....	47	3.2	45	95.7	2	4.3		
Offences against the person and reputation.....	154	10.3	149	96.8	4	2.6	1	0.6
Carnal knowledge.....	32	2.1	32	100.0				
Manslaughter.....	15	1.0	15	100.0				
Murder.....	6	0.4	6	100.0				
Rape.....	20	1.3	18	90.0	2	10.0		
Others.....	81	5.4	78	96.3	2	2.6	1	1.2
Offences against rights and property.....	1,203	80.8	1,188	98.7	13	1.1	2	0.2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	442	29.7	436	98.7	5	1.1	1	0.2
Breaking and entering with intent.....	82	5.5	81	98.8	1	0.2		
False pretences and fraud.....	34	2.3	34	100.0				
Forgery.....	32	2.1	32	100.0				
Uttering forged document.....	23	1.5	23	100.0				
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	3.2	46	97.9	1	2.1		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	79	5.3	79	100.0				
Robbery while armed.....	78	5.2	78	100.0				
Theft.....	141	9.5	138	97.9	3	2.1		
Theft of automobile.....	71	4.8	70	98.6			1	1.4
Others.....	174	11.7	171	98.3	3	1.7		
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	2	0.1	2	100.0				
Offences against the Defence of Canada Act.....	4	0.3	4	100.0				

TABLE 55.—RELIGION BY PENITENTIARIES

Religion	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,489	197	404	321	158	122	147	140
Anglican.....	219	26	41	52	35	13	26	26
Baptist.....	56	22	2	15	7	2	8	
Doukhorbor.....	1							1
Eastern religions.....	2						1	1
Greek Catholic.....	13			2	3	1	6	1
Greek Orthodox.....	18	1	4	1	2	2	8	1
Jewish.....	26		8	13	2	1		2
Lutheran.....	34	3		4	4	9	3	11
Mormon.....	1					1		
No religion.....	42			1		25	10	6
Pentecostal.....	4			1			1	2
Presbyterian.....	128	16	6	26	15	25	20	20
Roman Catholic.....	746	112	338	127	59	35	36	39
Salvation Army.....	8	2		4	1			1
United Church.....	179	15	5	75	29	8	20	27
Other religions.....	12				2		8	2

TABLE 56.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY RELIGION

Racial origin	Total	Anglican	Baptist	Doukhorob	Eastern Religions	Greek Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mormon	No religion	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church	All others
Total .....	1,489	219	56	1	2	13	18	26	34	1	42	4	128	746	8	179	12
English.....	255	102	21						1		4		24	33	5	63	3
Irish.....	192	42	9						1		9		23	72	1	32	3
Scottish.....	155	21	8		1						7		53	30		34	
French.....	532	23	4								1	1	3	484		17	
Austrian (n.o.s.) <sup>a</sup> .....	13	1				3	1						1	6		1	
Czech and Slovak.....	3	1				1								1			
Danish.....	5	1							4								
Finnish.....	2								2								
German.....	40	2	4				1		14		6		1	9		3	
Greek.....	4					1	1					1		1			
Hebrew.....	29							26			3						
Hungarian.....	4						1							2			1
Icelandic.....	1										1						
Italian.....	34	1							1		1			30		1	
Jugo-slavic.....	1										1					1	
Lithuanian.....	1																1
Netherlander.....	23	4	2						5				2	4		4	2
Norwegian.....	8	1	1						2			1				1	
Polish.....	48	4	1						2		7		5	23	1	5	
Roumanian.....	14	1				1	4				1		3	4			
Russian.....	18	2	2	1		1	1				1		2	5		3	
Swedish.....	6	1							3				2				
Ukrainian.....	45	4				6	9				1		3	20		1	1
Other European.....	1															1	
Chinese.....	7	1			1								1			3	2
Syrian.....	2															1	
Other Asiatic.....	1	1															
Indian (North American).....	33	6											2	21	1	3	
Negro.....	12	1	4										1	1		5	

<sup>a</sup>Not otherwise specified.



TABLES 57-62.—FEMALE CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1940-41

TABLE 57.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of offence	Age on admission											
	Total	20	21	24	32	34	36	39	41	43	45	50
Total.....	22	4	1	1	2	5	2	1	1	1	3	1
Unlawfully at large.....	1	1										
Unlawfully selling drugs.....	1					1						
Contributing to juvenile delinquency..	1					1						
Abortion.....	1											
Manslaughter.....	3	1									2	
Arson.....	1				1							
False pretences.....	4			1		1				1		1
Fraud.....	1					1						
Forgery.....	1				1						1	
Robbery.....	2				1				1			
Robbery with violence.....	2		1				1					
Theft.....	3	2					1					
Contravention of Defence of Canada Regulations.....	1							1				

TABLE 58.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total	2 years	2 years plus fine	2-3 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Life
Total.....	22	9	2	2	5	1	2	1
Unlawfully at large.....	1	1						
Unlawfully selling drugs.....	1		1					
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	1	1						
Abortion.....	1							
Manslaughter.....	3					1	1	1
Arson.....	1	1						
False pretences.....	4	2			2			
Fraud.....	1			1				
Forgery.....	1			1				
Robbery.....	2	2						
Robbery with violence.....	2	1			1			
Theft.....	3	1			2			
Contravention of Defence of Canada Regulations.....	1		1					

TABLE 59.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of offence	Total	Conjugal condition				Use of alcohol			Use of drugs
		Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	
Total.....	22	4	10	3	5	9	10	3	3
Unlawfully at large.....	1		1			1			
Unlawfully selling drugs.....	1		1			1			1
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	1			1			1		
Abortion.....	1		1				1		
Manslaughter.....	3		1	1	1	2	1		
Arson.....	1	1						1	
False pretences.....	4	1		1	2	1	3		
Fraud.....	1		1				1		
Forgery.....	1		1			1			
Robbery.....	2	1			1		1	1	
Robbery with violence.....	2		1		1	1		1	
Theft.....	3	1	2			1	2		1
Contravention of Defence of Canada Regulations.....	1		1			1			

TABLE 60.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Racial Origin	Birthplace							Citizenship	
	Total	Canada	Eng-land	Ire-land	Scot-land	Ger-many	United States	Canadian	Ger-man
Total.....	22	16	2	1	1	1	1	21	1
English.....	7	5	2					7	
Irish.....	4	2		1	1			4	
Scottish.....	1	1						1	
French.....	3	3						3	
German.....	2	1				1		1	1
Norwegian.....	1						1	1	
Polish.....	1	1						1	
North American Indian.....	2	2						2	
Negress.....	1	1						1	

TABLE 61.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY RELIGION

Racial origin	Total	Anglican	Lutheran	Presby-terian	Roman Catholic	United Church
Total.....	22	7	1	1	7	6
English.....	7	5			1	1
Irish.....	4	1		1	1	1
Scottish.....	1					1
French.....	3				2	1
German.....	2		1		1	
Norwegian.....	1					1
Polish.....	1				1	
North American Indian.....	2	1			1	
Negress.....	1					1

TABLE 62.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Nature of offence	Total	No previous commitments	Previously committed to					Total number of commitments
			Gaol	Reform-story	Gaol and reform-atory	Gaol and peni-tentiary	Gaol, reform-atory and peni-tentiary	
Total.....	22	10	5	2	3	1	1	36
Unlawfully at large.....	1			1				1
Unlawfully selling drugs.....	1				1			2
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	1		1					1
Abortion.....	1	1						
Manslaughter.....	3	3						
Arson.....	1	1		1				
False pretences.....	4	1	2	1				4
Fraud.....	1				1			
Forgery.....	1						1	
Robbery.....	2	1			1			
Robbery with violence.....	2	1	1					
Theft.....	3	1	1			1		4
Contravention of Defence of Canada Regulations.....	1	1						



## TABLES 63-66.—CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR APRIL 1, 1940 TO MARCH 31, 1941

TABLE 63.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

Age on admission	Total	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.....	1,501	9	17	27	58	340	346	242	170	172	73	29	8
16 years.....	10	9			1								
17 years.....	33		17	15		1							
18 years.....	56			22	26	8							
19 years.....	77				30	47							
20 years.....	71				1	67	3						
21 to 24 years.....	380					217	156	7					
25 to 29 years.....	801						187	108	4	1	1		
30 to 34 years.....	214							127	78	9			
35 to 39.....	145								88	57			
40 to 49 years.....	129									105	23	1	
50 to 59 years.....	58										49	8	1
60 to 69 years.....	22											20	2
70 years and over.....	5												5

TABLE 64.—METHOD OF RELEASE BY PENITENTIARIES

Method of release	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,501	232	401	261	121	168	194	124
Expiration of sentence.....	1,227	167	335	231	98	142	157	97
Ticket-of-Leave.....	163	45	44	14	17	13	20	10
Deported.....	25	2	3	5		3		12
Pardoned.....	22			4	5	8	5	
Unconditionally released.....	19	18	4		1			1
Escaped.....	1			1				
Died.....	25	2	10	2		1	9	1
Transferred to provincial authority.....	3						2	1
Released on Court Order.....	1			1				
Transferred to mental hospital.....	15	8	5	3		1	1	2

TABLE 65.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of offence	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.....	1,501	21	860	360	158	34	19	21	17	7	2	2
Offences against public order and peace...	16		13	2	1							
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	27	4	18	3	2							
Offences against morals and public convenience.....	82	1	42	22	9	5	1	2				
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Act.....	23		14	6	3							
Incest.....	14		5	5	1	2	1					
Others.....	45	1	23	11	5	3		2				
Offences against the person and reputation.....	128	2	65	22	17	7	3	4	2	3	1	2
Carnal knowledge.....	24		11	4	5	1	1	2				
Manslaughter.....	10		2	2	3	1				2		
Murder.....	4	1								1	1	1
Rape.....	3		1			1		1				
Others.....	87	1	51	16	9	4	2	1	2			1
Offences against rights and property.....	1,244	14	720	310	128	22	15	15	15	4	1	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	521	6	302	132	55	14	4	2	8	3		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	91	1	49	31	6	4						
False pretences and fraud.....	32	1	21	10								
Forgery.....	38		21	12	5							
Uttering forged document.....	40		20	11	8				1			
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	42	1	29	10	2							
Robbery and theft with violence.....	78	1	38	18	12		3	2	4			
Robbery while armed.....	54	1	8	9	16	2	4	8	6			
Theft.....	137	1	102	23	11				1			
Theft of automobile.....	79		50	25	2	1	1					
Others.....	132	2	80	30	11	1	3	3		1	1	
Offences relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	4		2	1	1							



TABLE 66.—MAIN OCCUPATION WHILE SERVING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	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.....	1,501	21	860	360	158	34	19	21	17	7	2	2
Agricultural.....	156	2	95	35	15	4	3	2				
Farm labourers.....	148	2	92	30	15	4	3	2				
Gardeners.....	7		2	5								
Others.....	1		1									
Clerical.....	59	2	29	14	7	2	1	1	3			
Bookkeepers.....	8		5	2	1							
Library workers.....	25	1	13	5	2	1	1	1				
Others.....	26	1	11	7	3	1			3			
Skilled labour.....	538	4	280	136	63	19	12	12	7	4	1	
Bakers.....	4		3				1					
Barbers.....	12		6	4	1	1						
Binders.....	5		3	1				1				
Blacksmiths.....	36	1	17	7	7	2	1	1				
Canvas workers (mail bags).....	49	1	24	15	4	3		1		1		
Carpenters.....	67	1	46	10	5	1		2	2			
Cooks.....	3		1		1	1						
Electricians.....	9		7	2								
Machine operators.....	2		1	1								
Machinists, mechanics.....	27		15	3	3		2	2	1	1		
Masons.....	28		12	3	8	3		1		1		
Painters.....	15		8	4	2		1					
Plumbers, tinsmiths.....	33		14	9	8	1	1					
Quarrymen.....	92	1	53	27	7	1	1	1		1		
Shoemakers.....	45		19	13	5	4	2		2			
Stationary engineers.....	20		11	6	2	1						
Tailors.....	69		40	29	10	1	3	3	2		1	
Others.....	2			2								
Unskilled labour—.....	728	11	448	170	72	8	3	5	7	2	1	1
Change room workers.....	30		14	11	1	1	1		1	1		
Cleaners.....	56	2	35	11	7				1			
Garage workers.....	13		5	4	3	1						
Helpers in various trades.....	12		9	3								
Hospital orderlies.....	13	1	5	2	3		1		1			
Kitchen workers.....	72	1	30	25	13	2			1			
General labourers.....	505	7	335	111	36	3	1	4	3	1	1	1
Laundry workers.....	17		8	2	6	1						
Truck drivers, teamsters.....	10		7	1	1			1				
None.....	20	2	8	5	1	1		1		1		1

## TABLES 67-70.—FEMALES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1940-41

TABLE 67.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

Age on admission	Total	21 years	22 years	25 years	44 years	46 years	47 years
Total.....	7	1	1	1	2	1	1
19 years.....	1	1					
21 ".....	1		1				
24 ".....	1			1			
42 ".....	1				1		
43 ".....	1				1		
45 ".....	1					1	
46 ".....	1						1

TABLE 68.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of offence	Total	1-2 years	2-3 years
Total.....	7	6	1
Abortion, attempt at.....	1	1	
Manslaughter.....	1	1	
Uttering forged documents.....	1		1
Robbery with violence.....	1	1	
Theft.....	3	3	

TABLE 69.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE

Expiration.....	4
Ticket-of-Leave.....	2
Pardon.....	1

TABLE 70.—OCCUPATION BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	Total	1-2 years	2-3 years
Total.....	7	6	1
Cook.....	2	2	
Laundry worker.....	4	4	
Seamstress.....	1		1



