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REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES
CANADA
1942-43

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1943



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1943

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

MARCH 31, 1943



PRINTED BY THE KING'S PRINTER
OTTAWA, CANADA

*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, 1943 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,

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,

Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, August 21, 1943.

To the Honorable Members of the House of Representatives
P. O. BOX 1000, WASHINGTON, D. C.
and Committee on Education and Labor

Dear Sirs: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the National Labor Relations Act, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on Education and Labor for their consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Yours truly,
JAMES H. HANCOCK
Chairman of the Committee

Witness my hand and the seal of the Committee at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of May, 1937.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1943

To the Honourable LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, B.A., LL.D., K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice.

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, 1943.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
On Register April 1, 1942.....	741	903	380	328	272	382	226	3,232
<i>Received</i>								
From Jails.....	337	360	188	84	102	83	.....	1,154
From Military Authorities (Prisoners of War).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
By transfer.....	26	3	4	.....	.....	1	109	143
Total.....	363	363	192	84	102	86	109	1,299
<i>Discharged</i>								
By expiry of sentence.....	213	279	140	112	109	141	87	1,081
By ticket-of-leave.....	29	96	36	25	22	24	32	264
By unconditional release.....	.....	9	11	.....	1	.....	7	28
By deportation.....	7	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	15
By transfer to other peniten- tiaries.....	110	19	2	1	2	4	5	143
By death.....	2	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	11
By pardon.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	13
By court order.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
By transfer to provincial auth- orities.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Total.....	375	409	197	141	135	174	131	1,562
On Register March 31, 1943....	729	857	375	271	239	294	204	2,968
<i>No. of register includes:—</i>								
Insane:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 53. Pen'y Act.....	2	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	9
Section 56: Pen'y Act.....	12	18	1	4	4	10	.....	49
At Court (on Court Order)....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

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.....	583	777	361	202	169	200	159	2,451
England and Wales.....	28	8	4	11	20	11	9	91
Scotland.....	14	7		3	5	5	8	42
Ireland.....	7	4		3		3	1	18
Other British Countries.....		5		2	2	2	1	12
<i>Foreign—</i>								
United States.....	33	18	3	12	12	19	14	111
Russia.....	14	7		4	5	7		37
Austria.....	4	2		9		14		29
Italy.....	6	5	8		5	2	3	24
Roumania.....	5	5		1	1	2	1	15
Poland.....	16	2	1	11	1	9	3	43
Hungary.....	1	3				3	1	8
France.....	1	2						3
Finland.....	1	1		6	1			9
Ukraine.....	3					1	1	5
China.....	3				9	3		15
Australia.....	1							1
Yugo Slavia.....	5						1	6
Germany.....	3	1		4	1	1	1	11
India.....	1							1
Other Foreign Countries.....		10	3	3	8	12	1	37
Total.....	729	857	375	271	239	294	204	2,969

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Single.....	411	714	258	170	127	174	129	1,983
Married.....	275	120	92	87	56	91	64	785
Widowed.....	34	23	9	10	15	13	6	110
Separated.....			14	2	31	2	2	51
Divorced.....	9		2	2	10	14	3	40
Total.....	729	857	375	271	239	294	204	2,969

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
Two years.....	134	242	185	64	81	61	57	824
Over two and under three.....	43	22	5	14	11	23	13	131
Three and under four.....	125	166	82	55	37	61	63	589
Four and under five.....	74	47	25	32	22	21	16	237
Five and under eight.....	179	189	36	43	54	53	55	609
Eight and under ten.....	38	11	6	8	2	11		76
Ten and under twelve.....	49	42	10	21	13	16		151
Twelve and under fifteen.....	22	23	1	7	3	12		68
Fifteen and under twenty.....	10	22	4	8	4	8		56
Twenty and under twenty-five.....	12	33	2	6		4		57
Twenty-five and over.....	1	12	3			2		18
Life.....	42	48	15	13	12	22		152
Total.....	729	857	375	271	239	294	204	2,969

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Under 21 years.....	48	208	95	42	17	14	23	447
21 to 25.....	137	152	86	51	28	45	60	559
25 to 30.....	160	183	73	57	38	59	39	609
30 to 40.....	195	183	65	63	71	88	40	705
40 to 50.....	103	87	40	38	42	54	31	395
50 to 60.....	59	34	11	17	29	21	11	182
Over 60.....	27	10	5	3	14	13		72
Total.....	729	857	375	271	239	294	204	2,969

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
<i>Christian—</i>								
Roman Catholic.....	261	704	200	90	56	90	72	1,473
Church of England.....	184	101	65	30	40	35	50	505
Presbyterian.....	56	10	18	39	30	39	22	214
Methodist.....	11	1	6	6	6	7	3	34
United Church.....	115	21	33	28	46	33	26	302
Baptist.....	51	44	5	5	6	14	6	126
Lutheran.....	8	2	19	17	18	3	3	67
Salvation Army.....	7	2	2	2	3	3	2	16
Greek Catholic.....	5	7	5	1	13	3	3	27
Greek Orthodox.....	6	7	3	6	9	4	4	35
Doukhobor.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	8
Other Christian Creeds.....	3	2	9	7	5	16	7	49
<i>Non-Christian—</i>								
Hebrew.....	22	9	4	1	7	4	5	52
Buddhist.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atheist (no religion).....	2	2	36	9	12	1	1	59
Others.....	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	6
Total.....	729	857	375	271	239	294	204	2,969

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
None.....	137	164	113	74	58	81	61	688
1.....	83	112	65	46	23	44	54	427
2.....	89	117	52	33	23	41	36	391
3.....	114	101	30	25	17	34	19	340
4.....	83	80	22	22	15	26	19	267
5.....	57	64	15	17	15	21	3	192
6.....	38	35	19	14	26	17	6	155
7.....	33	38	17	5	15	6	3	116
8.....	20	46	9	7	10	5	3	100
9.....	12	23	5	3	5	6	1	54
10.....	18	16	8	8	5	4	1	59
11.....	10	12	5	4	6	1	1	39
12.....	9	9	5	2	3	1	1	29
13.....	6	8	1	2	2	1	1	19
14.....	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	13
15.....	5	1	3	1	2	2	1	14
16.....	3	6	1	1	3	1	1	15
17.....	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	7
18.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	5
19.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	8
20.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4
21.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3
23.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
26.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
28.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
29.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
30.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
34.....		1		1				1
35.....		1						1
36.....								
37.....								
38.....			1					1
39.....								
40.....								
41.....								
42.....								
43.....		1						1
44.....		1	1					2
45.....								
46.....		1						1
47.....								
48.....		1						1
49.....								
Total.....	729	857	375	271	239	294	204	2,969
Percentage of recidivists.....	81.2	80.8	69.8	72.7	75.7	72.4	70.1	

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Blacksmith shop.....	17	12	5	6	6	10	7	63
Bookbinding.....	7	8	2	2	2	7		28
Broom.....	19							19
Carpenter.....	24	33	18	9	15	18	9	126
Change room and laundry.....								169
Washing.....	4	4	5	3	2	2	2	(22)
Repairs.....	15	6	4	2	3	5	4	(39)
Sorting.....	7	26	4	2	4	7	4	(54)
Barbering and baths.....	8	11	8	6	6	5	4	(48)
Dyeing.....							6	(6)
Char service.....								345
Cell Block.....	52	80	20	36	18	18	18	(242)
Administration bldgs. and offices.....	18	5	2	3	4	2	4	(20)
All others.....		2	12	12	11	22	6	(83)
Clerks.....	21	16	11	14	9	5	5	(81)
Shops.....	10	14	1	1	1	10	4	(41)
All other departments.....								122
Construction—Buildings and works.....		5		4				(9)
Form work.....		10		6	2		3	(21)
Building carpenters.....		8		2				(10)
Brick and stone laying.....		1		5	5		4	(15)
Plastering.....							1	(1)
Teamsters.....		4	4					(8)
Truck drivers.....	20							(20)
Machine operators.....	19	8	11	3	12		19	(72)
Helpers and labourers.....			7					(7)
Blacksmiths.....			6					(6)
Masons.....								115
Engineers' department.....	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	(20)
Electricians.....	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	(16)
Plumbers.....	6	5	3	4	1	2	1	(22)
Steamfitters.....	6		4	1	1	5		(17)
Stokers.....	12	5	4	3	1	5	4	(34)
Fuel supply.....		5						(5)
Filtration plant.....				1				(1)
Others.....								

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Farming.....								279
General (includes stables and piggery).....	36	66	29	36	20	26	15	(228)
Teamsters.....						11		(11)
Ornamental grounds.....	4	8	7		11	8	2	(40)
Garage.....								1
Truck labourers.....				1				(1)
Hospital.....								22
Orderlies.....	8	4	2	2	2	1	1	(20)
Dental clinic.....	1	1						(2)
Library.....	20	28	8	3	5	4	5	73
Machine shop.....	11	35	2	4	4		2	58
Mail bag shop.....	60	44	7	12	4			127
Masonry.....	10	4		4	2			20
Messengers.....	11	12	2		2	2		29
Motor mechanics.....	18	4	1		5	4	7	39
Painting.....	16	10	2	7	1	2	2	40
Photographing.....								
Physical Training.....						2		2
Printing.....	6	3				4		13
Prison for women.....	48							48
Quarrying.....	15		14				14	43
School.....		10		2				12
Shoe Shop.....	23	63	23	4	8	20	4	155
Steward's Department.....	14							14
Cooks.....	12	7	4	4	6	7	3	43
Bakers.....	11	8	4	2	4	4	2	35
Cleaners.....	18	27	4	2	7	19	6	83
Others.....			10	18	9		10	47
Stonecutting.....	16	168	15	3			11	213
Stores.....	4	2	2	1			1	10
Tailoring.....	53	41	27	15	23	19	1	179
Tinsmithing.....		10	5	3	4		4	26
Utility.....								86
Incinerator.....					1	1		(2)
Yard and road maintenance.....			53	9	3	3		(68)
Excavation.....								
Others.....					3	13		(16)
Total employment..	691	830	362	263	231	277	199	2,853
Total on Register not employed March 31st, 1943.....	38	27	13	8	8	17	5	116
Totals.....	729	857	375	271	239	294	204	2,969

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	Total Penitentiary Revenue (Including Farm Produce)		Total Sales of Farm Produce	
	1942-43		1941-42	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	68,517	95	57,309	97
St. Vincent de Paul.....	74,957	14	46,894	76
Dorchester.....	33,690	69	29,956	05
Manitoba.....	26,979	25	24,250	76
British Columbia.....	14,455	55	11,928	71
Saskatchewan.....	22,433	66	18,138	59
Collin's Bay.....	5,347	67	4,712	70
Totals.....	246,381	91	193,191	54
			101,459	43
				96,983 26

Proceeds from sales includes \$12,074.00 received from the sale of Canada Law Reports and \$1,763.70 for the maintenance of War Internees in Kingston Penitentiary.

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43 ¹
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	500,519 30	507,413 55	546,437 59
St. Vincent de Paul.....	691,074 38	705,610 52	676,148 97
Dorchester.....	342,695 79	357,413 54	340,760 13
Manitoba.....	296,059 37	301,333 44	290,965 71
British Columbia.....	244,394 27	245,147 69	256,913 03
Saskatchewan.....	335,750 33	342,249 26	321,589 31
Collin's Bay.....	248,889 16	272,571 06	284,851 06
Total.....	2,659,382 60	2,731,739 06	2,717,665 80

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING VALUE OF GOODS USED AND CASH DISBURSEMENTS)

	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	469,615 52	507,412 68	515,463 62
St. Vincent de Paul.....	654,169 89	812,243 85	674,631 39
Dorchester.....	355,599 02	350,533 17	342,550 18
Manitoba.....	302,521 13	308,865 74	295,009 07
British Columbia.....	249,307 66	248,631 07	254,133 21
Saskatchewan.....	339,184 88	341,475 65	319,590 87
Collin's Bay.....	270,793 96	263,315 48	287,680 45
Total.....	2,641,192 06	2,832,477 64	2,689,058 79

TABLE XII.—RECONCILIATION BETWEEN DISBURSEMENTS AND EXPENDITURES
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1943

Total Disbursements.....	\$2,717,665 80
Less Farm Products (Included—Revenue Table IX).....	91,418 59
Total net disbursements.....	\$2,626,247 21
Goods produced in Penitentiaries.....	144,283 53
Postage Stamp Account.....	40 86
	\$2,770,571 60
Less:—	
Increase in Store's Inventory.....	\$ 51,146 52
Goods delivered without repayment.....	14,268 28
Farm Sales.....	6,289 15
Adjustments (sundry).....	9,808 86
	81,512 81
	\$2,689,058 79

TABLE XIII.—EXPENDITURES AT PENITENTIARIES BY MAIN HEADS, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1943

	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.....	1,605,484 28	308,723 98	390,788 53	197,492 60	171,589 07	169,414 02	194,018 55	173,457 51
Maintenance of Convicts.....	499,844 82	114,291 40	150,277 40	58,684 98	48,053 35	39,005 78	56,984 93	34,546 98
Discharge Expense.....	36,180 83	6,728 46	8,168 32	4,616 68	4,012 20	2,475 23	6,924 75	3,255 19
Operating Expenses.....	345,559 58	57,342 17	84,478 72	48,248 41	44,447 22	28,752 81	49,544 96	32,745 29
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	53,439 87	12,511 52	16,397 30	6,653 27	3,680 59	4,640 46	4,460 77	5,095 96
Total, excluding capital.....	2,540,509 36	499,597 53	650,110 27	31,695 94	271,782 43	244,288 30	311,933 96	249,100 93
Capital.....	174,707 92	23,429 20	31,029 49	30,153 56	26,095 37	12,463 90	9,626 68	41,909 72
*Net credit adjustment.....	26,158 49	7,563 11	6,608 37	1,299 32	2,868 73	2,618 99	1,969 77	3,350 20
	2,689,058 79	515,463 62	674,631 39	342,550 18	295,009 07	254,133 21	319,590 87	287,680 45

* Net credit adjustments represent principally the write-off from "Capital" of previous Years' entries, in accordance with "Classification of Accounts" 1941 and Circular Letter 9/41.

TABLE XIV.—PER CAPITA STATEMENT BEING EXPENDITURE PER CONVICT PER DIEM AT THE DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1943

	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.....	3,028	722	845	369	291	252	331	218
Staff and Administration.....	\$1 45	\$1 17	\$1 27	\$1 46	\$1 61	\$1 84	\$1 60	\$2 18
Maintenance of convicts.....	0 45	0 43	0 49	0 42	0 45	9 42	0 47	0 43
Discharge Expense.....	0 03	0 03	0 02	0 03	0 04	0 03	0 06	0 04
Operating Expenses.....	0 31	0 22	0 27	0 36	0 42	0 31	0 41	0 41
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 03	0 05	0 04	0 06
Total, excluding Capital.....	\$2 29	\$1 90	\$2 10	\$2 32	\$3 55	\$2 65	\$2 58	\$3 12
Capital expenditures, buildings, and equip- ment.....	0 16	0 08	0 10	0 22	0 24	0 13	0 07	0 53
*Net Credit adjustment.....	0 02	0 03	0 02	0 00	0 02	0 02	0 01	0 04
Total.....	\$2 43	\$1 95	\$2 18	\$2 54	\$2 77	\$2 76	\$2 64	\$3 61

* Net credit adjustments represent principally the write-off from "Capital" of previous years' entries, in accordance with "Classification of Accounts" 1941 and Circular Letter 9/41.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES—1942-43

	Medical and Surgical fees, X-rays, etc.	Eye Specialists Fees	Optical Supplies	Dental Fees Laboratory work	Remunera- tion to part-time Dentists
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	2,266 75	1,129 00	849 30	nil	2,250 00
St. Vincent de Paul.....	*4,198 75	597 50	171 88	2,404 77	2,250 00
Dorchester.....	288 00	66 00	27 04	1,224 00	
Manitoba.....	2 00	nil	nil	430 50	
British Columbia.....	121 00	70 00	76 56	379 50	
Saskatchewan.....	170 00	288 00	300 86	1,728 50	
Collin's Bay.....	22 00	76 00	87 00	nil	
Total.....	7,058 50	2,166 50	*1,512 64	6,166 27	4,500 00

*Includes Wasserman tests. \$2,260.00.

TABLE XVI.—CELL ACCOMMODATION

	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	Male	Female							
Cubicle Cells.....	688	100	1,095	470	439	556	626	254	4,228
Hospital Cells.....	35		23	31	8	6	26		129
Dissociation.....	45	5	63	18	32	18	13	12	206
Dormitory Beds.....	1	10		2				20	33
Under Construction.....				232		15			247

TABLE XVII.—VISITS OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS TO PENITENTIARIES
FISCAL YEAR 1942-43

Penitentiary	No. of Convicts Inter- viewed	No. of Convicts Dis- charged	Name of Welfare Organization	No. of Visits	No. of Convicts Inter- viewed
Dorchester.....	117	197	Salvation Army.....	12	57
			Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Assoc., Montreal.	1	60
St. Vincent de Paul.....	41	407	Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Assoc., Montreal.	7	41
					Some have been inter- viewed several times.
Kingston.....	225	358	Salvation Army.....	36	214
			Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Assoc., Montreal.	1	8
			Union Mission, Ottawa.....	1	3
Collin's Bay.....	22	131	Salvation Army.....	4	22
			Union Mission.....	1	
Manitoba.....	79	141	Salvation Army.....	9	64
			Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Assoc., Montreal.	2	15
Saskatchewan.....	12	174	Salvation Army.....	4	12
British Columbia.....	222	135	Salvation Army.....	47	121
			John Howard Soc.....	6	45
			Rev. Carlyle—St. Vincent's Home and Shelter.	9	56

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

Mr. R. M. ALLAN, *Warden*

At the close of Prison, March 31, 1942, records would indicate as follows:

Total Convict Count:—Male, 704; female, 37; total, 741.

Of the total convict count as of midnight on March 31st, 1942, fourteen males and one female convict were confined in Asylums or Mental Disease Hospitals under Section 56, of the Penitentiary Act; also two males and two females were confined in similar institutions under Section 53, of the said Act.

At the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1943, the movement of convicts for the year is indicated as follows:

Received during the year 1942-43:

	Male	Female	Total
From common jails.....	325	12	337
From other pen'tys.....	8	18	26
Total.....	333	30	363
Discharges—Total.....	360	15	375
Remaining at midnight March 31, 1943:.....	677	52	729

Of the total convict count as of midnight on March 31, 1943, eleven males and one female convict were confined in asylums or mental disease hospitals under Section 56, of the Penitentiary Act; also two females were confined in similar institutions under Section 53, of the said Act.

At the close of prison March 31, 1943, our total convict count indicates an increase of twenty-five admissions, there being an actual increase of seven males and eighteen females as compared with the convict admittances of the preceding year.

Classification and Segregation.—We have continued the same policy as outlined in previous reports, but, unfortunately, owing to shortage of officers the compiling of case histories has had to be discontinued. The Assignment Board, however, carry out their responsibilities very satisfactorily in the detailing of newcomers to various employment and considering requests for change of work.

The north west cell block is still proving a satisfactory arrangement and our only regret is that our facilities are limited, otherwise, an enlargement of this special treatment of convicts would be undertaken.

Re-establishment of Convicts on Release.—Increased efforts have been directed towards the placing of discharged persons in both the armed forces and industrial plants and when this has not been possible other suitable employment has been found. We have been very successful in our endeavours as it has been possible to place all convicts requesting assistance at the time of release at most gainful employment. The Warden appreciates the assistance rendered by our two Chaplains the Rev. Fr. M. J. Brady and Rev. A. J. Anderson; also the Salvation Army officer, Major Smith. We also appreciate the co-operation and assistance extended by the superintendents of industrial plants in various parts of the province. When approached and the circumstances of certain cases explained to them they were most tolerant and the way they endeavoured to meet our requirements was most gratifying.

Hospital.—This department is being administered by a part-time physician and the arrangement is proving satisfactory. Dr. T. N. Tweddell our regular appointee enlisted for active service and is now serving overseas and we extend to him our best wishes and hope for his safe and speedy return. Dr. J. H. Camp-

bell replaced Dr. Tweddell but, unfortunately, he was taken seriously ill and was replaced by Dr. A. J. Medley, who is at present carrying on in an acting part-time capacity.

The situation covering the transfer of convicts who have been certified as mentally ill is very unsatisfactory and presents a most unfortunate and difficult problem. The Department has been advised generally of the situation and I can only stress that some action should be taken immediately to remove our difficulties in this regard. The Warden, however, is very appreciative of the assistance rendered the penitentiary by the Acting Superintendent, Dr. C. M. Crawford and the staff of the Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, Ontario.

Dental Services.—The dental requirements of the convict population were extended to and complete dentures, where necessary, were manufactured in our dental clinic. This department is under the able guidance of Dr. R. P. Millan, part-time dental surgeon and the procedure adopted several years ago, in having a part-time dental surgeon appointed has proved very economical and provides very efficient service to the population generally.

School and Library.—Our library has attended to the requirements of the population for the past year, in distributing library books both fiction and non-fiction.

In the school steady progress is being made and when any convict shows he is willing and anxious to learn excellent results are obtained. A convict who was permitted to enroll at the Queen's University for an extra-mural course was successful in winning a scholarship. This is very encouraging when it is known that he passed through public school, obtaining his Entrance Certificate, Junior and Senior Matriculation, all while serving his sentence in the penitentiary. This should convey to persons who have been very critical of Canadian penal institutions that should the persons incarcerated have the mind and will to improve their educational standing the facilities are available.

The officials of Queen's University are to be complimented for the assistance and sympathetic guidance which they have extended in an endeavour to improve the educational qualifications of persons incarcerated who indicate a desire to be helped in this connection.

Moral and Spiritual Welfare of Convicts.—Religious services have been held in accordance with regulations and the behaviour of the convict population at all services has been very satisfactory. The attention of the Rev. Fr. M. J. Brady and Rev. A. J. Anderson to their arduous and exacting duties is a source of satisfaction to the Warden and reflects in a favourable manner upon the morale and general conduct of the prison population.

Services were held for the convicts of the Jewish faith under the capable guidance of Rabbi Kellerman.

The assistance rendered the prison authorities by the Salvation Army and their representative, Major Smith proves very valuable. All requests for assistance in the interests of convicts are responded to in a most willing manner and their services freely given.

Diversions for Convicts.—During the past year radio reception was made available to the convict population by the installing of a public address system. This has generally proved satisfactory and is greatly appreciated by approximately 95 per cent of our convicts. The installation of radio reception has presented no difficulties to administration.

Prison for Women.—The administration of the prison for women for the past year can be considered satisfactory, the discipline has been well maintained and only on very rare occasions is the Warden called upon to deal with offence reports.

Throughout the past year the convicts at the prison for women have been busily engaged in the manufacture of thousands of pillow slips for the Department of National Defence; this work is in addition to the regular duties and requirements.

The raising of poultry at the prison for women still continues to be a source of satisfaction and the results attained are most gratifying. While egg production fluctuates it is, nevertheless, considered that this venture can be classed as successful. Arrangements have been made for the delivery of five hundred day old chicks, which will augment our flock to the extent that the production of eggs during the coming year will be increased greatly.

Construction and Industries.—As no new construction has been authorized our endeavours were directed mostly to increased production in our shops and we were fortunate in obtaining war orders of sufficient quantity from the various Government sources to keep our population fully and gainfully employed during the year.

The production from our shops of various articles required in our war effort has been increased materially over the past year and on many occasions it was necessary to employ convicts after the close of the prison to keep up with requirements. I am pleased to report that when requests were made for convicts to work overtime there was no shortage of volunteers and the willingness of the convicts, plus the co-operation of the staff left little to be desired.

Our contribution to the general war effort, while small, is gradually increasing and can be considered very creditable when the facilities and the type of workmen employed is considered.

Farm Operations.—Production and management of our farm generally during the past year can be considered satisfactory.

An innovation was commenced in that tomatoes were grown for canning purposes. This proved to be a decided success and we were in a position not only to supply all our own requirements but a large surplus was available, sufficient for the requirements of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Collin's Bay and Dorchester Penitentiaries. Additional to the foregoing we also shipped a large quantity of this commodity to the Armed Forces and the R.C.M. Police.

In view of the success of this venture we are again making arrangements to follow a similar policy this coming year; also for the dehydration of certain vegetables.

Our Holstein herd continues to be a source of pride with us and the production of milk is considered satisfactory. During the past year we have had many favourable comments on the general appearance of our herd and persons, who are able to speak with authority, rate our herd as being the best in eastern Ontario.

Administration.—Touching on the administration of the Prison generally, I would report that we were unfortunate in having an escape. The three convicts who escaped were re-captured, one within an hour and a half after leaving the institution and the other two by the Kingston City Police after being at liberty for approximately eight hours. The convicts escaped from a gang employed on the construction of the new wall extension outside the main boundary wall.

The Warden and staff regret that owing to the national emergency our esteemed Acting Superintendent, Inspector, G. L. Sauvant, found it necessary to enlist in the fighting French Forces and our admiration and best wishes go with him and we trust that he may be spared to again return to take up his duties with the Penitentiary Branch. It is also a source of satisfaction to know however, that the position of Superintendent of Penitentiaries has been filled by

Major W. S. Lawson who has, for many years, fulfilled the duties of Chief Penitentiaries Engineer with distinction. We are confident that under Major Lawson's guidance with his long experience in penal administration this service will continue to advance.

In conclusion may I express my appreciation of the co-operation and assistance of the Acting Superintendent, past and present; also his staff and the Purchasing Agent. Our appreciation is also extended to the Warden and Staff of the Collin's Bay Penitentiary; their assistance and co-operation during the past year makes the connections between the two institutions most pleasant.

The Warden also extends his appreciation to all members of the staff of the Kingston Penitentiary who have so ably supported him during the past year.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

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

The movement of convicts shows that at the closing of the prison on March 31, 1943, the population was 857, including 21 in the asylum, being a decrease of 46 compared with the previous year.

Three hundred and sixty-three newcomers were received during the last fiscal year from the following sources:—provincial jails 360, including 9 females; from other penitentiaries 3.

Number of convicts discharged from this institution, during the last fiscal year, amounts to 409.

On March 31, 1943, 208 convicts, under 21 years of age, were segregated from the adults by occupying exclusively cell block No. 1.

Hospital Department.—Generally speaking the statistics of the hospital department compare favourably with those of the previous year.

The health of the convicts has been satisfactory throughout the year, and no epidemic has to be reported. The number of prisoners reporting on the sick parade has slightly decreased.

Fifty-seven cases of syphilis have been treated and about 15 are considered cured.

I regret to report the death of five convicts; three from natural causes, and the other two committed suicide.

22749 convicts have been treated at the dispensary.

269 have been hospitalized.

7 transferred to Bordeaux.

8 major operations.

20 minor operations were performed during the year.

The per capita cost of medicine was \$1.84 compared to \$1.94 the previous year.

Dental Treatment.—2,918 convicts have received the attention of the penitentiary dentist.

1,033 extractions have been made.

23 dental operations performed.

360 dental plates issued and 75 repaired.

Health of Officers.—The physical condition of the staff has improved somewhat although the rate of absence on sick leave is rather high; 2,757 days sick leave were taken during the year compared to 3,248 during last year.

Eleven officers had to undergo major operations. Thirteen officers sustained accidents while on duty.

It is noted in the doctor's report that the food served to officers is more wholesome and no doubt will produce better results.

The eight hour shift is also another innovation which, in the Doctor's mind, will result in the improvement of the staff's physical condition.

Catholic Chapel.—As in the previous years two separate services were held in the Catholic Chapel on Sundays and Holy-days throughout the year. This method has proven to be very satisfactory from both the security and religious points of view.

The Annual Mission was held from March 8 to 13 inclusive, and was conducted by Rev. Father Charrette, of L'Ordre des Dominicains. The result appears to have been very satisfactory.

Rev. Father Preville is following the footsteps of his predecessor by attending to his duties in a very efficient and devoted manner.

He also visits the families of the convicts needing assistance and sees that they do get relief from different organizations existing for that purpose.

Protestant Chapel.—Reverend W. G. New has had the spiritual direction of the Protestant Chapel during the fiscal year 1942:43.

Religious services were held each Sunday and holy-days, and holy communion was celebrated at Christmas, Easter, and at the close of the annual mission which was held from March 8 to 13 inclusive, and conducted by Capt. J. R. Ding, C.A., director Church Army of Canada.

The Salvation Army conducted services on two or three occasions.

The population of the Protestant chapel as at March 31, 1943, was 144.

During the year, Rev. New granted 371 interviews, and made 53 visits to the penitentiary hospital; he also visited the families of convicts whenever necessary.

Synagogue.—The spiritual direction of the Jewish convicts during the past fiscal year was placed under the supervision of Rabbi Bender who has maintained the regular services during the year observing the Jewish Holy-days.

As usual, Rabbi Bender granted interviews to Jewish convicts after religious services whenever such privilege was requested.

It is noted that the population of Jewish convicts is the lowest for a number of years; the total number being 10.

School.—The School has functioned as in the previous years, and ten classes were held among the adults, namely 8 French and 2 English. The enrolment for the year varying from 160 to 190.

Monitors selected among the convicts having good education are assisting the school teacher.

The young convicts are being taught in their own school room located in cell block 1 where the teaching is done by monitors under the supervision of the librarian.

I concur in the Librarian's remarks with regards to compulsory education. I believe that due to the lack of proper accommodation we would obtain better results by leaving the matter optional on the part of the convicts rather than compulsory.

Library.—Constant efforts are being made by the librarian to provide convicts with adequate reading matter.

War conditions, however, make it difficult to obtain French reading matter but fortunately the proportion of our French reading convicts is rather low compared to the population, as they are inclined to read English instead of French magazines.

Convicts are also afforded all facilities for improving their education by self studies, reading, drawing, etc. and they are helped along those lines by frequent visits of the librarian.

Steward's Department.—The kitchen department has functioned in a satisfactory manner throughout the year.

Two points are constantly kept in mind: cleanliness of the building and equipment, handling of food observing all hygienic conditions possible.

The several departments of the kitchen have been cleaned and painted during the year.

Efforts are being made by the Assistant Steward in preparing his daily menu in order to remain within the amount allowed and observing at the same time rules governing ration commodities as a consequence of war restrictions.

It is noted, with pleasure, that no major accident has been sustained by convicts employed in that department.

Chief Industrial Officer's Department.—The maintenance of the various buildings of this institution, as well as the construction of new buildings, was supervised by the Chief Industrial Officer who has in mind two main objects, that is, to keep the expenditure to its minimum with due regard to keeping the buildings in good condition.

The dairy barn was completed this year, together with the silos and the milk house. This building is most outstanding both from the point of view of appearance and farming utility. It has been visited by several farmers during the past few months and every one has expressed his appreciation, saying that they very seldom have seen such an interesting barn.

The brooder house and chicken shelters were also built. It now accommodates about 400 chickens, but it is intended to extend this building to accommodate about 800 chickens.

Many minor repairs have been carried out in the piggery. The Chief Keeper's and Chaplain's offices have been renovated. Fly screens for the kitchen; fences for cow pastures. Decorations in several tenements, etc.

The general upkeep of the yard enclosure, ornamental grounds, roads, etc. have been carried out as usual.

Chief Industrial Officer's Dept. (Laval Buildings).—Some work has been carried out in the new boiler room such as building the concrete floor in the switchboard room, etc.

About 1,000 lineal feet of fencing enclosure was erected between LD-3 and LD-4 walls.

The levelling of the yard was continued in different intervals at several points of the Laval grounds.

The stonecutting operations were maintained during the winter time at both shop "M" and temporary stone shed.

The summary of expenditure incurred at Laval during the year shows that \$2,790.94 was expended at those premises.

Farm Department.—The farm department is becoming more and more important every year, as our stock of animals is increasing gradually.

Piggery.—The piggery population on March 31 was 584, an increase of 61 over the previous year.

Eighty-nine thousand, three hundred and thirty-two pounds of fresh pork was sold to the kitchen, representing a total of \$8,933.20.

Fresh pork was also shipped to Collin's Bay Penitentiary, after being converted into ham and bacon; total weight of fresh pork 4,234½ lbs. estimated at \$606.22.

Horses.—Horses Nos. 11 Sorel and 42 Tom were condemned upon the Veterinary Surgeon's recommendation. They were disposed of by sale.

Cattle.—Twelve pure bred Holstein head of cattle were received from Collin's Bay Penitentiary during the year, and 18 calves were born from our own herd.

On March 31, the total herd at the dairy barn numbered 45.

Eleven thousand, eight hundred and five gallons of milk were delivered to the kitchen representing an amount of \$2,597.10.

Six hundred and sixty-two pounds of beef were also used at the kitchen amounting to \$79.44.

Poultry.—The laying of eggs was started in November 1942, it was very encouraging and maintained at a high level, that is over 70 per cent up to March 31.

Two thousand, six hundred and ninety-two and one half dozen of eggs valued at \$942.38 were sold to the kitchen during that period.

We are increasing our flock of chickens this year, so that we may expect to have about 800 laying hens in the fall.

The 400 chickens received on February 12 and March 30 respectively are thriving very satisfactorily.

Hay.—The hay crop was estimated at 304 tons, and has been used chiefly for the feeding of our horses and cattle.

We had about 119 tons on hand on March 31, which is considered sufficient to carry over until the next crop.

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

1,992 bushels of oats estimated at.....	\$896 40
572 bushels of buckwheat estimated at.....	429 00
72 bushels of barley estimated at.....	72 00
77 bushels of barley and buckwheat mixed estimated at.....	69 30
150 bushels of barley and oats mixed estimated at.....	112 50

VEGETABLES

455,850 lbs. potatoes estimated at.....	\$8,195 45
47,812 lbs. beets estimated at.....	757 01
123,224 lbs. cabbages estimated at.....	1,946 23
66,285 lbs. turnips estimated at.....	1,051 27
24,309 lbs. onions estimated at.....	382 10
33,168 lbs. tomatoes estimated at.....	497 76

The total amount of vegetables delivered to the Steward is estimated at \$7,739.76; in addition to that vegetables estimated at \$1,803.26 were transferred without repayment to the Department of National Defence.

Special attention is being paid to the administration of this department which is considered vitally important, especially during this war time, and every effort is being made with a view to increasing its production.

Engineer's Department.—The various services, such as steam, electricity, heat, plumbing, lighting, water, etc. have been maintained throughout the year and every effort was made to ensure that they be provided in a satisfactory manner.

Laval boiler room is now considered completed and is giving very satisfactory results. The general aspect of this building is recognized by anyone having experience in this line of construction.

The garage department affords transportation facilities for the institution and every effort is made to keep vehicles in good running condition and at as low a cost as possible.

At the piggery department the plumbing, heating, and drainage system have been greatly improved and the work at that department is about 85 per cent completed.

The cow barn electric wiring and sewers have been completed and there remain a few minor works to terminate the installation of that department.

Chief Trade Instructor.—The several shops of the institution have functioned very normally and very smoothly throughout the year.

The total production for the year is estimated at \$78,192.15.

The most important department being the mail bag department totalling \$34,989.92; tailor shop \$15,367.76; shoe shop \$14,624.71; carpenter \$7,964.37.

Customers' work for the year amounts to \$52,655.38; and institutional work is estimated at \$25,366.19.

Special attention is being paid to keeping the machinery at all times in good running condition.

Officers of this institution have extended to the undersigned their constant support during the past year and their devotion to their work has enabled me to manage this institution throughout the said year.

I take advantage of this opportunity to extend to the Acting Superintendent and other officials of the branch my appreciation for their valuable assistance and their constant co-operation which have greatly facilitated the performance of my duties.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

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

Convict population as of March 31, 1943 is three hundred and seventy-five (375), including three (3) "on Command", a decrease of five (5) over previous year.

Convicts received during the year totalled one hundred and ninety-two (192), and one hundred and ninety-seven (197) were discharged from the Penitentiary.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Major projects carried on by this department are:

- (a) Cell block B7.
- (b) Fuel sheds and garages.
- (c) Main gate D1.

Stone Quarry.—During the year 350 tons of building stone were quarried. 500 yards of sand screened and delivered to washer. 1,200 yards of gravel and

stone crushed. In addition the Quarry gang did considerable work on the farm during the cultivating and harvesting seasons. .

Tailor Department.—During the year the tailor shop was busy on regular uniforms and custom work. In addition some army work was performed, and assistance given to other shops on army work.

The mail bag department was very busy during the year showing a considerable increase in the number of mail bags repaired. In addition this department received an army contract to alter 29,000 rope grommets, and is seventy-five (75 per cent) completed. Another contract has also been received for the manufacture of 2,000 mitts and gauntlets for the army, which will get under way as soon as material and sewing machines are received.

Tinsmith Department.—Restriction on the use of materials curtailed the custom work of this department, but prison work and work on army contracts for other departments kept this shop busy.

Blacksmith Department.—This department has also been restricted on the use of materials which curtailed custom work, but the manufacture of barriers and doors for cell block B7 and repair work kept this shop well occupied during the year.

Shoe Department.—This department has been kept busy on prison and custom work throughout the year. A considerable saving was effected in convicts' footwear by repairing army boots and slippers for the convicts. In addition this shop repaired several thousand pairs of army boots for the Department of Mines and Resources, which resulted in a considerable revenue.

Carpenter Department.—This department has been kept very busy on regular prison work, in addition to army contracts calling for 600 folding tables, and 2,000 bedhead boards.

Plant Engineer's Department.—During the past year this department has been kept busy, and the following work has been carried out:

- (a) Installation of heating system in new cell block B7 has progressed from 60 per cent to 87 per cent, and plumbing from 31 per cent to 57 per cent; electric wiring from 42 per cent to 52 per cent; electric fixtures from 15 per cent to 65 per cent.
- (b) Nos. 3 and 4 steam boilers in the power plant were completely re-tubed and a temperature recorder installed in the power plant.
- (c) Steam sock dryers and dye vat installed in the change room.
- (d) Installation of washing facilities in the stone cutting shed, and installation of drains in the west wing were completed.

The usual maintenance work on boilers, turbine, feedwater pumps, sewerage systems, also maintenance work on change room equipment, refrigeration plant, hospital sterilizing equipment and kitchen equipment, was carried out as usual.

Laundry and Change Room.—This department has been kept busy during the past year carrying out usual routine prison work, issuing of convict prison clothing, cell equipment, bath, shaving, hair-cutting, etc. as well as laundry work and knitting of convicts' socks.

The amount of stock used for clothing of convicts during the past year amounted to \$6,532.53—a monthly value of \$544.38, with an average population of 370 convicts, or approximately \$1.20 per convict per month for clothing.

591 pairs of boots have been used during the past year, an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pairs per convict per year, which includes a large number of army boots which were received and repaired for convict use.

Socks used during the year amounted to 2,610 pairs, or an average of approximately seven pairs per convict.

Woollen underwear used during the past year amounted to 587 pairs of drawers and 719 shirts, an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 suits per convict per year. Balbriggan underwear used amounted to 726 shirts and 699 shorts.

Very little convict blue tweed has been used for coats during the past year, only six coats having been made of this material, as dyed army blouses have been used mainly for this purpose. 193 pairs of blue tweed pants have been made.

During the past year this department has dyed a large number of Army battledress blouses and great coats for the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of National Defence, and Penitentiaries.

Kitchen and Food.—The meals served during the year have been kept up to the usual standard and variety. The further restricted use of certain commodities has, however, necessitated changes from time to time in the menus. Nevertheless a well balanced diet has been maintained throughout the year.

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

Library—

Fiction books circulated, French and English.....	25,410
Magazines circulated, French and English.....	80,109
Educational and Vocational books.....	4,762
Special issue—Christmas and New Year.....	740

All convicts were supplied with the reading matter they desired, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the institution.

School.—Classes in school have been held continuously during the school term. Average monthly attendance for adult convicts was: 25, young convicts 12. Number of forenoons school held, one hundred and seventy-four (174). Enrolment for the year: adults, 58; youths, 37.

Instructions for both classes of convicts, adults and youths, comprised primary reading, writing and ciphering, individual and class instruction to illiterates and semi-illiterates; teaching French to English students and English to French students. Further instructions—individual and collective—with a view to a foundation education to lower educated convicts outside the illiterate class.

Protestant Chapel.—Regular services were held Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday at 9.30 A.M. Bible classes were held at various times throughout the year.

The annual mission was conducted by the Rev. F. E. Archibald, Pastor of the United Church at Stewiacke, N.S. and proved a success.

An officer of the Salvation Army visited the institution monthly and conducted a religious service. These services were well attended.

The N.B. Bible Society has maintained its fine service of supplying Bibles for general cell use and for issuing to convicts on their discharge.

An excellent combination book and vestment closet was provided for the vestry during the year, making possible the addition of a religious library much needed for the rounding out of the ministry to the moral and spiritual life of the prisoners.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Regular Sunday service was held at 8.00 a.m., also on Christmas, New Year's and Good Friday.

The annual mission was given by Rev. G. Bruneau, C.S.C. (Chaplain in the Army), and was well received by the majority of the convicts attending, and gave apparently good results.

The chapel has been improved by placing running water in the vestry. Offices are being erected in the back of the chapel for interviewing convicts, etc., and on completion will be a decided asset to the Chaplain in conducting the affairs of his chapel.

Farm.—The weather during the month of April was warm and dry, and some ground was made ready for early seeding during this month. A good portion of the seeding was completed during May.

The small vegetable seeds did not get a good start, and a lot of the seed apparently failed to germinate. There was also a lot of misses in the early potatoes, but those plants which did germinate, grew very large and consequently yielded a good crop.

During the winter approximately 2,100 logs were cut, which will be milled, and should turn out about 50,000 feet of lumber.

During the year the following amount of farm produce, surplus to requirements, was disposed of, without repayment:

Kingston Penitentiary.....	82,000 lbs. of potatoes
St. Vincent de Paul Pen'y.....	13 tons of straw
Armed Forces.....	17,500 lbs. mixed vegetables

In addition to the above the following, surplus to requirements, were sold for which revenue was received:

Hay.....	50 tons	Horse Meat.....	1500 lbs.
Hides.....	15	Ice.....	1616 cu. ft.
Pigs.....	52		

Oats.—Up to the close of fiscal year the threshing of oats was not completed, 5,300 bushels having been threshed, and it is estimated there should be at least 1,500 bushels more.

Exercises—Training—

(a) Officers—During the past year officers have received the following instructions:

- (1) Physical Training—Free Standing Exercises—Volley Ball.
- (2) Manual of Arms—Rifle and Revolver.
- (3) Small Arms Training—Care of Arms—loading, aiming, firing, range duties and discipline.
- (4) Ju-do—General attack—defence, and come-along-holds.

(b) Convicts—Exercise consists of free standing exercise—volley ball and horse shoe pitching.

Free Standing Exercise is carried on during the morning, volley ball and horse shoe pitching during the afternoon.

Hospital.—During the year the general physical condition of the convicts was excellent. Four hundred and eighty (480) physical examinations were made.

There were two deaths during the year—one from complications due to a chronic cystitis, and one from heart trouble in Bordeaux Asylum, P.Q.,

There were two operations performed during the year, both in the penitentiary hospital—one for appendectomy and the other for fistula in ano.

Mentally Ill.—Three cases were admitted to Penitentiary Hospital for mental observation and treatment. No cases were transferred to the Provincial Hospitals.

T.B.—There were three cases treated during the year in the hospital.

Venereal.—Active cases of gonorrhoea and syphilis are kept segregated, and are supplied with separate linen, dishes and utensils. Routine Wassermann and Kahn tests are performed on all convicts. During the year fourteen convicts were treated for syphilis. Two hundred and twenty-five (225) Wassermanns were made.

Dental.—One hundred and thirty-one (131) convicts received dental treatment during the year, and the work was completed satisfactorily. There were one hundred and thirty-four (134) teeth extractions in the hospital dispensary.

Sanitation.—All works and cookhouse are inspected frequently, and regularly, and are in a good sanitary condition. Ventilation is good. Water analysis proved the water to be exceptionally good at all times.

Fire drill.—The usual monthly fire drills have been carried out by the officers under the supervision of plant engineer (fire chief). Lectures were given by the fire chief during these drills.

Air Raid Precautions.—During the year several "black-outs" were carried out, which proved to be quite successful. All lights in the prison and on the reserve were turned off, and extra officers reported to the prison during these "black-outs". The general behaviour of the convicts during these periods was good.

Classification.—As usual Classification Board met each month during the year and dealt with the cases of all newcomers, as well as re-classifying those who had served six months.

Youthful convicts.—The administration of young convicts is carried out the same as previously reported. At the end of the fiscal year there was a total of seventy-one (71) young convicts in the penitentiary, including those under separate training and also in adult class.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

MR. A. H. CAMPBELL, *Warden*

The total population at the close of prison March 31, 1943, was 271, while on the same date the previous year we had 328, a decrease of 57. We received, during the year, 84 convicts and discharged 141. The average daily population for the year was 292. There are four insane convicts in Asylums under Section 56 of the Penitentiary Act and one insane convict in Asylum under Section 53 of the Penitentiary Act.

Hospital.—Our surgeon reports that there was a definite improvement over the previous year as far as the general health of both officers and convicts was concerned; the number of convicts treated in the dispensary was less than half of last year's total, although the total population was approximately 15 per cent less. The number of days lost by officers through illness was 100 less than last year and most of this illness occurred during the winter season for common flu.

Two convicts died in the Winnipeg General Hospital during the year, but I am glad to report that no epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases occurred. Our surgeon also reports that the general sanitation of the Penitentiary is good and the water supply has been tested monthly during the year. I regret to report the loss by death of two officers—Guard E. J. Hill and Carpenter Instructor R. M. Drysdale.

School.—Our school teacher reports as follows: Number of convicts enrolled in school 35. Classes were arranged from Grade 1 to Grade 8 inclusive, also a class in practical mathematics, and the results of those classes have been very satisfactory. Individual tuition was given by our school teacher to a few pupils in high school subjects. Subjects taught in the class-room were penmanship, reading, history, arithmetic, grammar, geography, mineralogy, science, book-keeping, French, practical mathematics, spelling, composition and citizenship. One pupil is enrolled in a Grade 8 course with the Correspondence Branch of the Manitoba Department of Education, and progress reports of three pupils were referred to the Registrar, Department of Education, to enable those pupils to obtain a certificate of educational standing. From text-books purchased by the convicts and from text-books in the technical section of the library, the following subjects are studied in the evenings in the cells:—aviation, automobile and Diesel engines, arithmetic, agriculture, algebra, bookkeeping, biology, blacksmithing, carpentry, chemistry, commercial art and painting, composition, electrical, steam and mechanical engineering, drafting for tailoring, English grammar, first aid, French, Finnish, geometry, trigonometry, general science, German, geography, history, Latin, mineralogy, music theory, masonry, navigation, photography, physiology and hygiene, physics, radio-physics, Russian, sheet-metal pattern drafting, shorthand, Spanish, small stock farming, Ukrainian, welding. Written exercises are turned in for correction by some of these evening students.

Library.—During the year, 28,437 books and 41,651 magazines were issued from the library. The average daily circulation of books and magazines was 280, and our library now contains 4,051 volumes.

Chapels.—Both chaplains have been very attentive to their duties during the year. Regular divine services have been held in both chapels every Sunday, the attendance has been large and convicts have been attentive and appreciative during the periods of worship. In the Protestant chapel, the Salvation Army held services every fourth Sunday of each month, and while the convicts are not compelled to attend the Salvation Army services, I am pleased to report that they were well attended.

Farm.—The farming operations during the year were fairly successful. Our vegetable production was very good, with the exception of potatoes which was somewhat of a disappointment, the seed having failed to germinate in the ground owing to the damp and cold condition of the ground last Spring.

The Department of National Defence was again supplied with large quantities of vegetables totalling 302,475 pounds, valued at \$3,911.75.

Our farm instructor reports a good grade of grain was harvested, also a good grade of hay. The following grains were harvested:

Wheat.....	250 bushels
Oats.....	8,335 "
Barley.....	3,143 "
Oats, Barley and Peas Mixed.....	2,940 "

making a total crop harvested of 14,668 bushels.

Our new piggery has proved successful and our hogs have done well. In addition to institutional requirements, we supplied Collin's Bay Penitentiary with 68 hams and bacons and 8 carcasses of pork. We sold on the public market 61 head, and also sold to the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Livestock Division, 52 young sows for distribution among the farmers of this province in order to improve the bacon type of hog.

During the year, sheep and poultry flocks were introduced with good success. The average production of eggs during the winter was 60 per cent. The Sheep Shelter was constructed out of salvaged lumber from the old piggery which was demolished, and served the purpose satisfactorily.

Construction Program.—The following projects were completed during the Fiscal Year:

New piggery,
 Manholes, sewage disposal,
 Rewiring of shops,
 Installation of soft water plant,
 Caulking cell desks,
 Painting cell block roofs and window barriers,
 Hexagonal pig brooder,
 Installation of reversible control panel, Building C3-B.
 Alterations and remodelling of pipe shop,
 Installation of hot water circulating pump,
 Installation boiler meters and gauges,
 Sewage disposal plant (night soil houses),
 Cleaners cupboards,
 New pipe shop, Building C-4,
 Poultry building,
 Circuit breaker, garage and farm buildings,
 Installation power circuit, shops and brks, Building C-4,
 Installation power circuit, garage,
 Installation power circuit, transformer in C-4 all shops,
 Transformer in Building C-4, for all shops,
 Power district panel, blacksmith shop,
 Control panel, kitchen basement,
 Control panel, pump room, Building C-6,
 N.A.B. kitchen and officers mess,
 N.A.B. bus trough; pump circuit breakers,
 Poultry brooder, shelters, feed room,
 Interior decoration house No. 29,
 Lining of showers, hospital Building B-7,
 Prison dome B-1 suspended ceiling,
 Remodelling of telephone system,
 Installation new effluent sewer line (sewage disposal),
 Decoration interior house No. 16,
 Relocation office and stock room, carpenter shop.

The following labels and plant tags and stakes were manufactured for the Department of Agriculture:

Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba.....	2,500 labels
Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.....	6,000 labels
Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.....	3,000 labels
Dom. Lab. Plant Pathology, Fort Garry, Man.....	20,000 labels
Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba.....	25,000 labels
Cereal Div. Dom. Rust Research Lab., Winnipeg.....	10,000 labels
Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.....	5,000 labels
Extension Service, Minnedosa, Man.....	1,000 labels

Grand Total.....72,500 labels

The following articles were manufactured for the Department of National Defence:

- 2,000 pillow covers, ticking, completed
- 4,000 prs. Anklets, converted, completed
- 1,000 boards, inventory, millboard, completed
- 250 boards, bedhead, completed
- 100 boards, chopping large, completed
- 100 boards, chopping small, completed
- 4,000 Metal corners for soldiers boxes for Saskatchewan Penitentiary completed
- 4,000 Metal corners for soldiers boxes, for Manitoba Penitentiary completed
- 500 boxes, soldiers, wooden, special, completed and shipped early in April, work progressing on balance of 500 boxes
- 7,500 boards, inventory, to manufacture, awaiting delivery of materials
- 50 Bookcases, to manufacture, awaiting specifications before starting manufacture and requisitioning for materials
- 2,000 mattress cases, materials ordered, work will start as soon as materials arrive
- 5,000 white pillow cases to manufacture, materials ordered, work will start on these as soon as materials arrive.

Good progress was made during the year on the following projects:

New Administration Building.—First floor was completed with the exception of cove tile which was laid and completed this year. Approximately 280 lineal feet of cove tile are to be manufactured and laid. The second floor, north half of building is completed. Third floor, north half of building, tiling completed, and plastering and floor finish to be completed after the war. The first and second floors, south half of building, are 50 per cent complete; this part of building is being rushed to completion and work has been satisfactory.

New West Road.—Excavation is 95 per cent complete; 2,315 cubic yards of fill placed by horse team during the year.

Farm Fences.—80 per cent complete; all concrete posts have been manufactured.

New Transformer Vault.—Completed.

Transformer Room in Dome.—95 per cent complete.

Installation of Feed Water Heater.—98 per cent complete.

Exhaust Fan and Duct for Dishwater.—25 per cent complete; held up temporarily pending kitchen alterations.

Installation canopy and Pipes Kitchen.—35 per cent complete. This work will be completed early in April of 1943, with the exception of painting.

Resetting of Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—25 per cent complete. This work will be completed during Summer months.

Sheep Shelter.—90 per cent complete, with painting only being left to be carried out.

Relocation of Gasoline Tanks.—50 per cent complete. Has been held up temporarily owing to inclement weather.

Decoration of Interior of R.C. Chapel.—75 per cent complete at end of Fiscal Year.

Installation of Transformers by Hydro.—75 per cent complete.

Engineer's Department.—The following projects have been completed during the year.

Installation of water softening plant.

Rewiring of shops.

Remodelling of telephone system.

Electric wiring, electric fixtures, suspended ceiling in the prison.
Electric fixtures and electric wiring on the ground floor revision north half of New Administration Building.
New pipe shop.
Plumbing, electric wiring, electric fixtures for the new piggery.
Installation reversing control panel on washing machine.
Installation of hot water circulation system and pump.
Installation of boiler meters and draught gauges.
Installation of circuit breakers for garage and farm buildings.
Installation of power circuit and circuit breakers for carpenter shop.
Installation of circuit breakers for all shops.
Lighting and lighting circuits to shops dome.
Installation of circuit breakers and lighting circuit in dome for garage.
Installation of transformers in new transformer room for light circuits to all shops.
Installation of power distribution panel in blacksmith shop.
Installation of power control panel in kitchen basement.
Installation of power control panel in pipe shop.
Kitchen and officers' mess, New Administration Building.
Installation of bus trough and circuit breakers, New Administration Building.

In addition to the above, good progress was made on projects in hand, and considerable general maintenance work and repairs were carried out during the year.

Mail Bag Department.—42,922 mail bags were repaired during the year for the Post Office Department, producing a revenue of \$8,261.62.

Discipline.—The general conduct of the convicts has been good during the year and punishments for infractions of the regulations have been materially reduced, 129 convicts receiving punishments and 283 received no punishments, out of a total of 412 convicts in custody during the year.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers of the staff who have so ably and loyally assisted me during the past year, and to thank you, the Chief Engineer and Headquarters Staff for the assistance extended during the year, all of which has been appreciated.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

MR. W. MEIGHEN, *Warden*

The convict population showed a decrease during the year. One hundred and thirty-three convicts were discharged, one transferred to Prince Albert Penitentiary, and one female on our strength was transferred to Kingston. One hundred and one convicts were received and one female taken on strength during the year. Therefore, at March 31, 1943, 239 convicts were on register, which included five convicts in the Provincial Mental Hospital at Essondale, B.C.

No undue disturbances occurred during the year among the convict population, their conduct being very good. They showed a continued interest in the war news, broadcast daily over the radio, especially so since the landing of the Allies in North Africa. Also, once again in the Victory Loan drive some of them contributed funds they had to their credit.

There has been nothing in the nature of an epidemic, the general health of the inmates being very good.

No deaths have occurred.

The two chaplains, Protestant and Roman Catholic, contributed much to the spiritual welfare of the convicts during the year, and, I believe, were very helpful to them. The annual mission, Roman Catholic, was preached by Reverend James Grannon, C.S.S.R., during the week preceding Sunday December 20, 1942. The Protestant annual mission was held during the week commencing October 13 to 18, 1942. The speaker during the Mission was the Reverend J. L. Sloat, of the Olivet Baptist Church, New Westminster, B.C.

Also the usual assistance, from visits of the Reverend J. D. Hobden, of the John Howard Society in Vancouver, and the Reverend A. F. Carlyle were much appreciated and proved to be of value in the rehabilitation of the convicts by facilitating their enlistment in the army and procuring work after their discharge.

Adjutant J. W. Habkirk, the new Salvation Army representative continued to carry on the good work previously handled by Major Martin in conducting the service for Protestants once each month, and doing many favours for the families of convicts that were in need of help, besides contributing to the spiritual welfare of those incarcerated. The valued good work of this organization is much appreciated.

Our school and library has functioned splendidly during the year administering the educational program.

Our shops have contributed to the war effort by manufacturing and repairing articles for the Armed Forces, sizable contracts having been turned out in the carpenter shop, tailor shop, shoe shop, blacksmith shop and machine shop.

Beekeeping and poultry raising for egg production were added to our farm department, and a continued endeavour to put into production all possible land for the growing of food.

The new system of shortened hours for the staff was put into operation and was received with much enthusiasm by the officers.

This year we were honoured by the visit, and inspection, from Major W. S. Lawson, the Acting Superintendent of Penitentiaries, and the visit from Mr. J. A. McLaughlin, Acting Inspector, who investigated the possibilities of increased war contracts for the institution.

Although we were sorry to see Mr. G. L. Sauvant leave the service for military duty we were pleased at the appointment of his successor Mr. Lawson, and are confident of his success in carrying on this difficult position.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

Lieut.-Col. H. W. COOPER, *Warden*

At the close of prison, March 31, 1942, the convict population was 382, including one female convict awaiting transfer to Kingston Penitentiary. At March 31, 1943, the convict population was 294, a decrease of 98 convicts.

The number of convicts received from the courts in Saskatchewan and Alberta for the fiscal year 1942-43 was 86, which included four female convicts transferred to Kingston Penitentiary and one male convict received on transfer from B.C. Penitentiary. The number of convicts discharged during the past fiscal year was 174.

During the fiscal year 1942-43 there were no deaths at the penitentiary in the convict population, nor were there any escapes or convicts deported.

There were 14 young convicts at the close of prison on March 31, 1943, as against 22 at the end of fiscal year 1942. This group is employed in the book-binding and printing department and receives separate treatment from the adult population.

The lack of institutional employment has been a factor in the regrouping of gangs for employment inside and outside the walls.

At the end of the fiscal year 88 per cent of the total population were classed as literate, 9.54 per cent as quasi-literate and the remaining 2.46 per cent as illiterate.

The broadcasting of news has proven particularly interesting, the general population taking great interest in the conduct and progress of the war.

Divine services were held regularly in both Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels. Attendance at the Roman Catholic services averaged about 90 convicts each Sunday and at the Protestant Chapel services, 80 convicts. To help the twenty-five Greek Catholic inmates the Rev. L. J. Daoust, Roman Catholic chaplain, invited a Ukrainian priest, the Rev. Father Palech to preach to them in their own language. Arrangements were also made by the Rev. R. M. Luckraft for other outside clergy to visit their own members and give religious instruction. The Salvation Army continued to hold religious services at the institution under the direction of Adjutant C. Smith.

The general health of the convicts has been good throughout the year, with no serious outbreaks of infection, or contagious diseases occurring at the Institution. Treatment of convicts suffering from venereal disease has been satisfactory and marked improvement has been shown in all cases.

There was a minimum of time lost from work by accidents on the part of the population, such accidents being few and all trivial in nature.

The Classification Board met monthly during the year and dealt with cases of newcomers, convicts who had been in the penitentiary six months and other cases specially referred to the board for the purpose of placing them at work which would assist in their rehabilitation.

The steward's department has operated in an efficient manner, and the quality of the meals served to the convicts has been of high standard.

During the fiscal year 1942-43, the penitentiary farm received abundant rain and the various yields were sufficient to meet penitentiary requirements and have a surplus for disposal to other departments. The total of surplus farm produce delivered to the military authorities during the year was 56,680 pounds of beets, carrots, cabbage, rhubarb and turnips. The total surplus farm produce delivered to other Governments was 62,220 pounds of beets, carrots, cabbage, parsnips and turnips.

The project of raising feeder cattle on the Reserve has been in operation the latter part of the fiscal year, and it appears that this policy will prove beneficial to the institution. A shelter was built and grazing land is being prepared for summer use.

The introduction of poultry in the penitentiary has commenced with young chicks being raised in a brooder house built. A further supply of chicks is expected and more poultry buildings are being built to house the flock.

The high standard of hogs continues to be maintained at this institution, with good returns being received from the sale of hogs to packers.

There has been no new construction work undertaken, with the exception of winter shelter for cattle and certain poultry houses for chickens. Maintenance of buildings has been checked and small alterations were undertaken.

The bookbinding and printing department continues to operate efficiently with printing being done for our own use and for other penitentiaries. The young convicts employed in this department have shown a keenness and aptitude for this particular trade.

The engineering department has functioned in an efficient manner with general repairs being made to steam lines and valves. The acting plant engineer has given lectures on fire drill throughout the year and all equipment has been checked and kept up to standard. The severity of the past winter and the uncertainty of coal deliveries made it necessary for the penitentiary to burn cord wood as well as lump coal in the boilers.

The Penitentiary has been able to perform a certain amount of war work as follows:

- 1,175 officers' canes,
- 55,000 pillow slips,
- 1,000 soldiers wooden boxes (order not completed).

In addition to the above, the penitentiary has been able to manufacture 50,200 pot and plot labels for the Experimental Farms, Department of Agriculture, and the shoemaking department has repaired 5,056 pairs of used military boots for the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.

During the fiscal year 1942-43 there were twenty-five officers on indefinite leave of absence for military purposes.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

Lieut.-Col. W. H. CRAIG, *Warden*

On April 1, 1942, there were 226 convicts on register in this institution. During the year 109 convicts were received by transfer from Kingston Penitentiary and two from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Convicts discharged totalled 131, of which 87 were by expiry of sentence, 32 by ticket-of-leave and 7 by pardon. Five convicts were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary. On March 31, 1943 there were on register 204 convicts.

Hospital.—The general health of the convict population during the year is reported by the physician to have been excellent. There were 90 admissions to hospital for a total of 865 hospital days as compared with 99 admissions in the previous year. Accident cases reported were 22, all of which were minor. Thirteen of these cases returned at once to work and 9 were retained in hospital for short periods. There were 14 minor operations performed in the hospital and two cases were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for surgical and medical treatment.

There were no epidemics of any nature and no deaths.

The Physician reports that his periodic examination revealed the food to be good and the meals served ample. All water samples forwarded for analysis taken from the penitentiary water supply were marked "A". Sanitary conditions throughout the penitentiary are reported satisfactory.

The total number of days absent by officers through sickness and accidents is reported to have been 616½.

The hospital services inside shows a per capita cost of \$1.096 as compared with \$1.432 in the previous year.

Classification.—The object for which Collin's Bay Penitentiary was established was stated to the House of Commons when the initial vote was passed in June, 1929. The policy then adopted was to provide an institution to segregate young convicts and first offenders from the old hardened criminal. In examining convicts at Kingston Penitentiary for transfer to this institution the policy originally laid down is followed as the basis for selection. In addition to young convicts and first offenders, those convicts who are not serving long terms for major crimes and not considered incorrigible—but by their conduct and industry show prospect of reform—are considered for transfer. Classification, therefore, of all convicts admitted to this penitentiary, commences with their examination for suitability for transfer to this institution.

On admittance to this penitentiary all convicts are individually and privately interviewed by each member of the Classification Board, who submit a report on each case at the next monthly meeting of the Board following admittance. Consideration of the reports submitted, accompanied by discussion on each case, enables the Board to make decisions as to work assignment and general treatment.

After three months each convict's case is again considered for re-classification, and guided by reports obtained from the members as to the progress and general attitude of the convict the Board is able to make an intelligent decision as to his future handling in the penitentiary.

Religious Instruction and Moral Welfare.—Regular and special services were held without interruption throughout the year with the exception of three Sundays when weather conditions did not permit. Convicts of the Jewish faith were ministered unto periodically by Rabbi Kellerman. The Salvation Army conducted monthly services with voluntary attendance. The choirs of both chapels held practices weekly and rendered music satisfactorily at all services.

A mission was held in the Protestant chapel by the Very Rev. Dean Waterman of Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, Ont. from October 17 to 26, inclusive. The mission was very successful and the results gratifying.

Appreciation is expressed to Right Rev. Bishop Lyons and Rev. Dr. H. B. Clarke for their kindness in addressing the congregation at services in the Protestant chapel. Rev. Fathers McDonald, Moore, DesLauriers, Lonergan and Labelle of the Regiopolis College staff kindly assisted in the Roman Catholic chapel on occasions.

The boys' choir of St. George's Cathedral and members of other city choirs kindly assisted in the Protestant services.

School and Library.—The total enrolment in school during the year was 94. Discharges and exemptions reduced the enrolment to 21 in the higher and 41 in the lower grades. Five were successful in passing High School entrance examinations and 17 passed subjects in higher grades. Five candidates secured honours in their examinations.

The circulation of the library during the year totalled 32,554 magazines, 26,125 fiction books, 9,248 non-fiction books and 2,477 pamphlets dealing with the war. The number of new books added to the library was 136 fiction, 28 non-fiction and reference and 91 bound volumes of magazines. A number of books were withdrawn owing to wear and tear leaving on hand as at March 31, 1943, apart from school and technical books, 1,709 fiction (English), 306 fiction (French), 642 non-fiction and reference books—total 2,657. There are also on hand 903 bound volumes of magazines. Sixty-four magazines are received by annual subscription for circulation, including 4 French and 7 technical publications.

Discipline.—The conduct and general behaviour of the convict population was on the whole good throughout the year. One convict escaped by scaling the wire fence surrounding the quarry. He succeeded in running to a point about thirty feet off the reserve, where he was apprehended and returned immediately to the penitentiary.

Staff.—As in past years the usual course of instruction to officers by means of lectures and demonstrations was carried on during the winter months after the close of prison. Over fifty per cent of the permanent guard staff as of September, 1939, are now serving in His Majesty's armed forces. The majority of these officers were granted leave of absence without pay for the duration of the war. Throughout the year ninety per cent of the staff maintained their purchases of War Savings Certificates by payroll deductions. A good response was made by members of the staff to the appeal to buy bonds in the Third Victory Loan campaign.

During the year, owing to restrictions of manpower, it became increasingly difficult to obtain suitable applicants for the vacant positions caused by guards leaving the staff to join the armed forces or accept employment in war industries. As the year ended several vacancies existed on the custodial staff with no prospective applicants in sight. The situation thus created is causing some concern to the administration.

Farming Operations.—The yield from the farm was fair, with the exception of potatoes. Approximately 80 acres were planted in potatoes; a good crop of early potatoes was harvested from 5 or 6 acres and the sample was good; owing to wet foggy weather with excessive humidity in late August and September about 80 per cent of the potato crop was lost through blight and rot. The crop harvested consisted of 2,000 bus. oats, 1,230 bus. other grain, 100 tons timothy hay, 300 tons clover hay, 2,265 bus. potatoes, 49,622 lbs. garden vegetables and 70 tons straw. All garden produce was consumed in the penitentiary, with the exception of 1,643 bus. potatoes supplied to Kingston Penitentiary. That institution was also supplied with 421 bus. oats, 119 bus. wheat, 500 bus. barley and 47 bus. buckwheat. Three hundred chicks were purchased in the spring; these commenced laying in October and produced 2,147½ dozen eggs to March 31st. Seventy-four head of young steers were purchased early in the summer and placed on pasture. These cattle wintered well and slaughtering of them will commence next July to produce beef for consumption in the penitentiary. It is proposed to replenish this herd as they are slaughtered. During the summer and fall 220 acres were ploughed twice and are in good condition for next season's crop.

Industries.—Orders were received from the Department of National Defence covering the dyeing of used great-coats for further issue to interned war prisoners, and articles to be manufactured in the carpenter shop for Ordnance. Orders were also received from the Department of Indian Affairs and the Penitentiary Service covering the dyeing of used battle-dress blouses discarded by the army. These orders amounted to \$6,281.64 in value. The quantity of military clothing dyed and shipped totalled 7,622 great-coats and 6,281 battle-dress blouses. The orders for ordnance were under manufacture in the carpenter shop and partially completed at the end of the year.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Chief Trade Instructor's Department.—Owing to the necessity to restrict the use of materials construction was considerably curtailed during the year. A limited amount of work was done on the boundary wall—thirteen panels of the north wall east of the administration building were formed and poured to full height. The northwest tower was completed and put into use. Stone

veneer was applied to eight panels of the north wall. The masonry of the north-east tower was commenced.

In the west wing of the administration building the placing of the angles, bars and channels of the suspended ceiling of the auditorium was completed. In the basement, partitions were built enclosing the rifle range, locker room, lavatory and hall; tile floor was laid in the lavatory.

The new root house was advanced in construction so that two of the three sections proposed can be put into use at once.

A portion of the former temporary administration building was moved to form a wing of the stores building and fitted up for an office.

The south portion of the frame building formerly used as officers' mess and stores was fitted up as a hen-house. A portion of the former hospital building was converted into a brooder house. The remainder of the former hospital building was moved to form an addition to the change room building and fitted up for storage.

Alterations were made to the cattle barn; mangers and drinking troughs were installed and yards fenced in to accommodate the herd of beef cattle.

A large shed was constructed entirely from salvaged material for storage of farm implements.

The interior of the main corridors was plastered, painted and white-washed.

Alterations were made to the roof of the boiler house and the necessary masonry work was done in connection with the installation of the 250 H.P. boiler. Platforms, ladders and other parts for this job were also fabricated and installed.

A good deal of maintenance work was done, including painting of the exterior of seven buildings.

Engineer's Department.—A new 250 H.P. boiler of the Foster-Wheeler S.A. type was installed last Fall, which replaced two old 65 H.P. boilers. This installation is complete with Jones hydraulic underfeed stoker, forced and induced draft fans and independent steel stack. The installation was completed, inspected and put in service on December 1st. This unit has functioned in a very satisfactory manner.

A radio and public address system was installed for convicts' entertainment and news broadcasts. Loudspeakers were installed in all ranges in the cell-blocks, hospital, dormitory and kitchen. These are controlled from the receiving set located in cell-block "H".

The intramural telephone system was completed and put into service. As well as proving very convenient, the system has added to the security of the prison.

Considerable work was done in the installation of plumbing and electrical fixtures in the officers' lavatory, rifle range, tinsmith shop lavatory, stores building addition, cattle barn, root house, hen-house and brooder-house.

All fire-fighting equipment was regularly inspected and tested; classes of instruction in fire-fighting and fire drills were held monthly for all officers.

The required maintenance and regular inspection of all equipment was carried on throughout the year.

A dyeing plant was installed in the former change room and laundry building for the purpose of dyeing discarded military clothing for further use in intern-

ment camps, the Penitentiary Service and the Department of Indian Affairs. The dyeing was done expeditiously and satisfactorily under the supervision of the plant engineer. To the end of the fiscal year 13,903 pieces of clothing had been washed, dyed and shipped. Contract for dyeing a further shipment of 6,000 great-coats is in hand.

Special efforts were made during the year in all departments to save and collect scrap for disposal through the salvage officer. This scrap consisted of bones, kitchen fat and grease, various metals, textiles, rubber and paper. A total of 27,000 lbs. of scrap was collected and sold in the year.

Four officers of the engineer's staff improved their standing in their profession of stationery engineer; one obtained a second-class certificate, two obtained third-class certificates, and one a fourth-class certificate. Four convicts were successful in passing stationary engineer's examinations; one obtained a third class and three obtained fourth-class certificates.

Owing to ill-health Deputy Warden V. J. Harraway was forced to resign in May after eighteen years, meritorious service. In the years of his service Capt. Harraway gave the very best of his superior talents and ability in the performance of his duties; his good work will leave a lasting impression with this institution for many years to come.

The valuable co-operation received throughout the year from the warden and staff of Kingston Penitentiary is duly appreciated.

PENITENTIARIES GENERALLY

Industrial Production.—Penitentiary shops have progressed in the production of stores for war contracts. Up to March 31, 1943, a total of 471,018 new units of twenty-five different varieties were in the process of manufacture. The growth of this war effort may be illustrated by the figures given below on the value of war contracts accepted in the years mentioned:

1940-41.....	\$ 3,288 00
1941-42.....	58,582 69
1942-43.....	171,901 70

The above totals are exclusive of the value of repairs and reconditioning of numerous articles of barrack equipment and stores for the armed services, and the conversion of part-worn military clothing for use in penitentiaries, or by other government departments, thus saving and conserving the use of new materials.

The value of industrial production by penitentiaries during the fiscal year, including war production for the armed services is as follows:

Kingston.....	\$167,078 87
St. Vincent de Paul.....	78,212 25
Dorchester.....	54,266 18
Manitoba.....	18,987 14
British Columbia.....	20,842 21
Saskatchewan.....	37,120 57
Collin's Bay.....	5,443 08
Total.....	\$381,950 30

Of this total, \$102,106.50 was for the armed services; \$145,129.05 for institutional use (including Penitentiary Services); \$111,337.45 for other Government departments and \$23,377.30 for penitentiary staffs.

Farming Operations.—The policy of maximum production by Penitentiary Farms was continued during the year 1942-43, during which the seven penitentiary farms produced the following:

Vegetables.....	2,041,284 lbs.	Potatoes.....	1,341,211 lbs.
Pork.....	288,744 lbs.	Milk.....	64,632 gallons
Eggs.....	12,969 dozen	Grain.....	53,697 bus.
Hay and other fodder..	2,565 tons		

and sundry other items of lesser consequence. Produce valued at \$13,277.00 was transferred without cost to the armed services and other government departments.

The total value of production (including livestock) was \$167,884.06, representing an increase of \$40,000.00 over last year's operations. The total amounts contributed by the various penitentiaries are as follows:

Kingston.....	\$ 26,836 61
St. Vincent de Paul.....	38,166 76
Dorchester.....	29,927 74
Manitoba.....	24,639 61
British Columbia.....	7,918 72
Saskatchewan.....	26,131 66
Collin's Bay.....	14,262 96
Total.....	\$167,884 06

One of the outstanding developments of the year was the canning of vegetables grown at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul and Manitoba Penitentiaries, which supplied 21,593 gallons of tomatoes, peas and beans for rations, with surpluses going to the Army and Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Four additional poultry flocks have been producing from spring hatches, and plans were made for increasing establishments. A flock of sheep has been introduced at Manitoba Penitentiary for wool and mutton production. Beef cattle were wintered at Collin's Bay and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries to provide beef for rations, and slaughtering will begin shortly.

Arrangements have been made to start beef production at Manitoba Penitentiary in the coming year and poultry at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. As a result of meat rationing there will be a greater surplus of hogs.

Inspections by Other Departments.—Some of the criticisms made by the Royal Commission, 1938, inquiring into the penitentiary system were as follows:

- (1) That, from the points of view of nutrition, sanitation, and health (medical services), much was to be desired in many of the institutions.
- (2) That the shops or industries in the institutions were not well organized either from the point of view of training or production.
- (3) That the penitentiary farms were badly managed.

With a view to obtaining information on these subjects, with respect to present conditions, the Department asked the Departments of Pensions and National Health, Labour, and Agriculture, to have their experts, in the particular spheres indicated, inspect and report on the sanitation, nutrition, health of inmates, medical services, shops, industries, and farms. Each penitentiary was visited in turn by representatives appointed by the three departments mentioned. These inspections were completed and reports received during the latter part of the year.

Department of Pensions and National Health.—The reports covering conditions of health, sanitation and medical services show that the health of convicts is generally good; that the provision for hospitalization and care of the sick is

adequate and of a high standard; that the penitentiary physicians are competent and conscientious; that adequate dental services are provided; that the hospitals as well as cell blocks; kitchens, and other buildings are clean and well cared for; that the water supplies, and sewerage systems are satisfactory and properly supervised.

Several recommendations were made regarding improvements, for example, in the care and replacement of drugs, routine examinations of personnel, improvements in lighting in some instances, the filling of vacancies in Hospital staffs by graduate male nurses, and others. Practically all of the recommendations received regarding care and management have been put into effect. Improvements in lighting have been made to the limit of our resources at present, but further improvements must be postponed until the end of the war. The employment of graduate male nurses is desirable, and is considered where possible. As previously mentioned, it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain qualified applicants for vacancies at present.

Nutrition Services.—The report on nutrition in penitentiaries was prepared by the Director of Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health. It reflects favourably on the administration of penitentiary kitchens. A daily amount is allotted for feeding convicts and the report states, while some improvement might be made in revising the menus in accordance with supplies available, which are limited at present in some instances due to war time restrictions, the food supplied is sufficient in quantity and quality to meet current nutrition standards. The adequate storage facilities which are provided prevent loss of food value and wastage.

The penitentiaries are producing as far as possible their requirements of canned and fresh vegetables, dairy products, beef and pork. There are modern cooking appliances and refrigeration equipment supplied in all penitentiaries, and on the whole reasonable care is taken in the preparation of food. Several recommendations were made in regard to the kind of food suitable and the necessary quantities of each. These recommendations have been forwarded to all wardens in order that they may be followed up.

In accordance with the report of the Royal Commission, 1938, page 121, regarding uniform diets, the services of a trained dietitian are now engaged on the preparation of a standard food supply list in order to achieve as balanced a diet as possible in penitentiary menus. When this food supply list has been completed recommendations will be immediately put into effect.

Inspection by Department of Labour.—The principal purpose of the inspections made by the Department of Labour was to examine the facilities for vocational training in penitentiaries, and to make recommendations for improvements. The inspections were supervised by the Regional Directors of the War Emergency Training Plan in conjunction with Provincial Directors of Technical and Vocational Training. The inspectors reported that the penitentiary shop instructors are capable journeymen-tradesmen, and while they lack formal training in teaching methods such as are now employed in technical schools, they have, through experience, obtained a practical psychology which enables them to get good results from those under their charge, and that consequently a willing inmate may attain a reasonable degree of skill at a chosen trade.

The reports state that accommodation and equipment in the present shops are generally good; that appropriations for training are too limited, and that more leeway should be given in the use of materials for training, since a large percentage of wastage and loss can be expected with beginners. Instruction is given individually but instructors are too few for the number of men in their charge. In many cases the instructor is also responsible for the custody of the men in his shop, which correspondingly reduces his available time for instruction.

The reports further state that an inmate has not the same incentive as a free workman or a technical school student, and some improvement should be made in this situation. The Inspectors also recommended that instructors be given courses in teacher-training.

It was found that in shop work primary emphasis is placed on penitentiary maintenance, with production for other Government Departments of secondary importance, and there is no training plan correlated with the production program. A separate shop building in each Institution would be needed to put such a plan into effect, with a specially qualified staff, and only deserving inmates who had passed mechanical aptitude tests would be admitted. The Inspectors acknowledged that probably not more than fifteen or twenty per cent of all inmates would be sufficiently interested to profit by such trade-training, and that the permanent success of such a plan would depend, largely, on placing inmates in outside industry and providing a follow-up service after release.

Under war conditions it is neither possible nor desirable to build new shops, purchase additional equipment, and employ additional technical instructors, but the recommendations made in these reports, which do not involve large additional expenditures of money are being put into effect, and early in 1943 a course of instruction in teaching methods will be given to the Instructors of the various institutions in collaboration with the supervisors of training—War Emergency Training Plan, Department of Labour.

Inspections by Department of Agriculture.—Surveys of all penitentiary farms have been made by the Officials of the Dominion Experimental Farm to determine the extent to which the facilities of the penitentiary farms are utilized and recommending improvements for future guidance.

The reports indicate that the farm buildings are generally adequate, and that the equipment is ample.

With two exceptions, crop yields of penitentiary farms were found satisfactory. At the two institutions excepted steps have been taken to improve the drainage, and fertilize the fields in order to increase production to the desired standard.

Favourable comments were made by the inspectors on the dairy herds at Dorchester, Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries. As soon as there is sufficient pasture and winter feed to enable the institutions to carry on such a project, two additional dairy herds will be in operation at Manitoba and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries. It is expected that the revised crop rotation systems recently introduced at these penitentiaries will be effective. Penitentiary farms will also benefit by the increased acreage in legumes required to feed newly established herds at four penitentiaries, and from the additional fertilization thus provided. Our objective is to produce economically all the beef required for beef rations by the use of penitentiary-grown feed, although at present it is necessary to purchase stock in order to carry out the program.

The penitentiaries are commended for the quantity and quality of their herds of Yorkshire pigs. Poultry raising also mentioned and recommended was started at Kingston in 1941, and has now been established at six of the seven penitentiaries. This industry provides eggs in sufficient quantity to meet practically all the requirements of each institution.

The Inspectors report a shortage of experienced farm officers at several Institutions; moreover, they remark that since penitentiaries must consider security first, the hours of work for prisoners on farms may be less than on private farms, which, in conjunction with the relatively poor quality of labour available, implies that motor and horse-powered equipment is not used for a

comparable number of hours per day as would be the case on privately owned farms. Steps have been taken to implement the suggestion of the Inspectors to employ farm equipment beyond the hours of the usual working day by extending the latter during the farming season.

The penitentiaries were commended for growing surplus garden crops for transfer to the armed forces and other departments; also for arranging for the canning of penitentiary vegetables at several institutions, the canning being done by outside contract. The result has been the extension of the system introduced some years ago of transferring non-perishable supplies between penitentiaries where these become surplus to requirements.

The Penitentiaries Branch and the penitentiaries are constantly in touch with the officials of the Department of Agriculture, both Dominion and Provincial, who are always willing to give advice on our problems.

The Penitentiaries Branch is also in frequent consultation with the Department of Pensions and National Health, and the Department of Labour, regarding problems of sanitation and health, as well as other departments of the Government, in connection with any problems which may arise on which the advice of specialists is required.

SUMMARY

Population.—At the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1943, the total number of convicts was 2,969 as compared with 3,232 at the end of the previous year, or a decrease of 263. These numbers include female convicts of whom there were 52 on March 31, 1943, compared with 37 at the end of the previous fiscal year, an increase of 15. The average daily population was 2,981 as compared with 3,380 during the previous year.

There has been a steady decline in convict population since March 31, 1939, which accelerated during the year ending 1942, though the decrease was less marked during the succeeding year. The accompanying graph (figure I) illustrates the trend of convict population between the years 1913 to 1943 inclusive, and shows a marked similarity between the trend during the late war 1914-18 and the present war 1939-1943, particularly in the period of the third and fourth years of these wars. In both instances the convict population declined rapidly as the demand for man-power increased. Compared with the peak in 1933 when the convict population rose to the number 4,587, at a time when there were large numbers of unemployed, it is clear that the convict population fluctuates in proportion to the increase or decline in employment. Actual figures of those unemployed at the time of conviction show the same trend as the following table indicates:

	Fiscal Year Ending, March 31				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total population on March 31.....	3,803	3,772	3,688	3,232	2,969
Total net admissions during year.....	1,896	1,685	1,489	1,143	1,201
Total discharged during year (excluding transfers).....	1,474	1,655	1,509	1,552	1,419
Male—Unemployed when convicted.....	1,182	1,079	788	516	420
Male—Percentage of unemployed.....	62.3	64.04	52.9	45.1	35.9

Intelligence.—Certain studies have been made of the degrees of intelligence and mental age of convicts confined to penitentiaries, with a view to more intensified studies on this subject. Using the broad terms fair, fair to high, and high, instead of the usual I.Q.'s, it might be said that an average of 9 per cent could be classified as high, 35 to 40 per cent as fair to high, and 40 to 50 per cent as fair; about 3 per cent could be classified as very high, and 4 per cent as "low". One

TABLEAU ILLUSTRANT LA POPULATION PÉNITENCIAIRE DURANT LES ANNÉES 1913 À 1943 ET COMPARAISON ENTRE LA PÉRIODE DE GUERRE 1914-18 ET LA PRÉSENTE GUERRE

GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF PENITENTIARY POPULATION BETWEEN 1913 AND 1943
WITH COMPARATIVE TREND DURING WAR PERIODS 1914-18 AND PRESENT WAR

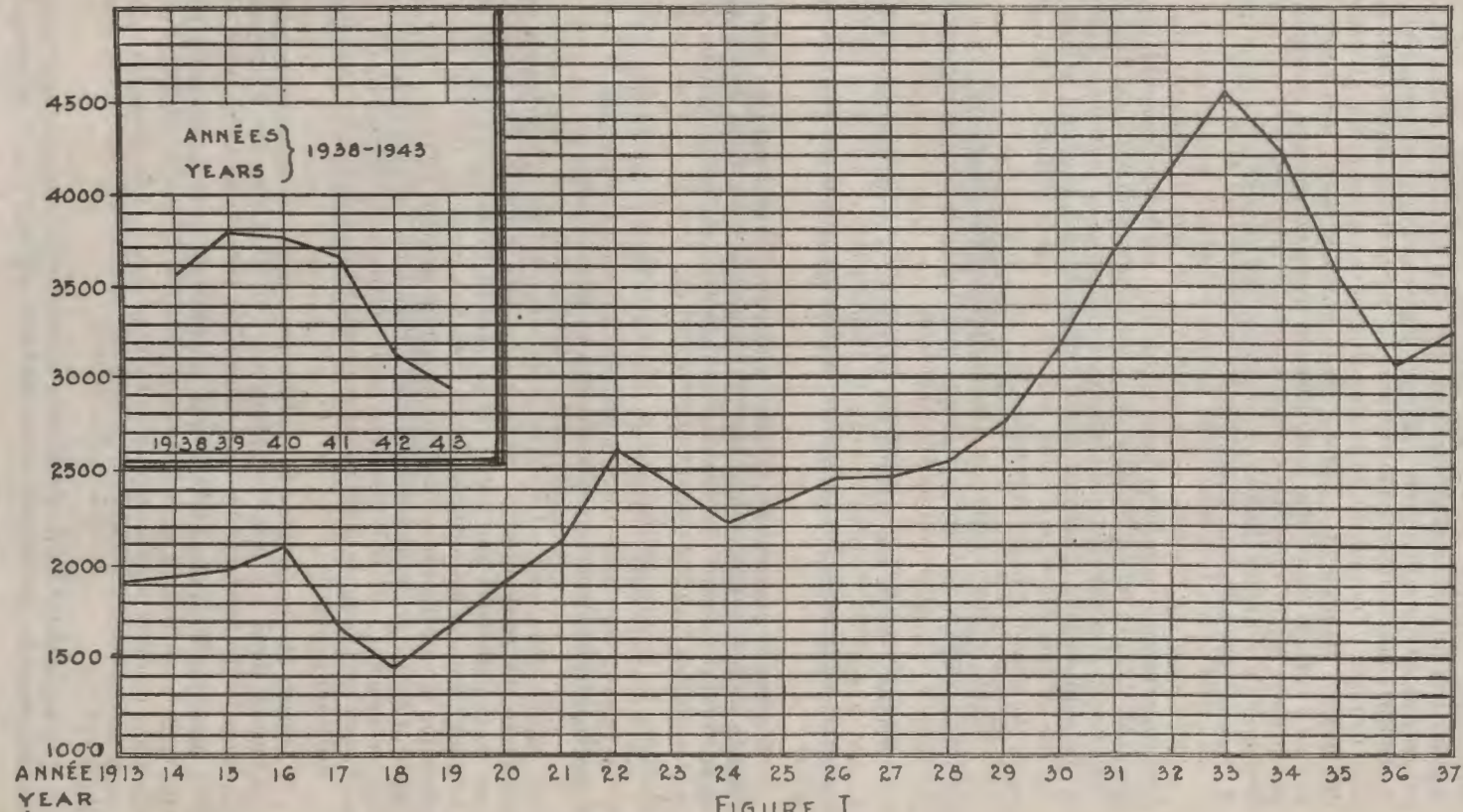


FIGURE I

of our school-teachers has observed that "there seems little evidence that mere intelligence, or the lack of it, bears any important relation to crime. Indeed superficially convicts may appear superior. Commonly, he (the convict) lacks specific training in useful pursuits, but his education, while incomplete and superficial, is liberal enough. He can converse fairly grammatically and intelligently on many subjects chiefly because he is "well read". He has had more time to read. Frequently he endeavours to compensate for his shortcomings by intellectual attainment. Thus, prison educated and "well read" convicts, as well as a certain superficial brightness in those not so well endowed with native intelligence, might raise the apparent average intelligence of our convict population to a place higher than the average for the general population of the country if these factors were not considered".

Education of Convicts.—By approval of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, arrangements have been completed with the National Film Board for the exhibition in all penitentiaries of educational and national films, with special reference to the war effort of Canada and the United Nations. The co-operation of the penitentiary chaplains, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, in allowing the use of chapels where other suitable accommodation is not available has made the showing of films possible.

Official representatives of the National Film Board will visit the penitentiaries at convenient intervals, about once a month, for the purpose of exhibiting the films when requested by the Wardens.

Radios.—With the installation of public address systems at Collin's Bay, Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries, all penitentiaries are now equipped with radio loud speakers, and programmes are distributed at regular hours.

Welfare Organizations.—Many visits have been paid to penitentiaries by various welfare organizations, and 718 convicts have been interviewed, some of them several times. The number of visits by these organizations to the various penitentiaries is shown under table No. XVII.

Red Cross Society.—Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Red Cross Society for clinics to visit penitentiaries for the purpose of obtaining blood donations by convicts as a contribution to the war effort.

Staff.—Personnel.—Owing to present conditions, it is increasingly difficult to maintain the penitentiaries' staffs at adequate strength, the vacancies occurring due to resignations and other causes are in some instances impossible to fill. Although some penitentiaries have been less seriously affected than others, the situation is causing grave concern to administrative officers. Though the assistance of Selective Service officers has been sought, the results have been anything but re-assuring. It is hoped that some satisfactory arrangement may be made to insure an adequate staff being maintained to enable the penitentiary service to function properly.

During the fiscal year 134 officers have left the service for various reasons (including those on leave of absence). Of this number 87 officers resigned, compared with resignations numbering 67 in 1941-42 and 30 in 1940-41.

Since the beginning of the war 137 officers, or approximately 16 per cent of the staff have been granted leave of absence to serve with the armed forces. This has resulted in officers of lower classification than those on leave having to carry on duties in a position of greater responsibility than their present classifications call for.

An adjustment has been made in the method of charging sick leave, credits for which accumulate at the rate of one and one-half working days for each completed

month of continuous service. Formerly custodial officers, absent on sick leave were charged with seven days' sick leave, if absent for a period of one week. With approval of the honourable the minister, and in conformity with the principle of "one day's rest in seven", sick leave is now charged on the basis of six days for each seven days of absence, thus removing any discrimination between custodial officers and those on the clerical staff who are not required to work on Sundays.

The schedule of working hours for officers has been revised in order to conform as closely as possible with the principle of an eight hour day.

Arrangements have been completed for holding in all penitentiaries, classes on job training instruction for penitentiary instructors. These classes will be in charge of a representative instructor of the War Labour Board, Department of Labour.

The wardens and staffs of the various penitentiaries have loyally carried on their duties and responsibilities which in many cases have increased owing to the war. All wardens have unfailingly given their studied opinions and recommendations with a background of years of experience on many problems of administration.

The former Acting Superintendent, Inspector G. L. Sauvant, was on leave of absence from September 9, 1942 to November 22, 1942, during which period the duties of acting superintendent were carried on by the undersigned. In February, 1943, Inspector Sauvant was granted leave of absence to join the Fighting French Forces, and the hearty good wishes of the department, including the Penitentiaries Branch, were expressed to him on his departure.

The undersigned assumed the duties of acting superintendent on February 9, 1943.

Of the staff at Branch Headquarters seven officers, or approximately 25 per cent, are now on leave of absence either with the Armed Forces or with other government departments. Those remaining have carried on their duties in a creditable manner, in spite of the handicap due to reduction of staff.

The support given by the Department in the administration of penitentiaries is also appreciated.

Appreciation is expressed for the co-operation, service and advice given to this Branch by the following departments and organizations:

Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Department of National Defence,
Post Office Department,
Department of Agriculture,
Department of Pensions and National Health,
Department of Labour,
Department of Public Works,
Department of Mines and Resources,
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
The National Research Council,
The Salvation Army,
The Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association,

Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and to individual clergymen, and other welfare visitors to the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. LAWSON,

Acting Superintendent.

APPENDICES
TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1943

ANALYSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1943

APPENDICES
TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1913

ANALYSIS OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1913

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF DOMINION PENITENTIARIES, 1942-43

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, 1943. Convicts admitted to and transferred to another penitentiary during the year are classified as admissions to the penitentiary to which transferred. Tables 2 to 47 inclusive deal with male admissions only and Tables 48 to 53 deal with female admissions. Tables 54 to 57 inclusive deal with male discharges and tables 58 to 60 deal with female discharges during the year.

ANALYSIS OF TABLES

Table 1.—Summary of admissions and discharges

The movement of population in the seven Dominion penitentiaries for the year ended March 31, 1943, is made up of convicts on register at the beginning of the year, direct admissions during the year, transfers and releases and the number on the register on the last day of the year.

The number on registers of the seven penitentiaries on March 31, 1942, was 3,232, a decrease of 456 or 12.4 per cent from the number on the registers on

March 31, 1941. Total admissions, including transfers, were 1,299. Of this total, 1,130 were direct admissions and 141 transfers within the penitentiaries. Total releases, direct and indirect, were 1,562, of which 1,419 were direct releases and 143 were transfers. Of the 1,149 direct releases, 1,404 were males and 15 were females.

The number of convicts on the registers of the seven penitentiaries on March 31, 1943, was 2,969, a decrease of 8.1 per cent in the resident penitentiary population during the twelve months.

Of the total convicts on registers, March 31, 1943, the percentage distribution by penitentiaries was as follows:—Dorchester, 12.6; St. Vincent de Paul, 27.8; Kingston, 24.6; Collin's Bay, 6.8; Manitoba, 9.1; Saskatchewan, 9.3 and British Columbia, 8.0.

Table 2.—Male convicts admitted during year

In this table is shown the number of male convicts admitted to the seven penitentiaries during the year ended March 31, 1943, and the major offences for which committed.

During the year, 1,171 male convicts were admitted, an increase of 29 over the number admitted in the previous year. The percentage distribution of major offences is as follows:—Against Public Order and Peace, 0.8; Against the Administration of Law and Justice, 1.1; Against Morals and Public Convenience, 8.5; Against the Person and Reputation; 11.7; Against Rights and Property, 77.2; Against the Defence of Canada Regulations, 0.6 and Uttering Counterfeit Money, 0.1.

Offences against Morals and Public Convenience showed an increase of 1.8 per cent over those reported in the previous year while Offences against Rights and Property showed a percentage decrease of 0.6. Of the 1,171 male commitments, 689 or 58.8 per cent were committed for a single offence and under one charge, 137 or 11.7 per cent for a single offence and on more than one charge, 145 or 12.4 per cent for more than one offence and under one charge for each offence and 197 or 16.8 per cent for more than one offence and under more than one charge. Ticket-of-leave violators totalled 3.

Tables 3 and 4.—Nature of Offence by term of sentence and type

Of the 1,171 male admissions, 603 or 51.5 per cent received the minimum sentence of 2 years; 404 or 34.5 per cent received sentences varying from 2 years to under 5; 91 or 7.8 per cent received sentence of 5 years; 35 or 3.0 per cent sentences of 6 years and over but under 10 years; 16 or 1.4 per cent received sentence of 10 years; 18 or 1.6 per cent received sentences over 10 years but under 25 years. One was committed for life and one had the death sentence commuted to life.

Fifteen per cent of those committed for offences against Morals and Public Convenience, 25.5 per cent against the Person and Reputation and 11.8 per cent against Rights and Property received sentences of 5 years and over.

As Table 4 shows, the types of sentences imposed are, in the main, simple and concurrent as no less than 1,089 or 93 per cent belonged to these two types. Lashes were inflicted in 14 cases in addition to the sentence imposed.

Table 5.—Term of sentence by previous penal record

Of the 1,171 male admissions, 291 or 24.8 per cent were first offenders. The average length of sentence of this group was 3.5 years, while that of the group with previous commitments to gaols, reformatories and penitentiaries was 3.1 years.

Tables 7 to 12.—Age on admission

In this series of tables the age of male admissions is classified with other factors such as employment prior to commitment, occupation, number of dependents, conjugal condition and nature of offence.

Of the 1,171 male admissions, 10 were under 16 years of age and 15 were 16 years on admission. In the previous year, only 7 were admitted 16 years of age and under. Of the 25 admissions 16 years of age and under, 24 were committed for crimes against Rights and Property, under breaking, entering and theft.

The number of admissions to penitentiaries of males under 21 years of age rose from 201 in 1942 to 253 in 1943, an increase of 25.8 per cent. Two hundred and ninety six were admitted between the ages of 21 and 24, which represents an increase of 18.5 per cent over the admissions in the same age groups in 1942. Of the 1,171 total admissions, 549 or 47.0 per cent were young men under the age of 25 years.

Those between 25 and 29 numbered 216, or 18.5 per cent of total admissions. Thus, of the total male admissions to penitentiaries in 1943, 65.4 per cent were under 30 years of age. In the middle age groups, 30 to 49 years, the number of admissions was 349 or 29.8 per cent of total admissions. The number of admissions 50 years of age and over was 57 or 4.9 per cent. It is worth pointing out that 88.9 per cent of those admitted under 20 years of age, 90.5 per cent of those between 21 and 24 years, 72.8 per cent of those between 25 and 39 and 49.4 per cent of those 40 years of age and over were guilty of crimes against Rights and Property. Of the persons convicted on crimes against the Person and Reputation, 73.0 per cent were 25 years of age and over.

Table 8 shows age on admission by employment prior to commitment. Of the 1,171 male admissions, 720 or 61.5 per cent were employed, 420 or 35.9 per cent were out of employment while 31 or 2.6 per cent had never worked or had retired. Of those under 20 years of age, 44.2 per cent were employed prior to commitment and of those 21 to 24 years, 60 per cent were employed. Of those in the age groups 25 to 39, 66.0 per cent were employed and in the age groups 40 and over, 78.8 per cent were in employment at time prior to admission. Of the 420 unemployed, 246 or 58.6 per cent were out of employment for three months and under, 115 or 27.4 per cent between three and twelve months and 59 or 14 per cent over one year and longer.

The various occupations in which male admissions were engaged in prior to admission are shown in Table 9. Of the 17 occupational groups listed, in which 727 males were engaged, 507 or 70.3 per cent belonged to the four occupations of Manufacturing, Public Administration, General Labourers and Communication and Transportation workers. It is worthy of note that almost 50 per cent of the total admissions belonged to the two groups—Unemployed and Unskilled Labour.

For a further study on occupation of prisoners prior to admissions, the reader is referred to Table 26 for detailed information given under the same general headings.

Table 10 gives the number of dependents of male admissions. The number of admissions with dependents totalled 371 and the number of dependents 960, or an average of 2.6 dependents each.

Table 11 shows age on admission by conjugal condition. Of the 253 admissions 20 years of age and under, only 6 were married; of those between 21 and 24 years, 15.5 per cent were married; of those between 25 and 39, 38.2 per cent were married while of those 40 years of age and over 45 per cent were married. Besides the single and married admissions, 24 were widowed and 40 were divorced or separated.

Tables 12, 13 and 14 show racial origin of male admissions classified by penitentiaries, conjugal condition and degree of education. The following breakdown of the tables on Racial Origin will show the contribution of the principal racial groups to the penitentiary population per 10,000 of its population as on June 2, 1941:—

Racial Groups	Population as on June 2, 1941	Rate per 10,000 population
English.....	2,968,402	0.7
Irish.....	1,267,702	1.2
Scotch.....	1,402,974	1.5
French.....	3,483,038	1.2
Austrian.....	37,715	2.9
Belgian.....	29,711	0.7
Czech and Slovak.....	42,912	0.3
Finnish.....	23,786	1.3
Netherlander.....	212,863	0.7
German.....	464,682	0.4
Hungarian.....	54,598	1.3
Italian.....	112,625	2.7
Hebrew.....	170,241	1.2
Polish.....	167,485	1.9
Roumanians.....	24,689	2.0
Russians and Ukrainians.....	389,637	1.7
Scandinavians (Norwegians, Swedes, Danes and Icelandic).....	244,603	0.7
Other European races (Greeks, Jugo-Slavs, Lithuanian, Spanish).....	50,482	2.7
Chinese.....	34,627	0.9
Indian and Esquimaux.....		1.8

Table 14 shows racial origin by degree of education. Among all races, 2.4 per cent were classed as illiterate, 79 per cent had common school education, 16.1 per cent had high school education and 2.5 per cent had attended a university.

Of the 189 with high school education, 58.2 per cent belonged to the English Irish and Scotch races, 15.3 per cent were French, 20.1 per cent European and 6.4 per cent other races.

Of those with university training, 55.5 per cent belonged to the English, Irish and Scotch races, 15.0 per cent to the French and 29.5 per cent to the European races.

Table 15 shows nature of offence by racial origin. The following table shows the nature of the offences which the principal races are most prone to commit:—

Races	Public Order and Peace	Law and Justice	Morals and Public Convenience	Person and Reputation	Rights and Property
	%	%	%	%	%
English.....	1.5	0.5	12.7	14.2	74.0
Irish.....	0.7	2.6	9.0	7.1	80.0
Scotch.....	0.8		4.2	17.0	78.0
French.....	0.2	1.2	8.4	7.2	82.4
Austrian.....			9.1	18.2	72.7
Netherlander.....			21.4	14.3	64.3
German.....			10.6	16.0	63.1
Hungarian.....			28.5		71.4
Italian.....	3.2		3.2	25.8	70.0
Hebrew.....		0.5	10.0	10.0	75.0
Roumanian.....					100.0
Polish.....	6.4			17.0	80.7
Russian and Ukrainian.....		0.1	3.1	17.0	76.4
Scandinavians.....				12.5	87.5
Other European races.....				21.4	71.4
Negro and North American Indian.....		0.2	12.8	30.0	55.3

Table 16 shows racial origin by previous penal record. The problem of recidivism or repeated relapse into crime is an outstanding one in modern penology and the gravity of the problem as it affects Canada is made evident by a study of the tables in this report dealing with previous penal record of male admissions to Canadian penitentiaries.

While there is no unanimity on the classification of criminal types, nor of the causes that lead to recidivism, criminologists, however, have agreed on dividing recidivists into three general classes, viz., the pathological cases, insane and mentally defective, the "habitual criminals", mentally weak, emotionally unstable who drift into crime because they are unable to fit into the economic and social life of the community and the "professional" group, the relatively strong characters who deliberately choose a life of crime.

Until a genuine study is made of the factors causing recidivism, of the efficiency, or otherwise, of the present system of penal punishment meted out to habitual offenders, the rehabilitation of this class of criminal must remain a matter of trial and error.

Of the 1,171 male admissions, 880 or 75.1 per cent were recidivists. Every racial group, except one, had the great majority in the recidivistic group as the following percentages show:— English, 78.9; Irish, 82.6; Scotch, 70.0; French, 75.2; Netherlander, 92.5; Austrian, 54.5; German, 63.1; Italian, 71.0; Polish, 68.0; Russian and Ukrainian, 75.4; Hebrew, 65.0; other European races, 80.0 and Negro and North American Indian, 70.0. Detailed data as shown in Table 34 warrant the definite conclusion that breaking, entering, theft, burglary and robbery are the most frequent recidivistic crimes, as no less than 83.4 per cent of the total offences fall within the group of crimes mentioned.

The total time served on previous commitments by the 880 male recidivists was 2,954 years.

Again, of the 880 recidivists, 362 or 43.4 per cent had previously served time in penitentiaries, 50 per cent had been in reformatories and 81.2 per cent had gaol terms.

Other interesting information regarding recidivists can be obtained from the tables. Table 17 shows that 83.8 per cent of all admissions to penitentiaries came from urban centres and 16.2 per cent from rural areas.

Table 19 shows birthplace by social habits. Of the 1,171 male admissions, only 136 or 11.6 per cent were reported as being intemperate and 34 or 2.9 per cent as being addicted to drugs. Of those addicted to drugs, 82.3 per cent were Canadian born.

Table 22 shows length of residence in Canada prior to commitment of male admissions born outside Canada. Of the 172 admissions born outside Canada, 13 were less than 5 years in Canada, 6 were between 5 and 10 years, 47 between 10 and 15 years and 106 had residence in Canada 15 years and over.

Again, of the 172 foreign born admissions, 23.8 per cent were aliens, 44.2 per cent naturalized, 29.6 per cent were British born with residence of more than five years and 2.4 per cent British born who had residence in Canada less than five years.

Table 27 classified nature of offence by weekly earnings when last employed. Weekly earnings are shown under ten headings and shows the number of male admissions in each earning group. Of the 1,171 admissions, 29.1 per cent were earning between five and fifteen dollars a week; 41.1 per cent had earnings of fifteen and under thirty dollars a week; 20.2 per cent had earnings between thirty and fifty dollars a week, while 5.6 per cent earned from fifty to seventy-five dollars a week. Four per cent had never worked or were working on their own account.

In all earning groups, with the exception of that under "own account", by far the great majority committed crimes against Rights and Property. In all groups, breaking, entering and theft in its various forms, as also robbery, were the chief crimes committed. The majority of those guilty of false pretences, forgery and uttering forged documents were found in the better paid groups, as 70.5 per cent were earning over twenty dollars a week.

Table 31 shows nature of offence by conjugal condition. The table shows that 81.6 per cent of the single, 69.4 per cent of the married and 58 per cent of the widowed and divorced admissions were committed for Offences against Rights and Property, while a larger percentage of the married were guilty of crimes against the Person and Reputation.

Table 45 classifies physical defects by mental status. It is a remarkable fact that only 2.2 per cent of the total admissions were found to be subnormal and only 5.4 per cent suffering from physical defects. Seventy per cent of the subnormal were committed for crimes against Morals and Public Convenience and against the Person and Reputation.

FEMALE CONVICTS

During the year, 30 females were admitted to Dominion penitentiaries, an increase of 16 over the previous year. There were no admissions under 20 years of age. Of the total admissions, 16 were under 30 years of age and 14 were 30 years of age and over. Although the offences committed were more varied than in previous years, there is nothing to indicate that females are prone to commit special crimes as in the case among male admissions.

Of the 30 females committed, 14 received sentences of 2 years, 9 were given sentences of 2 to 3 years and 7 received sentences of 4 years and over. Of those admitted, 11 were single, 11 married and 8 widowed, divorced or separated. Six were found to be intemperate and 5 addicted to drugs. Of the 30 admissions, 20 were born in Canada, 6 in England, 2 in Poland and one each in the United States and France.

Again, of the 30 committed, 16 had 81 previous commitments distributed among gaols, reformatories and penitentiaries.

RELEASES

During the year 1,404 male convicts were released from the seven Dominion penitentiaries. Of those released, 1,058 or 75.3 per cent had completed their sentence, 260 or 18.6 per cent were given Ticket-of-Leave, 19 were deported, 18 were given full pardon, 22 unconditionally released and 11 died, while 10 were transferred to mental hospitals.

The average age of male convicts on discharge was 32.3 years and the average length of stay in penitentiary was three years.

Table 57 shows main occupations of discharged prisoners while serving time in penitentiary. Of the 1,404 discharges, 166 or 11.8 per cent were engaged as farm labourers and gardeners, 93 or 6.6 per cent as bookkeepers, library workers occupied in other clerical work, 538 or 38.3 per cent in skilled labour, 378 or 26.8 per cent as general labourers, 210 or 14.9 per cent as kitchen workers, laundry workers, cleaners and orderlies. Only 20 were not engaged in some occupation during period of detention.

TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1943

	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Convicts on register, March 31, 1942.....	T. 3,232	380	903	741	226	328	382	272
	M. 3,193	380	902	704	226	328	381	272
	F. 39		1	37			1	
Admissions—								
Admitted during year and not transferred.....	M. 1,048	186	342	254		83	82	101
	F. 12			12				
Received by transfer (admitted during year).....	M. 82	4	1	4	73			
	F. 16			16				
Total admitted during year and retained.....	M. 1,130	190	343	258	73	83	82	101
	F. 28			28				
Received by transfer (admitted before April 1, 1942).....	M. 41		2	3	35		1	
	F. 2			2				
Admitted during year and transferred.....	M. 80		9	71				
	F. 16	2	9			1	3	1
Received by transfer and transferred (admitted during year).....	M. 2			1	1			
	F.							
Total admissions.....	T. 1,299	192	363	363	109	84	86	102
	M. 1,253	190	354	333	109	83	83	101
	F. 46	2	9	30		1	3	1
Releases—								
Discharged.....	M. 1,404	195	390	250	126	140	170	133
	F. 15			15				
Transferred (admitted during year).....	M. 71		9	61	1			
	F. 16	2	9			1	3	1
Transferred (admitted before April 1, 1942).....	M. 54			49	4			1
	F. 2		1				1	
Total releases.....	T. 1,562	197	409	375	131	141	174	135
	M. 1,529	195	399	360	131	140	170	134
	F. 33	2	10	15		1	4	1
Convicts on register, March 31, 1943.....	T. 2,969	375	857	729	204	271	294	239
	M. 2,917	375	857	677	204	271	294	239
	F. 52			52				

TABLES 2-47—MALE CONVICTS ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF OFFENCES AND CHARGES

Nature of offence	Total		Single offence		More than one offence		Ticket-of-leave violator
			Single charge	More than one charge	One charge for each offence	More than one charge	
	No.	P.C.					
Total.....	1,171	100.0	689	137	145	197	3
Against public order and peace.....	9	0.8	4		3	2	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3	0.3	1			2	
Illegal possession of firearms.....	2	0.2	1		1		
Carrying offensive weapons.....	4	0.3	2		2		
Against the administration of law and justice..	13	1.1	6	1	3		3
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	7	0.5	3	1	3		
Perjury.....	3	0.3	3				
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	3	0.3					3
Against morals and public convenience.....	100	8.5	85	9	5	1	
Buggery, and attempt at.....	13	1.1	7	3	3		
Breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	14	1.2	11	2		1	
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	9	0.8	9				
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	33	2.8	31	2			
Incest.....	24	2.0	21	1	2		
Living on avails of prostitution.....	2	0.2	1	1			
Procuration, and attempt at.....	4	0.3	4				
Seduction.....	1	0.1	1				
Against the person and reputation.....	137	11.7	120	3	12	2	
Abortion, and attempt at.....	2	0.2	2				
Assault, indecent.....	13	1.1	12	1			
Assault on female.....	7	0.6	6		1		
Assault causing bodily harm.....	4	0.3	2		2		
Assault with intent to rob.....	13	1.1	10	1	2		
Bigamy.....	10	0.9	8		2		
Carnal knowledge.....	23	1.8	20	1	1	1	
Carnal knowledge, attempt at.....	3	0.3	3				
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	8	0.7	8				
Manslaughter.....	20	1.7	20				
Murder.....	1	0.1	1				
Rape.....	13	1.1	13				
Rape, attempt at.....	7	0.6	5		2		
Shooting with intent.....	3	0.3	1		1	1	
Suicide, attempt at.....	1	0.1	1				
Wounding with intent.....	8	0.7	7		1		
Negligence to provide.....	1	0.1	1				
Against rights and property.....	904	77.2	467	124	121	192	
Arson, and attempt.....	6	0.5	2	2	2		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	321	27.4	142	43	43	93	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	60	5.0	45	7	11	6	
Attempt at breaking and entering.....	7	0.6	6		1		
Conspiracy.....	14	1.2	8	1	2	3	
Conversion.....	1	0.1	1				
Demand with menaces.....	3	0.3			2	1	
False pretences and fraud.....	26	2.2	11	19	2	3	
Forgery.....	39	3.3	4	4	10	21	
Uttering forged documents.....	13	1.1	2	8	1	2	
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	5	0.4	4			1	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	27	2.3	15	8	4		
Robbery.....	25	2.1	23	1	1		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	39	7.6	72	2	7	8	
Robbery while armed.....	50	4.3	12	5	10	23	
Robbery, attempt at.....	1	0.1	1				
Horse, cattle, pig and sheep stealing.....	5	0.4	3			2	
Attempt at robbery while armed.....	1	0.1	1				
Theft.....	181	11.2	73	24	12	22	
Theft of postal matter.....	13	1.1	6	2	5		
Theft of automobile.....	55	4.7	35	5	8	7	
Theft of chickens.....	2	0.2		2			
Damage to property.....	1	0.1	1				
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money	1	0.1	1				
Uttering counterfeit.....	1	0.1	1				
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations...	7	0.6	6		1		

TABLE 3.—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	Life	Death commuted to life	Ticket-of-Leave under 2 years	Ticket-of-leave over 2 years
Total.....	1,171	603	57	255	6	83	3	91	7	20	6	2	16	5	5	7	1	1	1	2
Against public order and peace.....	9	3	1	5																
Against the Administration of law and justice.....	13	7	1					2											1	2
Against morals and public convenience.....	100	47	2	19		17		8		2	1	1	3							
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	14	10		2		2														
Incest.....	24	9	1	8		1		3			1	1								
Others.....	62	28	1	9		14		5		2			3							
Against the person and reputation.....	137	58	13	24		7		21		1	1		6	1	1	1	1	1		
Carnal knowledge.....	23	9	1	4				7		1			1							
Manslaughter.....	20	1	5	5		3		2					2		1		1			
Murder.....	1																	1		
Rape.....	13		1					7		1			2			1				
Others.....	80	48	6	15		4		5				1								
Against rights and property.....	904	482	40	207	6	59	3	60	6	15	5		7	4	4	6				
Breaking, entering and theft.....	321	166	22	72	3	22	1	26	2	4	1		2							
Breaking and entering with intent.....	69	37	2	18		5		3	3	1										
False pretences and fraud.....	26	16	1	7		1		1												
Forgery.....	39	19	1	16		1		2												
Uttering forged documents.....	13	8		4				1												
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	27	15	1	7		4														
Robbery and theft with violence.....	89	40	1	19		6	2	6	1	7	2				1	4				
Robbery while armed.....	50	9		7		5		11		3	2		5	4	2	2				
Theft.....	131	94	1	27		5		4							2					
Theft of automobile.....	55	40	6	3		3		1												
Others.....	84	38	5	27	1	7		5							1					
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1	1																		
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	5								2										

TABLE 4.—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
Total.....	1,171	669	10	420	4	24	23	13	5	3
Against public order and peace...	9	4		3		2				
Against the administration of law and justice.....	13	6		3		1				3
Against morals and public convenience.....	100	74	1	11			1	10	3	
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	14	1						10	3	
Incest.....	24	21		2			1			
Others.....	62	52	1	9						
Against the person and reputation..	137	114	6	17						
Carnal knowledge.....	23	19	1	3						
Manslaughter.....	20	20								
Murder.....	1	1								
Rape.....	13	12	1							
Others.....	80	62	4	14						
Against rights and property.....	904	464	3	386	4	20	22	3	2	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	321	144		162		5	9		1	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	69	45		21		2	1			
False pretences and fraud.....	26	10		15			1			
Forgery.....	39	4		34		1				
Uttering forged documents.....	13	2		11						
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	27	15		12						
Robbery and theft with violence	89	70	2	9	2					
Robbery while armed.....	50	11	1	25	2	3	4			
Theft.....	131	73		54		1	3			
Theft of automobile.....	55	36		17		1	1			
Others.....	84	54		26				3	1	
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1	1								
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	6				1				

TABLE 5.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Term of sentence	Total	First offender (No previous commitments)	Total with previous commitments	Previously committed to						
				Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary
Total.....	1,171	291	880	272	101	30	144	171	35	127
2 years.....	603	150	453	176	44	11	87	80	6	49
Over 2 and under 3 years.....	57	11	46	11	5	1	8	7	1	13
3 years.....	255	61	194	49	26	7	24	39	18	31
Over 3 years and under 4 years...	6		6	2	1		1	1		1
4 years.....	83	24	59	10	9	5	6	15	4	10
Over 4 and under 5 years.....	3		3	1	1			1		
5 years.....	91	25	66	13	8	1	11	15	2	16
6 years.....	7	1	6			2		1	1	2
7 years.....	20	6	14	2	1		4	3	3	1
8 years.....	6	2	4		2		1			1
9 years.....	2	1	1			1				
10 years.....	16	3	13	6	1	2	1	3		
12 and under 15 years.....	5	1	4	1	2			1		
15 and under 20 years.....	5	2	3	1				1		1
20 and under 25 years.....	7	2	5		1		1	1		2
Life.....	1	1								
Death commuted to life.....	1	1								
Ticket-of-leave violator under 2 years.....	1		1					1		
Ticket-of-leave violator over 2 years.....	2		2					2		

TABLE 6.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARIES

Type of sentence	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,171	190	345	261	108	83	83	101
Simple.....	669	145	145	165	59	39	48	68
Simple with lashes.....	10	1	.....	5	3	.....	1	.....
Concurrent.....	420	43	170	71	41	39	31	25
Concurrent with lashes.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Consecutive.....	24	.....	8	10	2	2	1	1
Concurrent and consecutive.....	23	1	15	5	.....	1	.....	1
Simple with fine.....	13	.....	2	2	3	.....	1	5
Concurrent with fine.....	5	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Remanet.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE 7.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total	Under 16 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.....	1,171	10	15	49	42	71	66	296	216	126	100	123	43	13	1
Against public order and peace.....	9	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice..	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Against morals and public convenience.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	17	16	36	12	6	.....
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	6	2	.....	.....
Incest.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	15	3	.....	.....
Others.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	13	11	15	7	5	.....
Against the person and reputation.....	137	.....	1	2	6	4	8	16	25	20	21	20	10	4	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	23	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	7	2	4	3	2	1	.....
Manslaughter.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	8	4	3	1	1	.....
Murder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Rape.....	13	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	80	.....	.....	2	2	3	7	7	13	11	13	14	6	2	.....
Against rights and property.....	904	10	14	46	35	64	56	268	177	83	62	65	20	3	1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	321	4	11	16	18	24	26	94	66	29	18	14	4	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with intent.....	69	.....	1	.....	1	8	2	18	24	8	2	4	1	.....	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	2	5	7	2	.....	.....
Forgery.....	39	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	4	9	5	7	7	2	.....	.....
Uttering forged documents.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	27	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	7	5	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Robbery and theft with violence.....	89	.....	.....	2	2	2	11	41	17	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Robbery while armed.....	50	.....	.....	6	4	9	2	20	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	131	4	1	10	6	2	7	41	22	10	10	15	3	.....	.....
Theft of automobile.....	55	2	1	5	3	11	3	17	6	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	84	.....	.....	2	3	4	3	22	17	11	7	7	7	1	.....
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 8.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Age on admission	Total	Employed	Student	Never worked	Retired	Total Unemployed	Period of unemployment					
							Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over
Total.....	1,171	720	1	29	1	420	246	82	33	21	13	25
Under 16 years.....	10	3		3		4	4					
16 years.....	15	7		3		5	3		1	1		
17 years.....	49	12		3		34	24	5	4	1		
18 years.....	42	24				18	11	4		1	1	1
19 years.....	71	31		3		37	23	9	3	1	1	
20 years.....	66	35		1		30	17	6	2	3	1	1
21 to 24 years.....	296	174	1	6		115	69	27	9	3	1	1
25 to 29 years.....	216	127		4		85	54	14	6	3	2	6
30 to 34 years.....	126	90		2		34	14	11	2	1	2	4
35 to 39 years.....	100	75		3		22	13	2	2		2	3
40 to 49 years.....	123	99		1		23	8	3	3		3	6
50 to 59 years.....	43	32				11	6	1	1			2
60 to 69 years.....	13	10			1	2				1		1
70 years and over.....	1	1										

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

OCCUPATION	Total	Under 16 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.....	1,171	10	15	49	42	71	66	296	216	126	100	123	43	13	1
Agriculture.....	48		1		1	1		9	7	5	4	13	5	2	
Fishing, hunting and trapping.....	8				2				1	1	1	1	1	1	
Logging.....	3							1	1			1			
Mining.....	18				1	1	2	5	1	1	2	4	1		
Manufacturing.....	113			1	3	2	7	22	19	24	13	18	1	2	1
Electric light and power.....	1							1							
Building and construction.....	38					1	3	11	4	4	5	5	5		
Transportation and communication.....	83		2	1	2	7	5	21	18	12	5	8	2		
Commercial.....	24				1			1	7	4	4	4	3		
Finance and insurance.....	8									1		4	3		
Public administration.....	199	1	3	6	9	17	10	73	39	18	12	10	1		
Professional.....	21							1	1	3	4	9	2	1	
Entertainment and sport.....	2								1	1					
Personal service.....	39						1	8	6	5	8	9		2	
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing.....	2			1											
Clerical.....	8							1	3		1	1			
Unskilled workers.....	112	2	2	3	6	2	6	23	19	11	15	13	8	2	
Students.....	1							1							
Never worked.....	29	3	3	3		3	1	6	4	2	3	1			
Retired—living on income.....	1													1	
Unemployed.....	413	4	4	34	17	37	30	111	85	34	22	22	11	2	

TABLE 10.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age on admission	Total	None (No de- pendents)	Number of dependents								
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten	Over ten
Total.....	1,171	800	142	107	38	32	16	10	10	10	6
Under 16 years.....	10	8	2								
16 years.....	15	13	1	1							
17 years.....	49	47	1	1							
18 years.....	42	39	1	1			1				
19 years.....	71	65	3	3							
20 years.....	66	58	7	1							
21 to 24 years.....	296	228	33	25	6	2	2				
25 to 29 years.....	216	137	29	31	5	12	2				
30 to 34 years.....	126	65	22	19	9	4	2	1	3	1	
35 to 39 years.....	100	47	17	13	6	5	4	3	2	1	2
40 to 49 years.....	123	60	23	6	7	5	3	6	5	6	2
50 to 59 years.....	43	22	3	4	5	4	2			2	1
60 to 69 years.....	13	10		2							1
70 years and over.....	1	1									

TABLE 11.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age on admission	Total		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	1,171	100.0	806	301	24	40
Under 16 years.....	10	0.9	10			
16 years.....	15	1.3	15			
17 years.....	49	4.2	49			
18 years.....	42	3.6	42			
19 years.....	71	6.1	68	3		
20 years.....	66	5.6	63	3		
21 to 24 years.....	296	25.2	246	46	1	3
25 to 29 years.....	216	18.5	136	71	1	8
30 to 34 years.....	126	10.7	67	53		6
35 to 39 years.....	100	8.5	47	44	1	8
40 to 49 years.....	123	10.5	43	60	9	11
50 to 59 years.....	43	3.7	14	18	9	2
60 to 69 years.....	13	1.1	6	3	2	2
70 years and over.....	1	0.1			1	

TABLE 12.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY PENITENTIARIES

Racial origin	Total		Dor- chester	St- Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	British Columbia
	No.	P.C.							
Total.....	1,171	100.0	190	345	261	108	83	83	101
English.....	204	17.4	51	16	70	24	11	7	25
Irish.....	155	13.2	31	26	45	13	12	13	15
Scottish.....	118	10.1	34	5	27	17	5	8	22
French.....	404	34.5	41	265	50	26	10	8	4
Austrian.....	11	1.0			3		2	4	2
Belgian.....	2	0.2	1						1
Czech and Slovak.....	1	0.1	1				1	1	
Danish.....	3	0.3	1						
Netherlander.....	14	1.2	8		2	2	1	1	
Finnish.....	3	0.3					3		
German.....	19	1.6		3	1	2	4	7	2
Greek.....	5	0.4		1	2		1		1
Hungarian.....	7	0.6	1	3	1	1		1	
Icelandic.....	1	0.1					1		
Italian.....	31	2.6	2	11	8	4	2		3
Jugo-Slavic.....	6	0.5		1	3	1		1	
Lithuanian.....	1	0.1		1					
Norwegian.....	6	0.6	1			1		2	2
Polish.....	31	2.6		2	6	3	12	4	4
Roumanian.....	5	0.4			2			1	2
Russian.....	27	2.3	3	2	7	4	1	5	5
Swedish.....	5	0.5	1		1		1	2	1
Ukrainian.....	38	3.2		5	9	2	13	8	2
Spanish.....	2	0.2			2				
Hebrew.....	20	1.7	2	1	3	6	1	3	4
Chinese.....	3	0.3			1				1
Syrian.....	1	0.1		1	9	1	1	1	1
Negro.....	24	2.0	10	1	8	1		5	4
North American Indian.....	23	1.9	2	1			2		

TABLE 13.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Racial Origin	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
Total.....	1,171	806	301	24	40
English.....	204	121	72	2	9
Irish.....	155	94	50	3	8
Scottish.....	118	70	36	4	8
French.....	404	323	67	7	7
Austrian.....	11	6	4	1	
Belgian.....	2	1	1		
Czech and Slovak.....	1	1			
Danish.....	3	1	2		
Netherlander.....	14	9	5		
Finnish.....	3	2	1		
German.....	19	11	7	1	
Greek.....	5	3	1		1
Hungarian.....	7	6	1		
Icelandic.....	1	1			
Italian.....	31	23	6	1	1
Jugo-Slavic.....	6	5	1		
Lithuanian.....	1	1			
Norwegian.....	6	3	3		
Polish.....	31	24	5	1	1
Roumanian.....	5	4			1
Russian.....	27	19	5	1	2
Swedish.....	6	4	2		
Ukrainian.....	38	27	9	1	1
Spanish.....	2	2			
Hebrew.....	20	14	5		1
Chinese.....	3	2	1		
Syrian.....	1	1			
Negro.....	24	16	8		
North American Indian.....	23	12	9	2	

TABLE 14.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Racial Origin	Total	None	Reads only	Common School	High School	University
Total.....	1,171	28	3	924	189	27
English.....	204	3		156	40	5
Irish.....	155	1		105	43	6
Scottish.....	118	2		85	27	4
French.....	404	12	1	358	29	4
Austrian.....	11			7	4	
Belgian.....	2			2		
Czech and Slovak.....	1			1		
Danish.....	3			1	2	
Netherlander.....	14	2		10	2	
Finnish.....	3			3		
German.....	19			14	5	
Greek.....	5			4	1	
Hungarian.....	7			5	2	
Icelandic.....	1			1		
Italian.....	31			23	7	1
Jugo-Slavic.....	6			2	3	1
Lithuanian.....	1			1		
Norwegian.....	6			5		1
Polish.....	31		1	26	4	
Roumanian.....	5			4	1	
Russian.....	27	1	1	20	4	1
Swedish.....	6			6		
Ukrainian.....	38			36	2	
Spanish.....	2			1	1	
Hebrew.....	20			10	6	4
Chinese.....	3	2			1	
Syrian.....	1			1		
Negro.....	24	1		19	4	
North American Indian.....	23	4		18	1	

TABLE 15.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RACIAL ORIGIN

Nature of offence	Total	English	Irish	Scottish	French	Austrian	Belgian	Czecho-Slovakian	Danish	Netherlander	Finnish	German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Italian	Jugo-Slavic	Lithuanian	Norwegian	Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Swedish	Ukrainian	Hebrew	Chinese	Syrian	Negro	North American Indian	Spanish
Total.....	1,171	204	155	118	404	11	2	1	3	14	3	19	5	7	1	31	6	1	6	31	5	27	6	38	20	3	1	24	23	2
Against public order and peace.....	9	3	1	1	1											1				2										
Against the administration of law and justice..	13	1	4		5																			1	1				1	
Against morals and public convenience.....	100	26	14	5	34	1				3		2		2		1						2				2		3		
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	14	3	4		1									1											2			2		
Incest.....	24	5	2	2	3	1				1		1										1				1			3	
Others.....	62	18	8	3	25					2		1		1		1						1				1		1		
Against the person and reputation.....	137	23	11	20	29	2				2	3	3	1			8	2			4		4	2	7	2			6	8	
Carnal knowledge.....	23	4	2	2	5	1																2	2	2				2	3	
Manslaughter.....	20	3	1	1	3					1		2	1			1							1	2	1				3	
Murder.....	1																					1								
Rape.....	13	3	3	1	2											2						1		1				1		
Others.....	80	13	5	16	19	1				1	3	1				5	2			4		1	1	2	1			3	2	
Against rights and property.....	904	151	124	92	333	8	2	1	3	9		12	4	5	1	21	4		6	25	5	20	4	29	15	1	1	15	11	2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	321	53	39	24	122	3	2		1	4		6	2	2	1	4	3		2	11	1	10	2	14	3			4	3	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	69	11	8	6	29					1	2	1				1				1		1	1	2	2				1	
False pretences and fraud.....	26	2	5	4	10				1	1						1	1			1										
Forgery.....	39	8	6	7	11	1				1		1										2		1	2					
Uttering forged documents.....	13	4		3	3								1						1						1				1	
Receiving and retaining stolen property..	27	8	3	5	6	1						1								1		1						1		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	89	9	12	9	35	1								1		4				5		1	1	4				3	4	
Robbery while armed.....	50	6	6	5	18	1							1	2		4				1				2	1	1	1	1		
Theft.....	131	21	19	10	62			1				2				4				3	1	1		3	1			2	1	
Theft of automobile.....	55	12	12	8	12	1				1						1				3	1	2						1		1
Others.....	84	12	14	11	25					1		1				2			1	1	1	2		3	5			4	1	
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money..	1				1																									
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations...	7		1		1							2						1				1		1						

TABLE 16.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Racial origin	Total	No previous commitments	Total with previous commitments	Previously committed to						
				Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary
Total.....	1,171	291	880	272	101	30	144	171	35	127
English.....	204	43	161	37	25	6	30	20	8	35
Irish.....	155	27	128	31	11	6	23	29	7	21
Scottish.....	118	36	82	26	10	5	16	12	4	9
French.....	404	100	304	115	27	7	42	70	8	35
Austrian.....	11	5	6	2	1		1	1	1	
Belgian.....	2		2				1	1		
Czech and Slovak.....	1		1	1						
Danish.....	3		3	1				2		
Netherlander.....	14		13	4			1	3		1
Finnish.....	3	3								
German.....	19	7	12	2	2			4	1	3
Greek.....	5	2	3	1			1			1
Hungarian.....	7	4	3					1		2
Icelandic.....	1		1	1						
Italian.....	31	9	22	0	5		6	3	1	
Jugo-Slavic.....	6	2	4	2	2					
Lithuanian.....	1		1	1						
Norwegian.....	6	1	5	3				1		
Polish.....	31	10	21	7	5		2	2		5
Roumanian.....	5		5	3					1	
Russian.....	27	8	19	8			4	2	1	2
Swedish.....	6	5	1							
Ukrainian.....	38	8	30	8		2	5	1	1	5
Spanish.....	2		2					1		
Hebrew.....	20	7	13	3	2	1	3	3		1
Chinese.....	3	2	1	1						
Syrian.....	1		1							
Negro.....	24	8	16	2	3	1	3	3	1	3
North American Indian.....	23	7	16	6			2	4	1	3

TABLE 17. BIRTHPLACE BY RURAL OR URBAN RESIDENCE PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Birthplace	Total		Rural		Urban	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Total.....	1,171	100.0	190	16.2	981	83.8
Canada.....	999	85.2	167	87.9	832	84.8
England.....	27	2.3	1	0.5	26	2.7
Ireland.....	5	0.4			5	0.5
Scotland.....	17	1.4			17	1.8
Wales.....	1	0.1			1	0.1
Other British Possessions.....	5	0.4	3	1.6	2	0.2
United States.....	52	4.4	7	3.7	45	4.6
France.....	2	0.2			2	0.2
Austria.....	8	0.7	4	2.2	4	0.4
Belgium.....	1	0.1			1	0.1
Czecho-Slovakia.....	2	0.2			2	0.2
Denmark.....	1	0.2			1	0.2
Finland.....	3	0.3	2	1.1	1	0.1
Germany.....	4	0.3			4	0.4
Greece.....	2	0.2			2	0.2
Hungary.....	5	0.4	1	0.5	4	0.4
Italy.....	5	0.4	1	0.5	4	0.4
Jugo-Slavic.....	6	0.5			6	0.6
Lithuania.....	1	0.1			1	0.1
Poland.....	9	0.8	1	0.5	8	0.8
Roumania.....	2	0.2	1	0.5	1	0.1
Russia.....	5	0.4			5	0.5
Sweden.....	2	0.2	1	0.5	1	0.1
Ukraine.....	2	0.2	1	0.5	1	0.1
China.....	2	0.2			2	0.2
Turkey.....	1	0.1			1	0.1
Mexico.....	1	0.1			1	0.1

TABLE 18.—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
Total.....	1,171	694	117	210	28	41	27	36	8	10
Canada.....	999	677	65	122	26	38	25	32	7	7
England.....	27	2	22		2					1
Ireland.....	5		5							
Scotland.....	17		17							
Wales.....	1		1							
Other British Possessions.....	5		5							
United States.....	52	15	2	24		3	2	4	1	1
France.....	2			2						
Austria.....	8			8						
Belgium.....	1									1
Czecho-Slovakia.....	2		2							
Denmark.....	2		2							
Finland.....	3		3							
Germany.....	4		4							
Greece.....	2		2							
Hungary.....	5		5							
Italy.....	5		5							
Jugo-Slavia.....	6		6							
Lithuania.....	1		1							
Poland.....	9		9							
Roumania.....	2		2							
Russia.....	5		5							
Sweden.....	2		2							
Ukraine.....	2		2							
China.....	2			2						
Turkey.....	1			1						
Mexico.....	1			1						

TABLE 19.—BIRTHPLACE BY SOCIAL HABITS

Birthplace	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Non-drug addict				Drug addict			
					Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate
Total.....	1,171	277	758	136	1,137	265	737	135	34	12	21	1
Canada.....	999	248	640	111	971	239	622	110	28	9	18	1
England.....	27	2	23	2	27	2	23	2				
Ireland.....	5	1	2	2	5	1	3	2				
Scotland.....	17	3	10	4	16	3	9	4	1		1	
Wales.....	1		1		1		1					
Other British Possessions.....	5		5		5		5					
United States.....	52	9	32	11	50	8	31	11	2	1	1	
France.....	2	1	1		2	1	1					
Austria.....	8	1	7		8	1	7					
Belgium.....	1		1		1		1					
Czecho-Slovakia.....	2		2		2		2					
Denmark.....	2	1	1		1		1		1	1		
Finland.....	3		2	1	3		2	1				
Germany.....	4	2	2		4	2	2					
Greece.....	2	1	1		2	1	1					
Hungary.....	5		5		5		5					
Italy.....	5		5		5		5					
Jugo-Slavia.....	6	2	2	2	6	2	2	2				
Lithuania.....	1		1		1		1					
Poland.....	9	2	6	1	9	2	6	1				
Roumania.....	2		2		2		2					
Russia.....	5	1	3	1	5	1	3	1				
Sweden.....	2	1	1		1	1			1		1	
Ukraine.....	2		2		2		2					
China.....	2	1	1		1		1		1	1		
Turkey.....	1	1			1	1						
Mexico.....	1		1		1		1					

TABLE 20.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace	Total	Illiterate	Can read only	Common School	High School	University
Total.....	1,171	28	3	924	189	27
Canada.....	999	23	2	796	157	21
England.....	27			22	4	1
Ireland.....	5			3	1	1
Scotland.....	17			11	6	
Wales.....	1			1		
Other British Possessions...	6			4	1	
United States.....	52	1		41	9	1
France.....	2	1		1		
Austria.....	8		1	7		
Belgium.....	1			1		
Czecho-Slovakia.....	2			2		
Denmark.....	2			1	1	
Finland.....	3			3		
Germany.....	4			1	3	
Greece.....	2			1	1	
Hungary.....	5			4	1	
Italy.....	5			4	1	
Jugo-Slavia.....	6			3	2	1
Lithuania.....	1			1		
Poland.....	9			6	2	1
Roumania.....	2			2		
Russia.....	5	1		4		
Sweden.....	2			2		
Ukraine.....	2			2		
China.....	2	2				
Turkey.....	1					1
Mexico.....	1			1		

TABLE 21.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE

Racial Origin	Total	Canada	British Isles or Possessions	United States	Europe	Asia	Other
Total.....	1,171	999	55	52	61	3	1
English.....	204	168	26	10			
Irish.....	155	133	8	14			
Scottish.....	118	96	18	4			
French.....	404	390	1	12	1		
Austrian.....	11	7			4		
Belgian.....	2	1			1		
Czech and Slovak.....	1				1		
Danish.....	3	1			2		
Netherlander.....	14	11	1	2			
Finnish.....	3				3		
German.....	19	14			5		
Greek.....	5	3			2		
Hungarian.....	7	2			5		
Icelandic.....	1	1					
Italian.....	31	22		2	6		1
Jugo-Slavic.....	6	1			5		
Lithuanian.....	1	1					
Norwegian.....	6	5		1			
Polish.....	31	20		2	9		
Roumanian.....	5	5					
Russian.....	27	21			5	1	
Swedish.....	6	4			2		
Ukrainian.....	38	31			7		
Spanish.....	2	1		1			
Hebrew.....	20	15	1	1	3		
Chinese.....	3	1				2	
Syrian.....	1	1					
Negro.....	24	21		3			
North American Indian....	23	23					

TABLE 22.—BIRTHPLACE OF CONVICTS BORN OUTSIDE CANADA BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Birthplace	Total	Less than 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 years and over
Total.....	172	13	6	47	106
England.....	27	2		1	24
Ireland.....	5			1	4
Scotland.....	17	1	1	4	11
Wales.....	1				1
Other British Possessions.....	5	1		1	3
United States.....	52	6	1	10	35
France.....	2			2	
Austria.....	8			3	5
Belgium.....	1			1	
Czecho-Slovakia.....	2		1		1
Denmark.....	2				2
Finland.....	3			2	1
Germany.....	4	2		2	
Greece.....	2		1		1
Hungary.....	5		1	3	1
Italy.....	5			3	2
Jugo-Slavia.....	6			6	
Lithuania.....	1			1	
Poland.....	9		1	5	3
Roumania.....	2	1			1
Russia.....	5				5
Sweden.....	2				2
Ukraine.....	2			1	1
China.....	2				2
Turkey.....	1			1	
Mexico.....	1				1

TABLE 23.—CITIZENSHIP OF CONVICTS BORN OUTSIDE CANADA BY RESIDENCE IN CANADA PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Citizenship	Total		Under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 years and over
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	172	100.0	13	6	47	106
Alien.....	41	23.8	9	2	12	18
Naturalized.....	76	44.2		3	27	46
British born, in Canada more than 5 years....	51	29.6		1	8	42
British born, in Canada less than 5 years....	4	2.4	4			

TABLE 26.—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.....	1,171	190	345	261	108	83	83	101
Student.....	1				1			
Never worked.....	29	7	8	8	1	1		4
Retired.....	1							1
Unemployed.....	413	53	154	60	23	39	28	56
Agriculture.....	48	4	10	7	5	3	17	2
Farmers.....	21	1	4	3	1	3	8	1
Gardeners.....	2		1					1
Farm labourers.....	25	3	5	4	4		9	
Fishing, hunting, trapping.....	8			2	1	1	2	2
Fishermen.....	3			2			1	2
Hunters, trappers.....	5				1	1		
Logging.....	3	1		1			1	
Lumbermen.....	3	1		1			1	
Mining.....	18	3	5	5	2	1	1	1
Coal miners.....	5	3	1				1	
Other miners.....	12		4		2	1		1
Labourers.....	1			1				
Manufacturing.....	113	6	30	40	17	7	5	8
Bakers.....	5		2	1	1	1		
Canners.....	1			1				
Bottlers.....	1		1					
Butchers.....	2		1	1				
Butler and cheese makers.....	1			1				
Furriers.....	1							1
Shoemakers.....	4		1		3			
Tailors.....	7		5	1			1	
Knitters.....	2		1		1			
Foreman, paper making.....	2				1			1
Sawyers.....	5		1		1	2	1	1
Wheelwrights.....	1							1
Paper makers.....	1					1		
Linotype operators.....	3			1	1	1		
Bookbinders.....	1		1					
Printers.....	2		2					
Blacksmiths.....	2	1		1				
Moulders.....	2	1		1				
Steelworkers.....	1	1						
Machinists.....	28		4	19	3	1	1	
Tool makers.....	3			2		1		
Mechanics.....	20	2	9	6	2		2	
Locksmiths.....	1			1				
Sheet metal workers.....	1				1			
Tinsmiths.....	2			2				
Welders.....	6	1		2	2			
Shipbuilding workers.....	3							1
Assemblers.....	1				1			
Radio tube makers.....	1			1				
Mirror makers.....	1		1					
Stonecutters.....	1		1					
Mattress makers.....	1		1					
Electric light and power.....	1			1				
Stationary engineers.....	1			1				
Building and construction.....	38	3	9	14	7	2	2	1
Contractors.....	3			3				
Carpenters.....	15	3	3	2	4	1	2	
Electricians.....	6		3	1	2			
Painters.....	7			5	1			
Plasterers.....	1			1		1		
Plumbers.....	5		3	1				
Iron workers.....	1			1				
Transportation and communication.....	83	20	19	9	8	1	13	7
Foremen.....	1						1	
Dispatchers.....	1						1	
Engineers.....	1						1	
Firemen.....	1	1						
Sectionmen.....	2	1	1		1			
Porters.....	2	1						
Engineering officers.....	1	1						
Seamen, sailors.....	5	3	1					1
Longshoremen.....	14	9	1					4
Bus and taxi drivers.....	9	1	6			1	1	
Truck drivers.....	41	7	10	9	7		6	2
Teamsters.....	1	1						
Messengers.....	1						1	
Warehousemen.....	3	1					2	

TABLE 26.—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
Commercial.....	24	1	4	6	2	3	3	5
Merchants—retail.....	3				1		1	1
Egg graders.....	11	1	4	6				
Pedlars.....	2				1	1		
Salesmen.....	8					2	2	4
Finance and insurance.....	8	3	2		2			1
Bankers and employees.....	1	1						
Stock brokers.....	3		2		1			
Insurance agents.....	1	1						
Real estate agents.....	2				1			1
Pawn brokers.....	1	1						
Public administration.....	109	50	52	43	23	16	7	8
Public service officials.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police.....	2		1					
Army.....	175	46	42	40	19	15	6	7
Navy.....	13	3	8	1	1			
Air Force.....	2			1	1			
Professional.....	21	3	5	8	2	2	1	
Lawyers.....	3	1			1	1		
Graduate nurses.....	1		1					
School teachers.....	6	2		3	1			
Civil engineers.....	1			1				
Druggists.....	1			1				
Accountants.....	6		4	1		1		
Artists.....	1			1				
Journalists.....	1			1				
Musicians.....	1						1	
Entertainment and sport.....	2			1				1
Showmen.....	2			1				1
Personal.....	39	2	11	15	5	4	1	1
Restaurant keepers.....	2			1				1
Waiters.....	7	1	1	5	1	1		
Hotel porters.....	1			1				
Janitors.....	2			2				
Caretakers.....	1					1		
Elevator tenders.....	1			1				
Barbers.....	4	1	1	1		1		
Cooks.....	18		9	4	3	1	1	
Bus boys.....	2			2				
Hospital attendants.....	1				1			
Laundry.....	2		1		1			
Pressers.....	1		1					
Cleaners and dyers.....	1				1			
Clerical.....	8		3	3	1			1
Bookkeepers.....	1		1					
Appliance operators.....	2			2				
Clerks.....	5		2	1	1			1
Unskilled labourers.....	112	28	32	38	7	3	2	2

TABLE 27.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CONVICTS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

Nature of offence	Total	\$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.....	1,171	34	307	174	310	189	48	48	18	30	13
Against public order and peace.....	9		2	1	4	2					
Against the administration of law and justice.....	13		5	2	1	4		1			
Against morals and public convenience.....	100	8	13	9	31	20	6	4	1	2	6
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	14	1	1		3	4	2	2		1	
Incest.....	24		4	1	8	4	1		1		5
Others.....	62	7	8	8	20	12	3	2		1	1
Against the person and reputation.....	137	3	38	16	38	26	5	6	3	1	5
Carnal knowledge.....	23		10	4	6	1	1		1		
Manslaughter.....	20	1	5	2	5	4		1			2
Murder.....	1					1					
Rape.....	13	1	3	1	5		3		1		
Others.....	80	1	18	9	20	20	3	4	1	1	3
Against rights and property.....	904	23	246	145	238	136	37	36	14	27	2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	321	10	85	60	85	53	6	10	1	10	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	69		24	6	16	12	5	2		4	
False pretences and fraud.....	26		2	2	8	5	1	4	4		
Forgery.....	39	2	7	7	7	12	2		2		
Uttering forged documents.....	13		2	1	6	4	1	1	1		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	27	2	4	5	9	4	1	1	1		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	89	1	28	14	24	12	7	3			
Robbery while armed.....	50		13	12	15	6	2	2			
Theft.....	131	7	30	19	32	21	8	6	1	7	
Theft of automobile.....	55		23	9	17	1	2	1		2	
Others.....	84	1	28	10	19	9	2	6	4	4	1
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1							1			
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7		5	1		1					

TABLE 28.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of offence	Total	Illiterate	Can read only	Common School	High School	University
Total.....	1,171	28	3	924	189	27
Against public order and peace.....	9			6	3	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	13			11	1	1
Against morals and public convenience.....	100	10		76	13	1
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	14	1		11	2	
Incest.....	24	4		20		
Others.....	62	5		45	11	1
Against the person and reputation.....	137	6	1	113	16	1
Carnal knowledge.....	23	2		19	2	
Manslaughter.....	20			17	3	
Murder.....	1	1				
Rape.....	13	1		10	2	
Others.....	80	2	1	67	9	1
Against rights and property.....	904	11	2	713	154	24
Breaking, entering and theft.....	321	3		267	48	3
Breaking and entering with intent.....	69	1		58	10	
False pretences and fraud.....	26			11	8	7
Forgery.....	39			24	10	5
Uttering forged documents.....	13			8	5	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	27	1		18	7	1
Robbery and theft with violence.....	89			78	9	2
Robbery while armed.....	50	1		37	12	
Theft.....	131	1	1	110	15	4
Theft of automobile.....	55		1	44	10	
Others.....	84	4		58	20	2
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1	1				
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7			5	2	

TABLE 29.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Degree of education	Total	English only	French only	English and French	English and mother tongue	English, French and mother tongue	Mother tongue only
Total.....	1,171	563	133	303	153	17	2
Illiterate.....	23	10	6	5	6		1
Can read only.....	3	1		1	1		
Common school.....	924	421	122	255	113	13	
High school.....	189	119	5	35	26	8	1
University.....	27	12		7	7	1	

TABLE 30.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Previous commitments	Total	Illiterate	Can read only	Common School	High School	University
Total with previous commitments.....	880	19	1	703	141	16
One.....	167	5		138	21	3
Two.....	156	6		120	26	4
Three.....	137	2		111	22	2
Four.....	107	2		79	24	2
Five.....	82	2		71	8	1
Six to ten.....	168	2	1	129	29	2
Eleven to fifteen.....	48			40	7	1
Sixteen to twenty.....	10			7	3	
Over twenty.....	10			8	1	1

TABLE 31.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Nature of offence	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
Total.....	1,171	806	301	24	40
Against public order and peace.....	9	6	2		1
Against the administration of law and justice.....	13	11	1		1
Against morals and public convenience.....	100	51	36	7	6
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	14	5	5		4
Incest.....	24	1	18	5	
Others.....	62	45	13	2	2
Against the person and reputation.....	137	73	52	7	5
Carnal knowledge.....	23	13	9	1	
Manslaughter.....	20	8	9	2	1
Murder.....	1			1	
Rape.....	13	9	4		
Others.....	80	43	30	3	4
Against rights and property.....	904	658	209	10	27
Breaking, entering and theft.....	321	252	61		8
Breaking and entering with intent.....	69	55	14		
False pretences and fraud.....	26	7	13	1	5
Forgery.....	39	21	12	3	3
Uttering forged documents.....	13	9	4		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	27	15	8	2	2
Robbery and theft with violence.....	89	67	21		1
Robbery while armed.....	50	44	6		
Theft.....	131	91	34	2	4
Theft of automobile.....	55	45	10		
Others.....	84	52	26	2	4
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1	1			
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	6	1		

TABLE 32.—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Weekly earnings	Total		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	1,171	100.0	806	301	24	40
\$ 5.00 and under \$10.00.....	34	2.9	27	4	2	1
\$10.00 and under \$15.00.....	307	26.2	233	61	6	7
\$15.00 and under \$20.00.....	174	14.9	130	42	1	1
\$20.00 and under \$30.00.....	310	26.6	215	77	4	14
\$30.00 and under \$40.00.....	189	16.1	116	53	6	14
\$40.00 and under \$50.00.....	48	4.1	28	20		
\$50.00 and under \$75.00.....	48	4.1	21	24	1	2
\$75.00 and over.....	18	1.5	5	11	1	1
Never worked.....	30	2.5	28	2		
Own account.....	13	1.1	3	7	3	

TABLE 33.—EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Employment prior to commitment	Total		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	1,171	100.0	806	301	24	40
Employed.....	720	61.5	437	237	21	25
Student.....	1	0.1	1			
Never worked.....	29	2.4	27	2		
Retired.....	1	0.1	1			
Total Unemployed.....	420	35.9	340	62	3	15
Under 3 months.....	246	21.0	204	35	1	6
3 and under 6 months.....	82	7.0	66	14	1	1
6 and under 12 months.....	33	2.9	28	2		3
1 and under 2 years.....	21	1.8	17	4		
2 and under 3 years.....	13	1.1	9	3		1
3 years and over.....	25	2.1	16	4	1	4

TABLE 34.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Nature of offence	Total	No previous commitments	Total	Previously committed to						
				Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary
Total.....	1,171	291	880	272	101	30	144	171	35	127
Against public order and peace.....	9	1	8	2	1			2	2	1
Against the administration of law and justice.....	13		13	3	1		3	6		
Against morals and public convenience.....	100	42	58	24	1	5	5	9	2	12
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	14	3	11	3			2	4		2
Incest.....	24	16	8	6			1	1		
Others.....	62	23	39	15	1	5	2	4	2	10
Against the person and reputation.....	137	75	62	29	9	3	4	10	2	5
Carnal knowledge.....	23	15	8	5	1	1	1			
Manslaughter.....	20	11	9	7	1					1
Murder.....	1									
Rape.....	13	7	6	3	2		1			
Others.....	80	41	39	14	5	2	2	10	2	4
Against rights and property.....	904	170	734	211	89	22	131	143	29	109
Breaking, entering and theft.....	321	47	274	71	41	8	47	56	14	37
Breaking and entering with intent.....	69	4	65	14	4	3	8	16	4	16
False pretences and fraud.....	26	3	23	5	3		1	7	4	3
Forgery.....	39	7	32	6	4		5	11	2	4
Uttering forged documents.....	13	2	11	3		1	1	2		4
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	27	5	22	4	3	2	3	6		4
Robbery and theft with violence.....	89	21	68	25	9		19	6	2	7
Robbery while armed.....	50	17	33	6	11		4	6	1	5
Theft.....	131	34	97	38	5	2	22	18		12
Theft of automobile.....	55	3	52	14	6	1	16	4	1	10
Others.....	84	27	57	25	3	5	5	11	1	7
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1		1	1						
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	3	4	2			1	1		

TABLE 35.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY TIME SERVED ON PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS

Previous commitments	Total	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 with previous commitments.....	880	39	55	44	93	167	132	143	146	61
One.....	167	30	28	25	30	32	16	3	3	.....
Two.....	156	5	17	12	25	50	27	15	5	.....
Three.....	137	3	5	3	21	33	27	28	14	3
Four.....	107	1	8	2	6	24	29	29	13	1
Five.....	82	.....	2	.....	6	12	15	19	25	3
Six to ten.....	163	.....	.....	.....	6	14	15	42	57	20
Eleven to fifteen.....	48	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	6	18	18
Sixteen to twenty.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	4
Over twenty.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3

TABLE 36.—NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Previous commitments	Any penal institution		Penitentiary	Reformatory	Gaol
	No.	P.C.			
Total.....	880	100.0	362	409	715
One.....	167	19.0	20	52	95
Two.....	156	17.7	32	70	111
Three.....	137	15.6	52	72	108
Four.....	107	12.2	48	56	100
Five.....	82	9.3	44	41	78
Six to ten.....	163	18.5	108	81	156
Eleven to fifteen.....	48	5.5	40	28	47
Sixteen to twenty.....	10	1.1	9	4	10
Over twenty.....	10	1.1	9	5	10

TABLE 37.—TIME SERVED ON PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Time served on previous commitments	Any penal institution		Penitentiary	Reformatory	Gaol
	No.	P.C.			
Total with previous commitments.....	880	100.0	362	409	715
Under 1 month.....	39	4.4	.....	1	39
1 and under 3 months.....	55	6.3	.....	2	54
3 and under 6 months.....	44	5.0	1	6	41
6 and under 12 months.....	93	10.6	1	33	73
1 and under 2 years.....	167	19.0	27	86	116
2 and under 3 years.....	132	15.0	52	69	96
3 and under 5 years.....	143	16.2	87	91	116
5 and under 10 years.....	146	16.6	134	86	125
10 years and over.....	61	6.9	60	35	55

TABLE 38.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Previous commitments	Total	Employed	Never worked	Total Unemployed	Period of unemployment					
					Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over
Total.....	880	508	23	349	198	68	28	19	13	23
One.....	167	110	4	53	35	10	5	2	.....	1
Two.....	156	91	2	63	41	10	6	1	2	3
Three.....	137	73	5	59	31	13	7	5	1	2
Four.....	107	65	2	40	26	8	1	2	1	2
Five.....	82	48	1	33	20	5	.....	3	3	2
Six to ten.....	163	82	4	77	37	18	3	4	5	10
Eleven to fifteen.....	48	29	3	16	7	2	3	1	1	2
Sixteen to twenty.....	10	6	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Over twenty.....	10	4	1	5	.....	1	2	1	.....	1

TABLE 39.—PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Previously committed to	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Rural			Urban		
				Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed
Total.....	880	508	372	120	83	37	760	425	335
Gaol only.....	272	147	125	58	41	17	214	106	108
Reformatory only.....	101	59	42	13	6	7	88	53	35
Penitentiary only.....	30	22	8	5	4	1	25	18	7
Gaol and reformatory.....	144	74	70	10	6	4	134	68	66
Gaol and penitentiary.....	171	100	71	24	16	8	147	84	63
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	35	23	12	5	5	.....	30	18	12
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	127	83	44	5	5	.....	122	78	44

TABLE 40.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Previous commitments	Total	No dependents	Total with dependents	Number of dependents								
				One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten	Over ten
Total.....	880	620	260	103	85	26	21	8	4	4	7	2
One.....	167	126	41	13	14	5	5	2	.....	1	1	.....
Two.....	156	116	40	14	13	3	1	.....	.....	1	5	2
Three.....	137	100	37	16	10	5	2	1	1	2	.....	.....
Four.....	107	63	44	15	19	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five.....	82	57	25	10	8	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six to ten.....	163	103	60	30	16	4	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Eleven to fifteen.....	48	37	11	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sixteen to twenty.....	10	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over twenty.....	10	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 41.—PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS

Previously committed to	Total with previous commitments	Number of Previous Commitments								
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six to ten	Eleven to fifteen	Sixteen to twenty	Over twenty
Total with previous commitments....	880									
Gaol only.....	272	95	61	39	22	20	29	5		1
Reformatory only.....	101	52	32	12	4		1			
Penitentiary only.....	30	20	6	3		1				
Gaol and reformatory.....	144									
Commitments to gaol.....		65	30	23	9	6	9	2		
Commitments to reformatory.....		73	44	14	7	3	2	1		
Gaol and penitentiary.....	171									
Commitments to gaol.....		29	32	32	15	12	33	13	1	4
Commitments to penitentiary.....		94	43	16	9	8	1			
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	35									
Commitments to reformatory.....		16	9	5	1	3	1			
Commitments to penitentiary.....		17	11	5	2					
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary...	127									
Commitments to gaol.....		37	28	16	15	7	16	3	2	3
Commitments to reformatory.....		60	30	16	6	3	12			
Commitments to penitentiary.....		63	33	17	8	5	1			

TABLE 42.—PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Previously committed to	Total	No previous non-penal institutional history	Total with previous non-penal institutional history	Previously inmate of		
				Mental hospital	Tuberculosis sanatorium	Any other non-penal institution
Total.....	1,171	1,041	130	12	8	110
Total with previous commitments.....	880	766	114	11	8	95
Gaol only.....	272	255	17	3	2	12
Reformatory only.....	101	76	25	1	1	23
Penitentiary only.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaol and reformatory.....	144	117	27	.....	2	25
Gaol and penitentiary.....	171	148	23	7	3	13
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	35	32	3	.....	.....	3
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	127	108	19	.....	.....	19

TABLE 43.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of offence	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Non-drug addict				Drug addict			
					Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate
Total.....	1,171	277	768	136	1,137	265	737	135	34	12	21	1
Against public order and peace.....	9	2	6	1	9	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice.....	13	4	9	.....	13	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against morals and public convenience.....	100	27	58	15	86	22	50	14	14	5	8	1
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	14	6	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	13	5	8	.....
Incest.....	24	8	15	1	24	8	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	62	13	35	14	61	13	35	13	1	.....	.....	1
Against the person and reputation.....	137	26	89	22	137	26	89	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	23	4	17	2	23	4	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	20	2	17	1	20	2	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	13	6	6	1	13	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	80	14	48	18	80	14	48	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against rights and property.....	904	215	592	97	884	208	579	97	20	7	13	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	321	81	212	28	314	79	207	28	7	2	5	.....
Breaking and entering with intent.....	69	16	45	8	65	13	44	8	4	3	1	.....
False pretence and fraud.....	26	5	16	5	26	5	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	39	10	26	3	38	10	25	3	1	.....	1	.....
Uttering forged documents.....	13	3	8	2	13	3	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	27	4	20	3	27	4	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery and theft with violence.....	89	10	72	7	89	10	72	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery while armed.....	50	9	38	3	50	9	38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	131	48	64	19	126	46	61	19	5	2	3	.....
Theft of automobile.....	55	11	38	6	54	11	37	6	1	.....	1	.....
Others.....	84	18	53	13	82	18	51	13	2	.....	2	.....
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	3	3	1	7	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 44.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY SOCIAL HABITS

Previous commitments	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Non-drug addict				Drug addict			
					Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate
Total.....	880	202	555	123	849	192	535	122	31	10	20	1
One.....	107	46	107	14	105	45	106	14	2	1	1	.....
Two.....	156	43	99	14	154	41	99	14	2	2	.....	.....
Three.....	137	40	88	9	135	40	86	9	2	.....	2	.....
Four.....	107	22	70	15	107	22	70	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five.....	82	20	51	11	79	19	49	11	3	1	2	.....
Six to ten.....	163	27	103	33	149	22	94	33	14	5	9	.....
Eleven to fifteen.....	48	3	27	18	44	3	24	17	4	.....	3	1
Sixteen to twenty.....	10	.....	7	3	9	.....	6	3	1	.....	1	.....
Over twenty.....	10	1	3	6	7	.....	1	6	3	1	2	.....

TABLE 45.—PHYSICAL DEFECTS BY MENTAL CLASSIFICATION

Physical defects	Total		Normal	Subnormal	Insane
	No.	P.C.			
Total.....	1,171	100.0	1,144	26	1
No physical defects.....	1,108	94.6	1,083	24	1
Total with physical defects.....	63	5.4	61	2	
Organic.....	13	1.1	13		
Defective eyesight.....	13	1.1	13		
Defective hearing.....	6	0.5	6		
Defective speech.....	3	0.3	3		
Deformed.....	8	0.7	7	1	
One-armed.....	2	0.2	2		
One-legged.....	1	0.1	1		
Mutilated hand.....	8	0.7	8		
Mutilated foot (lame).....	3	0.3	3		
Hernia.....	6	0.5	5	1	

TABLE 46.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MENTAL CLASSIFICATION

Nature of offence	Total	Normal	Subnormal	Insane
Total.....	1,171	1,144	26	1
Against public order and peace.....	9	9		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	13	13		
Against morals and public convenience.....	100	89	11	
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	14	14		
Incest.....	24	23	1	
Others.....	62	52	10	
Against the person and reputation.....	137	130	7	
Carnal knowledge.....	23	20	3	
Manslaughter.....	20	19	1	
Murder.....	1	1		
Rape.....	13	12	1	
Others.....	80	78	2	
Against rights and property.....	904	895	8	1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	321	320	1	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	69	68	1	
False pretences and fraud.....	26	26		
Forgery.....	39	39		
Uttering forged documents.....	13	13		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	27	27		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	89	88	1	
Robbery while armed.....	50	50		
Theft.....	131	130	1	
Theft of automobile.....	55	54	1	
Others.....	84	80	3	1
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1	1		
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	7		

47.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY RELIGION

Racial origin	Total	Anglican	Baptist	Eastern religions	Greek Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mennonite	No religion	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church	All Others
Total.....	1,171	196	54	1	9	10	19	22	1	20	1	87	613	7	122	9
English.....	204	89	20					1		2		20	27	2	41	2
Irish.....	155	39	7		1			1		4		11	61	1	27	3
Scottish.....	118	21	8									38	26		24	
French.....	404	20	2							2		3	269	1	7	
Austrian.....	11	1			2							1	6		1	
Belgian.....	2												2			
Czech and Slovak.....	1												1			
Danish.....	3	1								1		1				
Netherlander.....	14	5							1			1	4		1	2
Finnish.....	3							3								
German.....	19		2					7		3	1	1	2		3	
Greek.....	5	1			1	1				1			1			
Hungarian.....	7									1			7			
Icelandic.....	1							1								
Italian.....	31	3											27		1	
Jugo-Slavic.....	6	2			1	1							2			
Lithuanian.....	1												1			
Norwegian.....	6	1						3					2			
Polish.....	31	1	1		1			2		1		2	20		2	1
Roumanian.....	5	1				1						3	3			
Russian.....	27	2	2		1	3		3				2	10	2	2	
Swedish.....	6		1					1		1		2	1			
Ukrainian.....	53	2			2	4		1		3		2	21		4	
Spanish.....	2	1										1				
Hebrew.....	20						19			1						
Chinese.....	3			1									1			1
Syrian.....	1												1			
Negro.....	24	3	11										5		5	
North American Indian.....	23	3								1		2	13		4	

TABLES 48-53.—FEMALE CONVICTS ADMITTED

TABLE 48.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of offence	Total	20 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	41-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years
Total.....	30	2	7	7	2	4	2	3	2	1
Unlawful escape.....	1	1								
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	2		1	1						
Procuration.....	1									1
Bigamy.....	1			1						
Manlaughter.....	3		1	1		1				
Negligence to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1			1						
Arson.....	1		1							
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	1								
Conspiracy.....	1								1	
False pretences.....	1		1							
Forgery.....	2				1					
Uttering forged document.....	3						1	2		
Receiving stolen property.....	1		1							
Robbery.....	2				1	1				
Robbery with violence.....	1					1				
Theft.....	7		1	3		1	1	1		
Theft of letters.....	1		1							

TABLE 49.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total	2 years	Over 2 years and under 3 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
Total.....	30	14	3	6	4	2	1
Unlawful escape.....	1	1					
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	2		2				
Procuration.....	1		1				
Bigamy.....	1				1		
Manlaughter.....	3			1	1		1
Negligence to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1					1	
Arson.....	1			1			
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	1					
Conspiracy.....	1				1		
False pretences.....	1			1			
Forgery.....	2			1	1		
Uttering forged document.....	3	3					
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1					
Robbery.....	2	1				1	
Robbery with violence.....	1			1			
Theft.....	7	7					
Theft of letters.....	1	1		1			

TABLE 50.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of offence	Conjugal condition					Use of alcohol				Use of drugs
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	
Total.....	30	11	11	5	3	30	10	14	6	5
Unlawful escape.....	1		1			1	1			1
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	2	1	1			2	1	1		1
Procuration.....	1			1		1	1			
Bigamy.....	1		1			1	1			
Manlaughter.....	3	1			2	3	1	2		
Negligence to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1	1				1	1			
Arson.....	1			1		1	1			
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	1				1		1		
Conspiracy.....	1			1		1		1		
False pretences.....	1	1				1		1		
Forgery.....	2		2			2	2			
Uttering forged document.....	3	1	2			3		2	1	2
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1				1		1		
Robbery.....	2	1	1			2			2	
Robbery with violence.....	1				1	1		1		
Theft.....	7	3	2	2		7		4	3	1
Theft of letters.....	1		1			1	1			

TABLE 51.—RACIAL ORIGIN, BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Racial origin	Birthplace						Citizenship of foreign born			
	Total	Canada	England	U.S.A.	France	Poland	Total	Canadian	American	France
Total....	30	20	6	1	1	2	10	8	1	1
English.....	10	6	4				4	4		
Irish.....	5	3	2				2	2		
French.....	6	5			1		1			1
Polish.....	1	1								
Hebrew.....	1					1	1	1		
Ukrainian....	1					1	1	1		
Indian.....	4	4								
Negress.....	2	1		1			1		1	

TABLE 52.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY RELIGION

Racial origin	Total	Anglican	Baptist	Greek Catholic	Jewish	Lutheran	Roman Catholic	United Church
Total.....	30	7	2	1	1	1	13	5
English.....	10	6					2	2
Irish.....	5	1				1	1	2
French.....	6		1				5	
Polish.....	1						1	
Hebrew.....	1				1			
Ukrainian....	1			1				
Indian.....	4						4	
Negress.....	2		1					1

TABLE 53.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Nature of offence	Total	No previous commitments	Previously committed to							Number of previous commitments
			Gaol	Reformatory	Penitentiary	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
Total.....	30	14	7	1	2	3	1	1	1	81
Unlawful escape.....	1	1								
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	2			1	1					3
Procuration.....	1				1					1
Bigamy.....	1	1								
Manslaughter.....	3	2	1							1
Negligence to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1	1								
Arson.....	1	1								
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	1								
Conspiracy.....	1	1								
False pretences.....	1	1								
Forgery.....	2	1						1		14
Uttering forged document.....	3	1				1			1	15
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1								
Robbery.....	2		1				1			12
Robbery with violence.....	1		1							2
Theft.....	7	1	4			2				33
Theft of letters.....	1	1								

TABLES 54-57.—MALE CONVICTS RELEASED

TABLE 54.—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.....	1,404	7	22	37	44	298	308	227	152	193	83	23	10
16 years.....	18	6	6	5	1								
17 years.....	41	1	14	17		4	4	1					
18 years.....	50		2	15	19	10	3	1					
19 years.....	78				24	54							
20 years.....	70				67	2		1					
21-24 years.....	300				163	126	9	2					
25-29 years.....	279					173	101	5					
30-34 years.....	184					114	61	9					
35-39 years.....	137						84	53					
40-49 years.....	157							181					
50-59 years.....	66									25		1	
60-69 years.....	20									58		8	
70 years and over.....	4											14	6

TABLE 55.—METHOD OF RELEASE BY PENITENTIARIES

Method of release	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,404	195	390	250	126	140	170	133
Expiration of sentence.....	1,058	138	273	201	87	109	141	109
Ticket of leave.....	260	38	97	23	32	24	24	23
Deported.....	19	6	6	6		1		1
Pardoned.....	18			7	7		2	
Unconditionally released.....	22	11	8	1			1	1
Died.....	11	2	5	2		2		
Transferred to provincial authority.....	8			1			2	
Released on court order.....	3			3				
Transferred to mental hospital.....	10		2	6		2		

TABLE 56.—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	20 years and over
Total.....	1,404	25	679	380	194	34	32	10	22	26	2
Against public order and peace.....	11		3	3	4	1					
Against the administration of law and justice.....	23	1	9	9	3	1					
Against morals and public convenience.....	95	1	40	27	13	5	6	1	1	1	
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	34		16	10	2	2	3		1		
Incest.....	25		3	8	9	2	2	1			
Others.....	36	1	21	9	2	1	1			1	
Against the person and reputation.....	140	2	50	23	26	6	8	2	6	15	2
Carnal knowledge.....	26		11	7	5				1		
Manslaughter.....	22		2	1	2	2	2	1	3	5	1
Murder.....	6										
Rape.....	7		2		2	2	2			1	
Others.....	79	2	35	15	17	4	1	1	2	1	1
Against rights and property.....	1,123	19	576	315	147	21	18	7	15	10	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	393	6	203	117	53	6	3	3	1	1	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	72		40	23	7						
False pretences and fraud.....	27		18	8	1						
Forgery.....	32		14	11	6	1					
Uttering forged documents.....	26		15	6	2						
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	35		22	11	4		1				
Robbery and theft with violence.....	83	3	30	24	13	2	1		2	2	
Robbery while armed.....	90	2	12	20	24	4	10	3	11	4	
Theft.....	138	6	88	31	9		2			2	
Theft of automobile.....	71		44	20	6	1					
Others.....	158	2	87	44	17	5	1		1	1	
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	2			1	1						
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	5	2	1	2							

TABLE 59.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of offence	Total	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	7 to 8 years
Total.....	15	10	3	1	1
Perjury.....	1			1	
Abortion and attempt.....	2	2			
Manslaughter.....	2		1		1
Arson.....	1	1			
False pretences.....	4	3	1		
Forgery.....	2	1	1		
Robbery.....	1	1			
Theft.....	1	1			
Offence against the Defence of Canada Regulations	1	1			

TABLE 60.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of discharge	Total	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	7 to 8 years
Total.....	15	10	3	1	1
Expiration.....	8	7	1		
Ticket of Leave.....	6	2	2	1	1
Pardon.....	1	1			

