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REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES
CANADA
1943-44

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1944

MARCH 31, 1944

Follow-up Study: 1990-1991



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1945

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1944



PRINTED BY THE KING'S PRINTER
OTTAWA
1944

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1944

To the Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, K.A., K.C., M.C., M.P., Minister of Justice.

Honourable Sir, I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 16 of the Penitentiary Act.

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, 1944, 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, October 25, 1944.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF AIDOO, 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, 1914, made
by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 18 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

LOUIS E. ST. LAURENT,

Minister of Justice

OTTAWA, October 25, 1914.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1944

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, 1944.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
On Register April 1, 1943.....	729	857	375	271	239	294	204	2,969
<i>Received</i>								
From jails.....	408	406	214	57	171	92	.....	1,348
By transfer.....	15	2	1	64	.....	86	152	320
By cancellation of T. of L.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total.....	423	408	215	121	171	178	154	1,670
<i>Discharged</i>								
By expiry of sentence.....	169	258	132	94	91	98	86	928
By ticket-of-leave.....	26	82	55	17	11	23	29	243
By unconditional release.....	.....	4	16	.....	2	.....	13	35
By deportation.....	2	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	10
By transfer to other peniten- tiaries.....	304	5	2	1	.....	.....	8	320
By transfer to provincial auth- orities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
By transfer to Boys' Industrial School.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
By pardon.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	5	.....	9
By court order.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
By death.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	1	7
By escape.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	507	355	211	115	107	129	137	1,561
On register March 31, 1944.....	645	910	379	277	303	343	221	3,078
Number on register includes:								
Insane:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 53.....	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 56.....	10	22	1	.....	3	9	.....	.....
Temp. ticket-of-leave.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Provincial Jail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
At Court.....	.....	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.....	520	852	351	214	227	252	183	2,509
England and Wales.....	23	9	12	9	22	13	10	98
Scotland.....	13	6	5	2	9	7	6	45
Ireland.....	7	7	.....	4	2	4	.....	24
Other British Countries.....	1	2	.....	.....	4	2	.....	9
<i>Foreign—</i>								
United States.....	31	14	3	10	11	20	6	95
Russia.....	15	2	1	5	6	4	.....	33
Austria.....	4	.....	.....	10	3	10	1	28
Italy.....	3	4	3	1	2	1	1	15
Roumania.....	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	12
Poland.....	12	1	1	9	2	9	1	35
France.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
China.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	10
Germany.....	2	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	9
Hungary.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	6
Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	8
Other Foreign Countries.....	8	4	2	5	4	14	10	47
Total.....	645	910	379	277	303	343	221	3,078

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Single.....	357	695	260	173	150	207	148	1,990
Married.....	242	186	95	92	83	109	68	875
Widowed.....	36	29	6	9	20	17	3	120
Separated.....	.....	.....	16	2	36	2	2	58
Divorced.....	10	.....	2	1	14	8	.....	35
Total.....	645	910	379	277	303	343	221	3,078

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Remanet under two years.....						1		1
Two years.....	150		217	60	120	59	68	1,028
Over two and under three.....	58	354	9	10	17	23	22	139
Three and under four.....	124	174	67	48	52	60	70	595
Four and under five.....	65	52	18	29	22	18	16	220
Five and under eight.....	123	138	30	53	59	82	43	528
Eight and under ten.....	26	12	3	11	4	14	1	71
Ten and under twelve.....		56	13	28	11	21	1	130
Twelve and under fifteen.....	43	15	1	9	2	22		92
Fifteen and under twenty.....	8	22	4	8	3	11		56
Twenty and under twenty-five.....	8	26		6		9		49
Twenty-five and over.....		13	3			2		18
Life.....	40	48	14	15	13	21		151
Total.....	645	910	379	277	303	343	221	3,078

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Under 21 years.....	32	212	97	48	31	34	32	486
21 to 25.....	135	244	89	59	41	59	75	702
25 to 30.....	126	167	70	63	57	72	31	586
30 to 40.....	171	156	74	55	76	97	47	676
40 to 50.....	104	80	38	37	57	56	26	398
50 to 60.....	49	41	8	13	26	14	9	160
Over 60.....	28	10	3	2	15	11	1	70
Total.....	645	910	379	277	303	343	221	3,078

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
<i>Christian—</i>								
Roman Catholic.....	236	755	218	90	90	125	83	1,597
Church of England.....	163	99	63	30	55	47	49	506
Presbyterian.....	56	9	23	41	38	45	21	233
Methodist.....	13	2		4	8	8	2	37
United Church.....	92	19	23	39	54	38	28	293
Baptist.....	37	1	43	6	6	15	14	122
Lutheran.....	6	4		19	15	16	2	62
Salvation Army.....	11			2	1	2	4	20
Greek Catholic.....	6			4	1	8	1	20
Greek Orthodox.....	6	7	1	4	5	7	6	36
Doukhobor.....					1	1		2
Other Christian Creeds.....	3	1	4	5	14	10	6	43
<i>Non-Christian—</i>								
Hebrew.....	16	12	4	5	6	7	5	55
Buddhist.....					2			2
Atheist (no religion).....				28	5	14		47
Others.....		1			2			3
Total.....	645	910	379	277	303	343	221	3,078

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
None.....	117	181	135	60	74	85	59	711
1.....	67	140	64	38	32	46	56	443
2.....	75	124	40	43	25	45	48	400
3.....	93	108	25	34	14	33	23	330
4.....	79	85	25	28	23	36	19	295
5.....	53	71	17	21	23	33	9	227
6.....	38	44	15	13	25	20	2	157
7.....	19	38	16	7	16	9	2	107
8.....	21	25	10	7	9	6	3	81
9.....	19	23	5	5	10	6		68
10.....	15	14	6	8	12	6		61
11.....	8	13	6	2	10	1		40
12.....	12	10	3	1	7	3		36
13.....	5	4	1		7	1		28
14.....	4	6		5	2	1		18
15.....	5	2	2	1	2	4		16
16.....	2	1	3	1	2	2		11
17.....	1	1	1	1	3	1		8
18.....	3	1		1		1		6
19.....	1	1			2			4
20.....	1	1	2		2			6
21.....	1		2		1	1		5
22.....						1		1
23.....	1					2		3
24.....								
25.....	1	2			1			4
26.....	2	1						3
27.....								
28.....								
29.....								
30.....								
31.....	1	1						2
32.....		1			1			2

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
33.....								1
34.....		2		1				2
35.....								
36.....								
37.....								
38.....								
39.....	1		1					2
Total.....	645	910	379	277	303	343	221	3,078
Percentage of recidivists.....	81.8	80.1	64.3	78.3	75.5	75.2	73.3	

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Blacksmith.....	10	14	8	2	10	9	4	57
Bookbinding.....	9	8	2	1	2	7		29
Broom.....	14							14
Carpenter.....	30	51	22		13	30	18	164
Change room and laundry.....								176
Washing.....	5	4	3	1	2	4	3	(22)
Repairs.....	9	6	9	1	4	7	4	(40)
Sorting.....	11	26	4	1	6	8	2	(53)
Barbering and baths.....	9	11	6	1	5	5	3	(40)
Dyeing.....							21	(21)
Char service.....								366
Cell Block.....	51	94	23	4	21	22	17	(232)
Administration buildings and offices.....		6	2	3	5	2	4	(22)
All others.....	16		54	3	10	24	5	(112)
Clerks.....								126
Shops.....	23	17	13	3	11	5	6	(78)
All other departments.....	12	13	1	1	1	16	4	(48)
Construction—Buildings and works.....								149
Form work.....		4						(4)
Building carpenters.....		8			1			(9)
Brick and stonelaying.....		8						(8)
Plastering.....		1			2			(3)
Teamsters.....							1	(1)
Truck drivers.....		5						(5)
Machine operators.....	19	1			2			(22)
Helpers and labourers.....	19	11	2		43		14	(89)
Blacksmiths.....								
Masons.....			5					(5)
Engineers' Department.....								104
Electricians.....	4	7	3	1	3	2	1	(21)
Plumbers.....	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	(15)
Steamfitters.....	4	6	2	2	1	2		(17)
Stokers.....	5		3	1	1	3		(13)
Fuel supply.....	13	5	3	3	2	4	4	(34)
Filtration plant.....		4						(4)
Others.....								
Farming.....								285
General (including stables and piggery).....	34	72	35	23	25	28	20	(237)
Teamsters.....						9		(9)
Ornamental grounds.....	5	9	7		11	4	3	(39)

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Hospital.....								23
Orderlies.....	8	5	2	2	2	1	1	(21)
Dental clinic.....	1	1						(2)
Library.....	14	28	8	2	4	7	3	66
Machine.....		34	6	1	5		2	48
Mail bag.....	49	44	13		7			113
Camouflage net manufacture.....		55						55
Masonry.....	15	12			1	1		29
Messengers.....	16	10	2		1	2		31
Motor mechanics.....	11	5	5		6	6	6	39
Painting.....	15	10	3		4	1	2	35
Photographing.....								
Physical training.....						2		2
Printing.....	3	3				6		12
Prison for women.....	39							39
Quarrying.....			14				9	23
School.....	2	10		1				13
Shoe shop.....	22	58	19	4	15	37	4	159
Steward's Department.....	18							217
Cooks.....	6	7	6	5	6	5	3	(38)
Bakers.....	9	9	4	3	4	4	3	(36)
Cleaners.....	16	30	1	2	7	22	7	(85)
Others.....			10	11	9		10	(40)
Stonecutting.....	12	113	13				12	150
Stores.....	4	4	2	1			1	12
Tailoring.....	40	41	22	7	24	27	3	164
Tinsmithing.....	8	8	8		4	8	14	50
Utility.....								43
Incinerator.....					1	1		(2)
Yard and road maintenance.....			19		3	1		(23)
Excavation.....								
Others.....				9	1	8		(18)
Total employed...	612	880	366	101	286	329	219	2,793
Total on register not employed, March 31, 1944.....	33	30	13	176	17	14	2	285
Totals.....	645	910	379	277	303	343	221	3,078

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	Total Penitentiary Revenue		Total Sales of Farm Produce	
	1943-44*		1943-44	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Dorchester.....	45,196	53	33,690	69
St. Vincent de Paul.....	123,231	99	74,957	14
Kingston.....	100,171	28	68,517	95
Collin's Bay.....	19,208	15	5,347	67
Manitoba.....	48,071	88	26,979	25
Saskatchewan.....	33,928	00	22,433	66
British Columbia.....	23,431	87	14,455	55
	393,239	70	246,381	91
			162,722	38
				101,459
				43

* Penitentiary revenue includes \$59,422.20 received from the sales for war purposes, and \$245.12 for the maintenance of war internees in Kingston Penitentiary.

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	507,413 55	546,437 59	550,045 28
St. Vincent de Paul.....	705,610 52	676,148 97	725,765 70
Dorchester.....	357,413 54	340,760 13	368,984 31
Manitoba.....	301,333 44	290,965 71	276,571 40
British Columbia.....	245,147 69	256,913 03	247,354 76
Saskatchewan.....	342,249 26	321,589 31	304,203 09
Collin's Bay.....	272,571 06	284,851 06	272,626 27
Total.....	2,731,739 06	2,717,665 80	2,745,550 81

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

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	507,412 68	515,463 62	537,090 20
St. Vincent de Paul.....	812,243 85	674,631 39	725,674 19
Dorchester.....	350,533 17	342,550 18	357,562 26
Manitoba.....	308,865 74	295,009 07	274,430 31
British Columbia.....	248,631 07	254,133 21	253,206 57
Saskatchewan.....	341,475 65	319,590 87	290,787 67
Collin's Bay.....	263,315 48	287,680 45	264,749 30
Total.....	2,832,477 64	2,689,058 79	2,708,500 50

TABLE XII.—RECONCILIATION BETWEEN DISBURSEMENTS AND EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1944

Total Disbursements:—

Vote 98—Operation and Maintenance of Penitentiaries.....	\$ 2,745,550 81
Special War—Penitentiary War Appropriation.....	53,284 23
	<u>\$ 2,798,835 04</u>
Less Farm Produce (included in Revenue Table IX).....	130,985 22
	<u>\$ 2,667,849 82</u>
Add:—Goods produced in Penitentiaries.....	174,323 84
	<u>\$ 2,842,173 66</u>
Less:—Increase in Stores Inventory.....	\$ 14,529 48
Goods delivered without repayment.....	27,574 83
Farm Sales.....	17,597 96
Postage Stamp Account.....	44 31
*Collections exclusive of Customs Work.....	68,916 95
†Sundry Adjustments.....	10,009 63
	<u>138,673 16</u>
	<u>\$ 2,703,500 50</u>

* Accounts Receivable Dr. less Revenue Liability Credit.

† Of this amount \$5,421.15 covering vouchers from R.C.M.P. in connection with the transfer of convicts from Kingston to Western Penitentiaries was paid after the Penitentiary books were closed.

TABLE XIII.—EXPENDITURES AT PENITENTIARIES BY MAIN HEADS, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1944

	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.....	3,000	760	884	375	242	260	269	218
Salaries, Cost of Living Bonus and other pay- list items.....	1,514,191 41	276,524 41	389,571 10	193,540 63	156,098 82	159,551 22	176,162 85	162,742 38
Retiring Allowances.....	29,153 34	14,302 90	1,783 33	11,175 84	630 00	487 50	.....	773 77
Uniforms.....	25,108 15	5,217 49	5,940 48	3,474 17	2,044 19	2,244 36	2,673 24	3,514 22
Messing.....	36,768 97	7,582 44	8,266 41	4,591 63	3,273 48	4,490 44	4,498 30	4,066 27
Printing and Stationery.....	5,983 73	1,177 13	1,726 55	783 24	340 44	949 60	637 97	368 80
Other Administrative Expenses.....	19,476 99	8,087 12	4,185 53	3,305 17	4,067 87	1,609 95	1,748 72	1,462 63
Total Administration.....	1,630,682 59	307,881 49	411,473 40	216,870 68	166,454 80	169,333 07	185,721 08	172,948 07
Maintenance of Convicts.....	512,411 28	130,988 66	153,888 14	61,105 70	42,254 15	42,084 58	48,675 24	33,414 81
Discharge Expenses.....	33,047 63	5,683 63	8,658 31	5,111 52	3,114 89	2,118 80	4,928 45	3,482 03
Operating Expenses.....	382,518 26	61,399 62	115,949 14	47,941 64	44,824 62	31,485 54	45,466 24	35,451 46
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	55,033 12	11,802 84	13,827 68	6,150 01	6,509 52	4,616 78	4,024 22	8,102 07
Total excluding Capital.....	2,613,692 88	517,706 24	703,796 67	337,179 55	263,157 98	249,638 77	288,815 23	253,398 44
Capital: Construction.....	27,070 65	4,008 58	5,266 95	8,946 52	1,777 95	57 39	583 45	6,449 81
Machinery and Equipment.....	82,464 56	12,627 43	22,293 87	15,770 90	8,096 22	4,543 45	7,948 31	11,184 38
Livestock.....	18,943 68	9,569 12	659 00	864 90	2,965 02	167 50	1,483 26	3,254 88
Total Capital.....	128,478 89	26,205 13	28,219 82	25,582 32	12,839 19	4,768 34	9,975 02	20,889 07
Net Credit Adjustment.....	38,671 27	6,821 17	6,342 30	5,199 61	1,566 86	1,200 54	8,002 58	9,538 21
Net Capital.....	89,807 62	19,383 96	21,877 52	20,382 71	11,272 33	3,567 80	1,972 44	11,350 86
Net Total Expenditure.....	2,703,500 50	537,090 20	725,674 19	357,562 26	274,430 31	253,206 57	290,787 67	264,749 30
Average Cost per Convict.....	901 17	706 70	820 90	953 50	1,134 01	973 87	1,081 00	1,260 71
Average Cost per Convict per diem.....	2 46	1 93	2 24	2 60	3 10	2 66	2 95	3 44

TABLE XIV.—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES, 1943-44

	Medical and Surgical fees, X-rays, etc.	Eye Specialist fees	Optical Supplies	Dental Fees Laboratory Work	Remuneration to part-time Dentists
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	3,680 55	978 00	834 60	154 54	Sal. 2,250 00 Bonus 78 12
St. Vincent de Paul.....	3,926 50*	575 00	145 28	2,347 99	Sal. 2,250 00 Bonus 78 12
Dorchester.....	59 93	nil	nil	1,868 00	nil
Manitoba.....	327 70	nil	4 00	227 00	nil
British Columbia.....	627 85	60 00	30 01	459 50	nil
Saskatchewan.....	635 40	160 00	204 64	844 00	nil
Collin's Bay.....	22 25	100 00	97 45	119 91	nil
Total.....	9,280 18	1,873 00	1,815 98	6,020 94	Sal. 4,500 00 Bonus 156 24

* Includes Wasserman Tests—\$2,025.00.

TABLE XV.—VISITS OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS TO PENITENTIARIES,
FISCAL YEAR 1943-44

Penitentiary	No. of Convicts Inter- viewed	No. of Convicts Dis- charged	Name of Welfare Organizations	No. of Visits	No. of Convicts Inter- viewed
Dorchester.....	53	211	Salvation Army.....	12	53
St. Vincent de Paul...	38	355	Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association..	4	38
			Salvation Army.....		
Kingston.....	213	507	Salvation Army (Major Smith).....	40	186
			Salvation Army (Mrs. Smith).....	Each week	
			Prisoners' Aid (Mr. Kidman).....	1	13
			Prisoners' Aid (Miss Birchenough).....	1	14
Collin's Bay.....	13	137	Salvation Army.....	2	13
Manitoba.....	44	115	Salvation Army.....	6	32
			Prisoners' Aid.....	1	12
Saskatchewan.....	17	129	Salvation Army.....	7	17
British Columbia.....	277	107	Salvation Army.....	39	141
			John Howard Society.....	11	70
			Rev. Carlyle.....	8	66

TABLE XVI.—CELL ACCOMMODATION

	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	Male	Female							
Cubicle Cells.....	724	100	1,100	484	439	556	639	254	4,296
Hospital Cells.....	36	10	23	31	8	6	26	20	160
Disassociation.....	45	5	63	18	32	18	13	12	206
Dormitory Beds.....								48	48
Under construction.....				232		15			247

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

Mr. R. M. ALLAN, Warden

At the close of prison, March 31, 1943, records would indicate as follows:—

Total convict count:—Male, 677; Female, 52; Total, 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 the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944, the movement of convicts for the year is indicated as follows:

Received during the year 1943-44:

	Male	Female	Total
From common Jails.....	399	9	408
From other Penitentiaries.....	11	4	15
Total.....	410	13	423
Total discharges.....	485	22	507
Remaining at midnight March 31, 1944.....	602	43	645

Convict 7252 Jensen escaped from prison July 7, 1943, and was returned to prison with additional sentence, October 15, 1943.

Convict 7168 Rose escaped from prison September 12, 1943, and was returned to prison with additional sentence February 2, 1944.

Of the total convict count as of midnight on March 31, 1944, nine males and one female convict were confined in asylums or mental disease hospitals under Section 56 of the Penitentiary Act; also one male and two females were confined in similar institutions under section 53 of the said Act.

At the close of prison March 31, 1944, our total convict count indicates a decrease of forty-eight admissions, there being an actual decrease of fifty in the admission of male convicts, with an increase of two in the admissions of female convicts as compared with the preceding year. To assist in administration generally, owing to the number of admissions, it was necessary to transfer one hundred and fifty convicts to other institutions. Accordingly, by approval of the Department, eighty-six were transferred to Saskatchewan and sixty-four to Manitoba Penitentiary.

Classification and Segregation.—With the serious shortage of staff, classification and segregation has had to be curtailed, however, the Assignment Board members interview all convicts upon reception, and determine the employment for which they are best suited; also requests for change of work, submitted by the various convicts are dealt with, and decisions rendered after considering the merits of each case.

The north-west cell block is still operating in a satisfactory manner.

Re-establishment of Convicts on Release.—The re-establishment of convicts on release is a phase of penal administration requiring earnest consideration at all times, and our endeavours to place convicts in gainful occupations upon release are being met with continued success. The Warden is very appreciative of the assistance rendered by our two Chaplains and the Salvation Army in this connection.

Hospital.—The hospital is now under the direct supervision of Dr. J. H. Campbell, who has temporarily replaced Dr. T. N. Tweddell, our regular appointed physician. Dr. Tweddell is now overseas, and he has the best wishes of the Warden and staff for a safe and speedy return.

The continued confinement of patients who have been certified as mentally ill is most unsatisfactory, and has proved, not only a difficult but a dangerous problem. It is appreciated that the Department has done all in their power to have this objectionable situation removed; however, the lack of accommodation in the mental institutions of the province is, evidently, the determining factor. The Warden is appreciative of the assistance rendered the penitentiary by the acting superintendent of the Ontario Hospital, Kingston, Dr. C. M. Crawford, and his staff. They have been most helpful, and co-operative when requests have been submitted to have convicts examined to determine their mental status.

Dental Treatment.—Our dental department continues to function in a satisfactory manner, and all dental requirements of the convict population have been attended to with efficiency and despatch. The dental department is under the supervision of Dr. R. P. Millan, part-time dental surgeon, who has fulfilled his responsibilities in a very satisfactory manner.

School and Library.—Our library has functioned in a satisfactory manner during the past year, and all convicts have been supplied with ample reading material.

Our school-teachers have reported the year past has been successful as far as improvement of the educational standing of the population is concerned. Among the innovations which are proving of benefit is a bilingual class, which was instituted with a view to improve the education of the French speaking convicts. Practical mathematics include mensuration, trigonometry, logarithms and a mechanical drawing class which, while instructing the convict in the fundamentals of mechanical drawing, will also be of great assistance to those learning trades such as machinist, carpentry and automobile mechanics. It was considered a class should be commenced in view of the great interest taken by convicts in portraying in both oil, water colours and crayon drawing. The work turned out by those attending this study is very creditable.

At present, statistics covering the educational standards and intelligence of convicts admitted during the past year are—illiterate, 4 per cent; less than complete public school education 40 per cent; complete public school to two years high school 31 per cent.; complete high school education 8 per cent; university education—one to three years—3 per cent; university graduation 1 per cent. These statistics, it would appear, compare favourably with the intelligence of the country generally.

As a result of the June examinations, sixteen convicts passed high school entrance, two with honours; six were successful in middle school examinations by receiving honours in one or more papers. One pupil having passed his high school entrance, middle and upper school examinations while at this institution, was this year enrolled as an extra-mural student at Queen's University. He passed with high honours in all his papers, and was awarded a scholarship at the university.

Moral and Spiritual Welfare of Convicts.—Religious services have been held, in both chapels, conforming with regulations, and the behaviour of the convict population could be considered very satisfactory. During the past year we were fortunate in having the services of the Rev. A. J. Anderson in a temporary capacity. The Reverend Anderson has now enlisted in the Active Service Forces, and our regularly appointed Chaplain, Colonel Kidd, has assumed his duties at the penitentiary after an absence of approximately four years with the Active Service Forces. The Warden is indeed fortunate in having for his two regular chaplains men of the calibre of the Rev. Fr. M. J. Brady and Colonel W. E. Kidd.

The spiritual guidance of the convicts of the Jewish faith has been very capably administered by Rabbi Kellerman. The co-operation and assistance rendered by the Salvation Army, and their representative, Major Smith, con-

tinues to be very helpful and is greatly appreciated. The help and encouragement extended to convicts upon release by this organization is proving most beneficial, and is assisting greatly in the rehabilitation of persons leaving our institution.

Prison for Women.—This portion of the institution has operated, during the past year, very satisfactorily, and discipline has been well maintained.

The female convicts, prison for women, have been kept busily employed in the manufacture of pillow slips, and various other articles for Government departments, in addition to the duties called for in carrying out their regular routine. Our poultry housed in the Prison for Women enclosure are being attended to by female convicts entirely, and the results, both from the appearance of the flock and production of eggs, continue to be very creditable. It is our intention to augment this flock by purchasing additional day-old chicks this coming spring.

I regret to advise that during the past year this section of the prison suffered a great loss in the death of Deputy Head Matron Allain. The name of Allain has been associated with Canadian Penitentiaries over a long period of years, her husband, prior to his demise, being Deputy Warden at the Dorchester Penitentiary. Mrs. Allain's death is a definite loss to our staff, and will be felt for some time to come. Additional to the foregoing, the administration of the Prison for Women was also handicapped by the serious illness of head Matron Miss Robinson, who has been associated with this penitentiary over a long period of years.

Construction and Industries.—As new construction has been reduced to a minimum, our efforts have been directed generally to increased production in the shops, and we have been fortunate in obtaining war orders in sufficient volume to provide employment for our entire population. Additional to the foregoing, repairs have also been carried out for the Roger's Air Port, R.A.F., upon request.

The Chief Trade Instructor reports the work for Armed Forces and other Government departments included:—

<i>Manufactured</i>		<i>Repaired</i>	
Brooms, corn.....	47,385	Chairs, folding and common.....	546
Aiming Posts.....	855	Ammunition Boxes.....	9,126
Navy Jackets.....	494		
Body Belts, Aviator.....	1,445		
Felt Mitts.....	9,900		
Felt Gauntlets.....	3,900		
Pillow Slips.....	31,176		
Serving Trays.....	900		

Farm Operations.—The production from our farm during the past year can be considered satisfactory when conditions, etc., are taken into account. Our tomato crop was not as bountiful as the previous year, however, the yield proved sufficient to supply many of the institutions with canned tomatoes during the winter. Arrangements are being made to continue tomato growing and canning this coming year. I am also pleased to report that sufficient vegetables of various kinds were grown, permitting large quantities to be dehydrated; this procedure has proved satisfactory, and makes vegetables available at the season of the year when supplies are difficult to obtain.

Our herd of cattle proves to be a source of satisfaction, and the production of milk has been well maintained. Arrangements have now been completed for the transfer of a number of heifers to Dorchester penitentiary to form a nucleus of a herd for their institution.

Administration Generally.—In commenting generally on the administration of the prison, it has been very difficult to operate this institution in a satisfactory manner during the past year. We are very short on staff, and it is next to impossible to obtain suitable applicants. Many avenues have been investigated and the matter taken up with the Selective Service organizations; however, the results have been most disappointing. Two convicts effected their escape during the past year, and the cause for them being permitted this opportunity can be laid directly to the shortage of staff, as we are assuming responsibilities in detailing gangs for work outside the walls while not in a position to supply proper outpost control. This situation not only exists in connection with our outside gangs, but is also applicable to our shops. Many of our instructors have to assume dual responsibilities, that of instructing and policing large numbers of convicts in their respective gangs.

It is considered by the Warden that the standard of our staff has deteriorated during this past year due solely to our inability to obtain fully qualified applicants.

While we are having difficulty in obtaining satisfactory replacements for our staff, efforts are still being directed to improving the efficiency of our instructors, and to this end the Department approved of the attendance of representatives of the Department of Labour to hold two courses of instruction, one covering Job Instructor Training which was held at this institution May 3 to May 7, 1943. The second course Job Relations Training being held January 24 to 28, 1944. I am pleased to advise that all officers attending both courses received certificates of qualification, and I have no doubt the satisfactory results obtained will prove of great benefit to the administration generally.

The assistance rendered by the Department of Labour, and particularly lecturer Mr. W. R. Clark, was greatly appreciated.

In conclusion may I express my appreciation to the Superintendent and personnel at headquarters for their co-operation and assistance during the past year. I would also extend my thanks to the Warden and staff of the Collin's Bay institution for their whole-hearted co-operation in matters dealing with our two institutions which has proved so helpful. I would also extend my thanks to the members of my staff, who have carried on under great difficulty during the past year, and in many instances have assumed greater responsibilities due to existing conditions.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

LT.-COLONEL G. LeBEL, Warden

The movement of convicts shows that at the closing of the prison on March 31, 1944, the population was 910, including 24 in mental hospital, being an increase of 53 compared with the previous year.

Four hundred and eight newcomers were received during the last fiscal year from the following sources: provincial jails, 406, including one female; from other penitentiaries, 2.

Number of convicts discharged from this institution during the fiscal year was 355.

Hospital Department.—Generally speaking, the health of the convicts has been satisfactory throughout the year and I have no epidemic to report.

The number of prisoners reporting on sick parade has decreased somewhat.

Forty-seven cases of syphilis have been treated and results obtained are very satisfactory.

Thirteen convicts underwent major operations during the year.

21,794 cases have been treated at the dispensary; 292 convicts have been hospitalized; 12 convicts have been transferred to Bordeaux insane ward.

Catholic Chapel.—The Annual Mission was held in this institution from February 21 to the 26 inclusive, the preacher being the Reverend Father Charette. At the close of the mission about 400 convicts received Holy Communion.

Personal interviews are held by the penitentiary R.C. Chaplain, Rev. Father Preville, with those under his spiritual direction in order to console, encourage, instruct and guide them. Some 2,696 interviews were given during the year.

Two services are held on Sundays and Holy Days.

The parades of the R.C. Chaplain are held every forenoon from 8.00 to 11.30 hours, except Sundays and Holy Days.

As to the social point of view, about 500 visits were paid to families of convicts and an equal number of letters forwarded.

Protestant Chapel.—Divine services have been conducted each Sunday and on greater festivals. Holy Communion was celebrated at Christmas, Easter, and at the close of the mission, the latter having been conducted by Capt. J. R. Ding, from February 21 to 26 inclusive.

The Salvation Army has conducted services on 2 or 3 occasions.

The Protestant Chaplain, Rev. W. G. New, calls at the penitentiary on two days of each week to give moral and spiritual guidance and has granted 396 interviews; also 57 visits at the penitentiary hospital. He has visited a number of families of convicts as and when necessary.

The population of the Protestant chapel as at March 31, 1944 was 142.

Synagogue.—Rabbi Bender who had the spiritual direction of the Jewish convicts during the past fiscal year maintained regular religious services every two weeks, while religious holidays were observed by special services.

Interviews are granted following each service.

The Jewish population numbered 12 at the end of the fiscal year, being an increase of two over the previous year.

In general the morale of the prisoners has been very good.

School and Library.—*School.*—On March 31, 1944, there were 165 convicts attending school, 94 adults and 71 young convicts. There were nine classes altogether, 2 for the English speaking convicts and 7 for the French ones.

Monitors selected amongst the convicts having good education assist the school teacher.

Convicts are assisted by self instruction in their cells and provided with drawing sheets, pencils, ink copy-books, scribblers.

Library.—Every effort is being made by the Librarian to provide convicts with all available reading matter.

The number of books issued was 31,871 French and 25,185 English, making a total of 57,506. It is noted that most of the convicts read nothing but fiction books. The number of magazines issued was 117,165.

The number of convicts subscribing to a magazine of their own choice is quite important; out of a total of 14,689, 13,125 have been paid by convicts.

As in the past, the librarian carries out minor repairs in his department, and supplies books and magazines to convicts as it is considered that this is a most important factor in the reformation of convicts.

Steward's Department.—The main kitchen, bakery and Officers' mess have been cleaned and great attention is given to see that every part of that department gives a neat appearance.

Chief Industrial Officer's Department.—Despite all restrictions on material, we have had again a very busy year, if we consider the numerous projects and the amount of work that has been carried out.

An extension to existing poultry house building F-14, in order to double its capacity has been built. Six range shelters to be used in conjunction with the brooder house have also been built.

A bull pen (Building F-18) and exercise yard enclosed with a strong wire fence have been built behind the dairy barn.

A shed (F-17) for the purpose of storing manure has also been erected.

The construction of another shed, Building F-19, for the purpose of storing farm implements has been started and is expected to be completed in the early fall of 1944.

The construction of fire hose house, Building E(W) 4 has been done in conformity with drawing K-A5-134C.

The general maintenance of buildings and tenements has been carried out with the usual care and with a view to promote economy.

At the Laval buildings, the erection of the H.R.T. boiler is well under way and the setting of the tile floor has been done in the switchboard room and offices on the first floor at boiler house LC-15.

Farm Department.—During the last fiscal year there has been a drop in our yield due to heavy rains, but on the other hand our stock of animals has been increased with the exception of the piggery.

Piggery.—The last fiscal year ended with a piggery population of 581, being a decrease of 3 over the previous year. Seventy-nine thousand one hundred and ten pounds of fresh pork have been sold to the kitchen for an amount of \$10,849.64. In addition, 115 pigs were sold for \$3,160.08. In the course of the year 550 pigs were born.

Horses.—Two driving horses were purchased to replace the two condemned the previous year. No horses have been condemned during the year 1943-44.

Cattle.—Upon the veterinary's recommendation two cows were slaughtered. Two bull calves born on the farm were sold at \$70.00 a piece. During the year, eleven bull calves were born and thirteen heifer calves. The fiscal year ended with a herd of 65 head. Twenty-one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven gallons of milk were sold to the steward for \$4,691.94 and one thousand two hundred and forty-eight pounds of beef for \$149.76.

Poultry.—Eleven thousand two hundred and twelve dozen of eggs were sold to the steward for a sum of \$3,561.54. Six hundred and sixty cockerels were sold to outside customers for \$1,140.68. Eight hundred chicks were purchased for \$104.00.

Hay.—The yield for the last fiscal year was four hundred and ten tons, valued at \$5,006.00.

Cereals.—Oats, 1,653 bushels; barley, 386 bushels; buckwheat, 479 bushels; buckwheat and barley mixed, 233 bushels.

Vegetables.—There has been a drop in our crop of vegetables due to bad weather and heavy rains. The total sales to steward's department amount to \$6,535.99. Sold to the Department of National Defence, \$922.06.

Drainage and Grading.—A bulldozer, on loan from the Provincial Government, was employed with very good results on Lussier farm where the draining ditches were cleaned up and ground levelled, etc.

Engineer's Department.—During the past fiscal year, every effort was made to maintain the services at the minimum maintenance cost in a satisfactory manner.

The telephones and magneto are given careful attention and tested regularly. The lighting system is inspected frequently. This applies also to ducts and village hydrants, etc.

The garage department keeps the vehicles in good running condition, keeping in mind the minimum maintenance cost.

The underground feed line at the root house was completed. The installation of electrical fixtures in duct K-1.

Among the other projects completed were the intramural telephone service, extension of pole line, and high tension duct.

The installation of electrical fixtures at the stonecutting shed, Laval, and the installation of a shower in the kitchen basement were completed.

The total amount of water pumped from May, 1943 to April 30, 1944, was 178,340,000 imperial gallons.

Chief Trade Instructor's Department.—The eight shops have functioned normally and smoothly notwithstanding the heavy war program in most of them.

The total production of the year amounts to \$96,027.10. Large increases are shown in the mail bag, carpenter's, and blacksmith's departments, with a respective production of \$43,163.17; \$11,599.61; \$5,686.06.

Customers' work amounts to \$63,780.81; Institution work amounts to \$32,111.07.

The blacksmith and machine shops, carpenter shop and shop "M" have been kept very busy with several army contracts.

Shop "M" operated especially for a contract of the National Defence for the manufacture of camouflage nets, and repairs to ammunition boxes.

Articles manufactured and repaired for Armed Services and other Government Departments include:

<i>Manufactured</i>		<i>Repaired</i>	
Chopping Boards.....	1,100	Ammunition Boxes.....	2,880
Folding Tables.....	600	Boots.....	2,930
Aiming Posts.....	1,541	Mail Bags.....	227,964
Camouflage Nets.....	1,000	Boots.....	1,501
Books bound.....	84		
Scratch Pads.....	581		
Wooden Labels.....	141,700		
Jute Mitts.....	370		

Staff Training.—By approval of the Department, two series of lectures by an Instructor of the Department of Labour were given during the past fiscal year. The first was the Instructor Training course, given from May 31 to June 19. Twenty-eight officers took the course, most of them instructors.

The second series was the Job Relations Training course, given during the mission week, and twenty-nine officers followed that course. Most of the instructors including the chief trade instructors, the deputy warden and the warden assisted in these lectures. Certificates issued by the Department of Labour were subsequently given to each one of the officers attending all the lectures.

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*

The convict population as of March 31, 1944 was three hundred and seventy-nine (379), including five (5) "On Command", an increase of four (4) over the previous year.

Convicts received during the year totalled two hundred and thirteen (213), and two-hundred and eleven (211) were discharged from the Penitentiary.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE WORK

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

New Cell Block B7.—Work on this building has been carried on throughout the year. Plastering is pretty well completed, except two floors, east wing. West wing is plastered, doors hung, awaiting cell locks. Barriers are installed in this wing, and the lighting and heating complete.

Marsh Barn F33.—This barn was completed during the summer,—a gang of young convicts having been employed on this work.

Carpenter Shop.—This shop has been working to capacity during the year on prison work and war contracts. A fire occurred in the back carpenter shop in September, destroying the roof and most of the contents. A temporary roof has since been placed on the building.

Blacksmith Shop.—This department has been kept busy throughout the year on prison work and war contracts.

Shoe Shop.—In addition to regular prison work carried on in this shop, a large quantity of boots were repaired for the Indian Affairs Branch. At the present time this shop is somewhat overcrowded, but when changes contemplated are completed this condition will be improved.

Tailor Shop.—This shop in addition to carrying on regular prison work, also did repair work to R.C.A.F. clothing.

Mail Bag Shop.—This department has been quite active during the year. In addition to repairing mail bags, manufacturing in connection with war contracts was also completed.

Tinsmith Shop.—This department was fully engaged carrying on usual prison work. In addition they are working on Navy and Air Force contracts.

Change Room.—This department does the dyeing for this institution, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and the Department of Mines and Resources, in addition to regular prison work. The use of dyed air force uniforms and battledress blouses and trousers by the convicts has reduced the use of new cloth appreciably.

The Chief Trade Instructor reports the work for Armed Forces and other Government Departments included:

<i>Manufactured</i>		<i>Repaired</i>	
Inventory Boards.....	4,000	Ammunition Boxes.....	5,210
Folding Tables.....	344	Rope Grommets reduced.....	14,425
Felt Mitts.....	2,950	Greatcoats dyed.....	5,424
Felt Gauntlets.....	2,000	Boots.....	1,564
Army Blouses dyed.....	1,277	Mail Bags.....	25,902
Army Trousers dyed.....	1,267		
Army Greatcoats dyed.....	130		

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

During the past fiscal year plumbing installation in new cell block B7 was carried out and is now 70 per cent completed. Steam heating installation is 89 per cent completed.

A 65 h.p. return tubular steam boiler was installed in the power plant.

The installation of a lighting unit and exhaust fan in the hospital operating room has now been completed.

A new refrigeration machine, condenser, liquid receiver and other accessories were installed in the kitchen basement. A new lighting system was also installed in the kitchen.

The installation of dental engine, air compressor, sterilizer, lathe and other equipment in the dental room of Hospital has been commenced and work progressing.

The damage to water and steam heating lines caused by fire in carpenter shop was repaired, and a serious break in the 6" water line feeding the east shops and power plant was also repaired.

All power plant equipment, such as steam boilers, boiler settings, steam lines, feedwater pumps, etc., were maintained in good working condition.

Maintenance of plumbing, steam heating, water and sewerage system on the Reserve was carried out, and equipment kept in good order.

Kitchen.—The usual good standard and variety of meals has been maintained, despite the restrictions imposed by the Rationing Board.

Due to supply shortages some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining prompt deliveries, but all provisions and materials have been of good quality.

All equipment has been maintained in good working order. The only major items of repairs were those to the Hubbard oven and the kitchen range which received a complete overhaul.

During the year a total of 210,560 pounds of bread were produced. Of this amount 40,014 pounds were sold to the staff members at a gross profit of \$396.59.

Library.—Fiction books circulated, French and English, 34,319; magazines, 79,147; educational and vocational books, 4,797; special issues, Christmas and New Year, 1,135.

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

School.—School classes were held continuously during the school term. 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 instructions to illiterates and semi-illiterates; teaching English to French, and French to English students; further instruction—individual and collective—with a view to a foundation education to lower educated convicts outside the illiterate class. Furthermore, a certain broadening of the educational field was instigated this year by teaching general knowledge, geography and subjects to more advanced pupils.

Conduct and attention in school have been generally good during the school term.

Protestant Chapel.—The regular Sunday services have been marked by generally very satisfactory behaviour and attention. The choir has been good, and there has been some improvement in the participation of the men.

The annual mission which was conducted by the Rev. W. P. Haigh, Rector of St. George's Church, West Saint John, N.B. was very helpful.

The New Brunswick Bible Society continued its generous work of supplying bibles during the year.

The churches are now supplying their men with religious literature to the value of \$355.00 annually. This is a very helpful service and is much appreciated by the majority of the men.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—On Sundays and feast days, such as New Year and Christmas, the usual service took place, consisting of Holy Mass, instruction and Holy Communion. The number of communicants has been very satisfactory.

The conduct of convicts has been generally good.

The annual mission was conducted by Rev. Father R. M. Burgess, and the results were very satisfactory.

The noon hour has been devoted daily to private interviews and letter writing. These private conversations bring a closer contact between chaplain and convicts and help considerably for a better understanding.

Farm Department.—The weather during the month of April was very cold, snow storms and rain prevailed, and no work was done on the land until the last two weeks in May, when some seeding was done.

Very unfavourable weather prevailed throughout the month of June. Additional seeding was done between rain storms, but the work was very backward and late. The season generally was very discouraging for farming.

During the winter 3,000 logs were cut, which will be sawn into lumber, and should produce between sixty and sixty-five thousand feet of lumber for institutional use.

Following is a summary of crop yield:

Hay.....	300 tons
Green Clover for ensilage.....	111 "
Oats.....	3,450 bushels
Barley.....	300 "
Potatoes.....	1,291 "
Beets.....	31,845 lbs.
Cabbage.....	23,740 "
Carrots.....	26,650 "

During the year produce delivered to kitchen amounted to \$9,063.33.

Surplus produce sold for outside revenue, including livestock, pork, hides, ice, etc., amounted to \$2,430.88.

Surplus produce sold to penitentiary officers amounted to \$160.07.

Exercise.—During the year convicts were given regular exercise periods daily, weather permitting.

Officers' Training.—During the year officers were instructed in the use of arms, rifle and revolver. Particular attention was given to the new officers.

Hospital.—The general physical condition of the convicts during the year continued to be really excellent. There were no epidemic outbreaks, and very few cases of serious illness. There were no major operations, and no deaths. Over six hundred physical examinations were made during the year.

Mentally Ill.—Seven cases were admitted during the year for mental observation and treatment. Two were transferred to the provincial hospital.

The army neuro-psychiatrist has made examinations of applicants for the army, and about fifty per cent of those examined have been found mentally unfit.

T.B. Cases.—There are no surveys by Public Health specialists, and the only available methods are by physical and clinical examinations, and therefore, the incidence of this disease seems to be at a minimum. However, any suspected

cases are kept under observation and treatment in the hospital given, and precautions taken as regards separate clothing, utensils, etc. for their own use.

Venereal.—Syphilis is apparently on the increase and more convicts are showing a positive Wasserman than heretofore. Routine Wassermans are made and treatment immediately instituted. These convicts are not allowed occupations which would endanger the rest of the population. Twenty-eight convicts were treated for venereal disease. Two hundred and thirty-four Wassermans were made.

Dental.—Two hundred and eleven convicts were treated during the year. The dental offices have been brought up to date by the installation of modern equipment and instruments.

Hospital Treatment.—One hundred and five convicts were admitted to hospital during the year for various ailments. Among the more serious cases were,—pneumonia 2; haemophilia 1; diphtheria 1.

Blood Donor Clinic.—These clinics commenced in August last and have been held approximately once a month since. The visiting physicians in charge of the clinic are high in praise of this clinic. During the year there were four hundred and sixty-two blood donations—414 convicts and 48 officers, as follows:

156 convicts making 414 donations;

22 officers making 48 donations.

The physician in charge of the Provincial Blood Donor clinic has stated that the Dorchester Penitentiary Clinic is one of the best in the Province.

Fire Drill.—Fire drills have been carried out monthly by the officers under the supervision of Plant Engineer (Fire Chief). Lectures were given by the Fire Chief during these drills.

Air Raid Precautions.—We have had several "black-outs" during the year, and all precautions were taken to make them a success. During these "black-outs" general behaviour of the convict population was very good.

Classification.—The Classification Board deals with the cases of all newcomers each month and assigns them to various employment. Reclassification is also carried out each month in connection with convicts having served six months.

Victory Loan Campaign.—The response of the officers of this institution in connection with the Fourth and Fifth Victory Loan drives was exceptionally good, having exceeded the objective set for each drive, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank the staff for the splendid showing made.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

Mr. A. H. CAMPBELL, Warden

The total number of convicts in custody at the close of prison on March 31, 1944 was 277, an increase of six. The daily average for the year was 243.17. Of this number, five insane convicts are maintained in asylums at our expense under Section 56 of the Penitentiary Act and two insane convicts are in asylums under Section 53 of the Penitentiary Act. We received, during the year, 121 convicts; of this number, 64 convicts were transferred from Kingston Penitentiary on March 22, 1944. We discharged, during the year, 115 convicts. Our records show that of the convicts received during the year, 57 were recidivists.

Hospital.—The sanitary condition of this institution and the general physical health of the convicts, as reported by our surgeon, has been quite satisfactory. Most of the illnesses of the past year have been of a very mild type. We have

had no serious epidemics during the year, with the exception of a mild type of influenza during the winter months. During the year, a blood donor clinic was started and a large number of the convicts contributed blood to the Red Cross.

Chapels.—Divine services have been held each Sunday throughout the year and both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains report that the attention and attitude of the men have been quite satisfactory. Both the Protestant Chaplain and the R.C. Chaplain take great interest in their work, and are unsparing in their efforts towards moral uplift and spiritual welfare of the convicts under their respective charge.

The Salvation Army officers have visited the penitentiary and held service in the Protestant chapel every first Sunday of each month during the year.

School.—The schoolteacher reports that the results obtained in class work, and evening cell work, have been satisfactory. Every convict who wishes to take up some line of study is permitted and encouraged to do so. The number of convicts enrolled in the School on March 31, 1944 was 36, and the average daily attendance was 12. Classes were arranged from Grade 1 to Grade 8 inclusive, and a class in practical mathematics. Individual tuition was given to a few pupils in High School subjects. The following subjects are taught: penmanship, reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, mineralogy, science, bookkeeping, French, practical mathematics, citizenship, history and composition, and the following subjects are studied in the evenings in the cell blocks from text-books purchased by the convicts, and text-books from the technical section of the library: 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, physics, radio-physics, Russian, sheet-metal pattern drafting, shorthand, Spanish, small stock farming, Ukrainian, welding. One pupil was enrolled in a Grade 8 course of the Correspondence Branch of the Department of Education.

Construction.—The following projects were completed during the year:

- Transformer Vault, Bldg. C-4.
- Transformer Room in Dome, Bldg. B-1.
- Install Feed Water Heater.
- Re-setting Boilers, 1, 2 and 3, Bldg. C-6.
- Dist. Transformer, F-1, F-2, F-3.
- Sheep Shelter, Bldg. F-21.
- Extension to Sheep Shelter, Bldg. F-21.
- Insulation Garage Roof, Bldg. C-8.
- Exterior Painting of House No. 28.
- Relocation of Gasoline Tanks, J-8.
- Decoration of R.C. Chapel, Bldg. B-7-C.
- Install Transformers by Hydro. Bldg. C-4-A.
- Interior Decorating House No. 16.
- Interior Decorating Tenement No. 8.
- Painting Kitchen House No. 25.
- Construction Cattle Shelter, Bldg. F-22.
- Conversion Window to Door, House No. 28.
- Rebuilding Sewage Disposal Manhole.
- Erection of Gas Pump Shelter, J-8.
- Install 6 Sewing Machines, Tailor Shop.
- Construction Asst. Storekeeper's Office, Bldg. A-1.
- Redecorating Interior House No. 17.
- Relocation of Gasoline Pumps.
- Installation Boiler Feed Pump, Bldg. C-5-A.
- Alteration to Tailor and Shoe Shops, Bldg. C-3-D.
- Painting and Whitewashing Boiler Room, Pump Room, etc.
- Installation of Water Lines for Summer Service on Farm, Lawns, etc.
- Relocating Telephone in Carpenter Shop.

The progress made on other projects authorized have been very satisfactory, and at the end of the year, were as follows:

Administration Building.—Ninety-four per cent complete.

New North-West Tower Reinforcement.—Complete, with the exception of fill, which at present is 75 per cent complete and is being filled with rubble when available.

New West Road.—Thirty thousand five hundred and ninety-eight cubic yards fill placed, which is approximately 55 per cent of the total to be placed. No work was done on this road during the past fiscal year due to the shortage of working gangs and hauling facilities.

Water Meters Installation.—This installation is 40 per cent complete.

Kitchen Equipment Re-arranged.—The completion of this re-arrangement is held up pending the transfer of present Officers' Mess to New Administration Building.

Painting East Wing Cells, Landing and Barriers.—This project has been commenced and should be completed before the close of the next fiscal year.

Installation of Boiler Feed Pumps.—Sixty-seven per cent complete.

Alterations to Tailor and Shoe Shops.—This project was started in April, 1944, and is, at time of writing, approximately 90 per cent complete.

Considerable manufacture and repairs were carried out for the Department of National Defence by our carpenter shop and tailor shop. The following were manufactured and shipped:

- 1,000 Soldiers' boxes.
- 7,500 Inventory boards.
- 50 Book cases.
- 5,000 Pillow slips.
- 1,000 Mattress cases.

Two thousand six hundred and four pieces of equipment for the Department of National Defence were repaired during the year, including:

- 941 Soldiers' boxes, wooden.
- 120 Chairs.
- 19 Tables.
- 206 Coal scuttles.
- 415 Pails, galvanized.
- 50 Cookers.
- 431 Roasting pans.
- 21 Folding bench forms.
- 9 Butcher blocks, etc.

In addition to the above, considerable general maintenance work and repairs have been carried out during the year in the engineer, blacksmith, carpenter, tailor and mail bag departments.

Farm.—On the farm, we have had a very successful year. Our grain crop and vegetable production was very good. The Department of National Defence was again supplied with a large quantity of vegetables valued at \$2,677.30. Kingston Penitentiary was supplied with 126,059 pounds of potatoes, Collin's Bay Penitentiary 44,618 pounds of potatoes, and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary 45,026 pounds of potatoes and 1,663 bushels of barley.

Our hog production during the past year has been very satisfactory. In addition to institutional requirements, we supplied Collin's Bay Penitentiary with 60 hams and 60 bacons, and 3 carcasses of pork. We still continue to sell young sows or gilts to the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Livestock Improvement Division, for distribution among the farmers in this province in order to promote the bacon type of hog. The comments received from the Provincial Department of Agriculture in this regard have been very gratifying.

Last year we sold 103 gilts to the Manitoba Department of Indian Affairs. We also sold 98 hogs to the Western Packing Company, Winnipeg, and 30 hogs to P. Burns & Company, Winnipeg. Our total value of pork and hog sales for the year amounted to \$11,631.29.

Kitchen.—Few complaints were received from convicts throughout the year with regard to food, which has been wholesome and well prepared in the steward's department.

The general conduct of the convicts was good, and discipline was well observed.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation for the loyal assistance from all of the officers, and to thank you and headquarter staff for the help and assistance extended to me during the past year; also to the Salvation Army and Prisoners' Aid Association for help and encouragement extended to released prisoners.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

Mr. W. MEIGHEN, *Warden*

Our population showed a steady increase during the year. One hundred and seven convicts were discharged, which includes one by death and two returned to the Provincial authorities on reduction of their sentences to less than two years on the Crown's appeal from sentence. One hundred and seventy-one convicts were received during the fiscal year, therefore, at March 31, 1944, 303 convicts were on register, which includes three convicts in the Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale, B.C., two on temporary ticket of leave licence while undergoing treatment in outside hospital, and one at Headingley, Manitoba, provincial gaol while serving a concurrent term.

The conduct of the convicts during the year was very good, no disturbances of any kind having occurred. There was nothing in the nature of an epidemic to endanger their health, which was very good.

Spiritual guidance was capably taken care of by the Protestant Chaplain, Reverend G. B. Ridland and the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Reverend Father F. J. Nash, with the assistance of the monthly visits from Reverend J. D. Hobden and Father A. F. Carlyle of the John Howard Society. In addition, Major J. W. Habkirk of the Salvation Army Welfare Department contributed his valued services in an endeavour to assist in the rehabilitation of those confined.

Our various shops were generally kept busy during the year by manufacturing and repairing articles for the Armed Forces and other Governmental Departments.

Our log salvage operations from the Fraser River realized over 900 cords of wood for the institution, with the resultant saving of a considerable amount in our fuel costs. Also this operation has given us work for the convicts at a time when there were no institutional construction projects and was work that was very profitable from an economic point of view.

The physician reports that there has been nothing in the nature of an epidemic, the general health of the inmates being very good, although there were more than usual admissions to hospital. There were twelve minor accidents, and twenty hospital cases during the year. Treatments to the number of 4,359 were given in the dispensary.

The schoolteacher and librarian reports that during the year school classes were carried on with an average attendance of 1,421 pupils. In addition, 83 convicts were registered in correspondence courses as at March 31, 1944. Issues of books of religious, educational and fiction along with magazines were active, there being 116,890 issues from the library for the year, or a monthly average of 9,740.

The steward reports that 281,715 meals were served, of which 18,753 were duty meals to officers, while the bakery produced 134,366 pounds of bread, 36,780 pounds of cake, 17,350 pounds of pastry and 39,990 pounds of pudding.

The chief trade instructor reports the work for Armed Forces and other Government Departments included:

<i>Manufactured</i>		<i>Repaired</i>	
Tent poles.....	6,000	Folding forms and benches.....	225
Mattress covers.....	3,000	Chairs, folding and common.....	381
Tire covers.....	950	Beds.....	580
Boots and shoes.....	137	Boots.....	5,548
Arm bands.....	1,053	Battledress uniforms.....	375
Pillow slips.....	15,112	Mail bags.....	17,675

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

Mr. J. W. EVERATT, *Acting Warden*

At the close of prison March 31, 1944, the convict population was 343. This number included a transfer of 86 convicts from Kingston Penitentiary on March 22, 1944.

During the fiscal year 1943-44 there was one death, one convict deported, 23 convicts released on ticket-of-leave and five granted early release.

The young convict group consisting of 17 members have been continuously employed in the bookbinding and printing department which is functioning very satisfactorily.

General construction work has been at a standstill but usual repairs have been effected as required throughout the institution.

There have been no serious outbreaks of infectious or contagious diseases during the year. Ten convicts were removed to the Holy Family Hospital in Prince Albert for operations during the year. Accidents have been few and usually of a trivial nature. Treatment for venereal disease has been carried out with satisfactory results.

The broadcasting of news bulletins and entertainment programs has been greatly appreciated by the convict population. Moving pictures were shown in the Protestant Chapel at intervals during the winter months and were eagerly looked forward to by the convicts. Captain Robson, Salvation Army Officer attached to No. 6 E.F.T.S. Prince Albert, and Captain Waller, local representative of the Salvation Army, have been most kind in providing projector and entertainment films for these showings. Educational films have been obtained from the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan to be shown in conjunction with the entertainment films.

The Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains have been most attentive to their duties. Convicts attending the church services were well behaved and attentive. Captain Waller of the Salvation Army has conducted the regular services each month in the Protestant Chapel.

The Classification Board met each month during the year and considered all convicts admitted to the institution as well as reviewing convicts who had been six months in the prison and discussing the nature of work at which they were employed.

Despite the difficulties caused by rationing a high standard of convict meals has been maintained in the Steward's Department.

The school teacher reports that on March 31, 1944, 85.6 per cent of the population were literate, 12 per cent quasi-literate and 2.4 per cent illiterate.

Due to a decrease in population in the summer of 1943, and the shortage of officers, it was necessary to slightly reduce garden acreage but an ample supply of vegetables was grown for use in the institution and large quantities of surplus vegetables were delivered to the military authorities, in addition to several hundred bushels of potatoes shipped to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and several thousand pounds of various kinds of vegetables transferred to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Regina. Work was done in the matter of increasing pasture to provide for a dairy herd at a later date. The west portion of the reserve was fenced to provide a rough pasture for feeder cattle and arrangements were made for an adequate water supply for this herd.

The laying house which was commenced during the year has proven satisfactory and there has been a high percentage of egg production from our flock of hens.

In the piggery department the same standard of hog has been maintained and good returns have resulted when hogs have been delivered to the packing plant.

The engineering department has been working under difficulties due to shortage of staff, but the mild winter reduced the consumption of coal considerably and rendered unnecessary the use of wood which had been cut should there have occurred a further fuel emergency.

During the year 381 leather swagger canes were manufactured for officers in the Armed Services in addition to 500 wooden canes for other ranks. Other work for the military authorities was as follows:

- 1,000 Soldiers' boxes, wooden.
- 4,500 Inventory boards.
- 7,000 R.C.A.F. boxes.
- 14,400 pillow cases.

In addition to the above, 2,973 pairs of army boots were repaired for the Indian Department. Twelve dunnage bags were manufactured for the R.C.M. Police, 10 rifle cases manufactured for the Prince Albert National Park and 16,500 wooden labels manufactured for the Department of Agriculture.

The innovation of showing instructional films to the staff during the noon hour by Mr. G. L. McNie, representative of the National Film Board at Regina, once each month, has proven to be of great interest and most educational.

It is regretted that owing to ill health, Warden H. W. Cooper was obliged to retire from the Service effective April 4, 1944. Warden Cooper has left the penitentiary on retirement leave to make his home in Vancouver, B.C.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

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

On March 31, 1944, the convict population of this penitentiary was 221. During the year 152 convicts were received by transfer from Kingston Penitentiary and two convicts were returned to finish the remainder of their sentence through forfeiture of ticket-of-leave. The number of convicts discharged by expiry of sentence was 86, 42 were released on ticket-of-leave and pardon, 8 were re-transferred to Kingston Penitentiary and one died—total 137.

Hospital.—The physician reports that the general health of the convict population during the year was excellent. One convict was suffering from cardio-renal failure on admittance and died one month later. There were 118 admissions to hospital for a total of 1,039 hospital days. Nine convicts were hospitalized for short periods due to minor accidents. There were no epidemics of any nature.

The total number of days absent by officers through sickness and accidents is reported to have been 790½.

The physician reports that the quality of the food served to convicts is good and the quantity sufficient. Sanitary conditions are reported satisfactory.

Spiritual and Moral Welfare.—Religious services have been held regularly in both chapels throughout the year. The interest taken by members of both choirs in the musical portion of the services is worthy of mention.

Services for convicts of the Jewish faith were held periodically by Rabbi Kellerman. The Salvation Army conducted monthly services with voluntary attendance.

Both Chaplains report having had a large number of personal interviews with convicts on spiritual and other personal matters. The Protestant Chaplain reports that he had 1,103 such interviews. Appreciation is expressed for the interest and zeal displayed by the Protestant Chaplain, Rev. Canon Smart, and the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. Father Boyle in their respective duties. The valuable advice and instruction given to convicts by the chaplains undoubtedly has a beneficial effect in guiding them toward leading an honest life on release and is also of considerable assistance in the administration of the penitentiary.

Appreciation is expressed to Rev. Dr. H. B. Clarke and Rev. H. W. Cliff for their kindness in addressing the congregation at services in the Protestant chapel, also to Reverend Fathers MacDonald, Wilson, Lonergan, Labelle, Moorse and Killorin for their kind assistance in the Roman Catholic chapel.

School and Library.—Classes composed of pupils in grades I to VIII were held in the school on 132 fore-noons, with a total enrolment of 81 convicts. The average interested convict covers the work of two grades in one school term, which is commendable in view of the necessary restriction of school hours. Ten convicts were successful in passing High School entrance examinations with five securing honours. A group of French-speaking convicts under the tutorship of a bilingual convict made good progress in learning to speak, write and read English.

During the year 212 books were added to the library, 36 were withdrawn owing to wear and tear, leaving on hand at the end of the fiscal year 2,055 fiction books, 668 non-fiction and reference books, 985 bound volumes of magazines, also school and technical books. Fifty-three magazines and periodicals are subscribed to by the Penitentiary for convict reading. The circulation of the library during the year totalled 26,545 magazines and 21,418 books.

Discipline.—Good order and discipline prevailed throughout the year with the convict population. Infractions of the regulations were mostly minor and the punishments awarded consisted of deprivation of privileges in ninety-nine per cent of the cases reported. There were no escapes or attempts to escape during the year.

Staff.—The continuance of manpower shortage due to war conditions has reduced the number of suitable applicants for vacancies on the guard staff to such an extent as to create a somewhat serious problem. At times the normal operation of the penitentiary and the granting of annual leave have had to be curtailed on this account. When farming operations commence this spring it would appear that work on war contracts will of necessity have to be suspended in order to supply sufficient custodial staff for the farm gangs.

The continued purchase of War Savings Certificates by payroll deduction by members of the staff has been well maintained. The response of the staff in purchasing bonds in the Fourth and Fifth Victory Loan campaigns is commendable.

Farming Operations.—Owing to the wet weather in the spring and a severe hail storm in August the grain crop was a near failure. A fair crop of hay was harvested. Potatoes and other vegetables yielded a fair crop. The production of potatoes and other root vegetables totalled 114,875 pounds. A crop of 26 tons of mangels for cattle feed was harvested. Other vegetables yielded a total of 36,830 pounds, all of which was consumed in the penitentiary. Surplus hay, consisting of 50 tons, was supplied to the Department of Agriculture.

The projects of fattening beef cattle and raising poultry for production of eggs embarked on last year yielded satisfactory results. Slaughtering of steers commenced in September and produced 31,864 pounds of beef at average cost of 17·7 cents per pound up to March 31, of which 13,585 pounds were supplied to Kingston Penitentiary. The total egg production was 4,688½ dozen at average cost of 18·7 cents per dozen. Arrangements have been made to extend both beef and poultry projects next year, with the object of providing the total requirements of these commodities.

The new root-house was utilized for the first time for the root crop harvested in the fall. It was found during the winter and spring that the storage fulfilled all expectations. The potatoes and other roots remaining in storage in the root-house this spring are in excellent condition.

Industries.—The dyeing plant was operated efficiently under the supervision of Plant Engineer Saunders. Additional equipment was installed to increase the capacity for dyeing army clothing. Articles for the armed forces were also manufactured in the other shops. Production on Government contracts was as follows:

For the Department of National Defence:

- 36,434 articles of uniform clothing dyed and shipped.
- 13,710 articles dyed and awaiting shipment.
- 4,600 sheets and pillow cases dyed.
- 9,160 inventory boards manufactured.
- 185 step-ladders manufactured.
- 250 stool, kitchen, manufactured.
- 6,276 ammunition boxes converted.
- 251 benches, tables, etc., manufactured for the Navy.

For the Department of Indian Affairs:

- 4,870 articles of clothing dyed.

A total of 75,726 articles were produced of the value of \$17,794.36.

The quarry turned out considerable quantities of dimension and crushed stone. Production from the stone-cutting shed consisted of 565 pieces of dimension stone and a good quantity of plain, bushed and rock-face.

All shops handled the usual orders for custom work and necessary work for this institution.

Construction and Maintenance.—Apart from continuing work on the boundary wall and completion of the root-house, new construction was confined to minor projects. Eight panels of the east wall were poured to a height of 16 feet. The wall now completely surrounds the prison yard. The east and south portions of the wall are as yet 16 feet in height but will be constructed to 23 feet in height to conform to the north and west portions.

The officers' lavatory and locker-room in the basement of the west wing of the administration building was completed and made ready for use. The miniature rifle-range in the basement was advanced so that it can be put into use shortly.

Alterations in the temporary building to be used as a tailor shop were made and the shop will be ready for occupancy as soon as the equipment is installed.

Two wood stave silos were built west of the cattle barn and a disused farm building was converted into a granary.

Work was proceeded with on the suspended ceiling of the auditorium in the administration building.

Plastering and decoration of the main corridor and of the kitchen corridor was completed.

An addition was built to the tinsmith shop to accommodate a lavatory and for storage.

Three coats of paint were applied to the entire roof of the administration building.

Necessary maintenance work was done, including exterior and interior painting.

A great deal of work on war contracts was done in the carpenter and tinsmith shops. The blacksmith shop and garage also handled work in connection with war contracts.

Engineer's Department.—Considerable work was done in installations of plumbing and electrical fixtures in the rifle-range and officers' lavatories in the basement of the administration building, and in the tailor shop, tinsmith shop addition, root-house and dyeing plant.

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

Instruction in fire-fighting and fire-drills was held monthly for all officers.

The dyeing plant was extended and further equipment installed to handle large contracts of army clothing. A total of 59,134 garments was dyed during the year, of a total weight of 167,493 pounds.

Scrap material collected during the year and disposed of through the salvage officer totalled 32,248 pounds. This included paper, rubber, textiles, metals, bones and kitchen grease.

Labour was supplied to unload 23 cars of miscellaneous goods consigned to Kingston Penitentiary and received over the siding of this penitentiary.

The valuable assistance and willing co-operation extended by the Warden and staff of Kingston Penitentiary toward this institution is greatly appreciated.

It is a pleasure to report that the members of the staff of Collin's Bay Penitentiary have during the year displayed loyalty and devotion to duty, and their continued support and co-operation is highly regarded by the warden.

The advice and support received from the acting superintendent and his staff is appreciated.

PENITENTIARIES GENERALLY

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The population of the seven Federal Penitentiaries as at March 31, 1944 was 3,078 and the daily average throughout the year 2,942. On an average, a total of 970 convicts have been employed daily in shops producing manufactured articles adaptable to war contracts, orders for permanent Government Departments, and for the Penitentiaries generally. Building trades and productive departments of Penitentiaries, including farms, steam plants and bakeries, employed approximately 850 convicts in addition. The remainder, 1,114, were distributed among non-productive services. The 970 convicts employed in manufacturing produced articles valued at \$414,243.50. The production of the 850 convicts employed in building trades and productive service divisions, including farms, steam plants and bakeries, amounted to approximately \$560,000. It may be mentioned that the labour of convicts is valued at a nominal basis only in the work performed for the armed services and non-war departments, and no labour costs are included in work for the Penitentiaries. Were an allow-

ance made for labour for all the above production at a figure comparable with commercial industry, the total figures would be increased by an average of 75 per cent, in which case the total value of work accomplished would be roughly one and one-half million dollars.

The following statement shows in detail the varied character of Penitentiary manufactures and repairs for the armed services during the fiscal year. The grand total of both classes of work amounts to 289,464 items, consisting of 190,812 new articles and 98,652 repairs.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION GENERALLY

ARMED SERVICES

Manufactured

Repaired

47,885 Brooms, corn
25,190 Inventory boards
1,100 Chopping boards
944 Folding tables
9,000 Boxes, wooden
1,000 Swagger sticks, hardwood
1 Drainboard
350 Dressing chests
6,000 Tent poles
50 Bookcases
185 Stepladders
250 Stools
1 Baker's table
140 Benches
70 Tables
18 Pieces, lumber dressed
500 Gauges and needles for camouflage net-making
1,329 Swagger canes, metal
2,396 Aiming posts
191 Bren gun attachments
2 Metal cabinet drawers
3 Metal shelves
1 Band iron, 80 lbs. cut and shaped
1 Heating plate
30 Wire Baskets
30 Metal containers
3 Laundry baskets
1,000 Camouflage nets
4,000 Mattress covers
950 Tire covers
494 Navy jackets
1,445 Body belts, aviator's
12,850 prs. felt mitts
5,900 prs. felt gauntlets
240 prs. boots and shoes (M. Off.)
1,053 Armbands
65,688 Pillow slips
25 Uniforms (army)
8 Greatcoats
13 Forage caps
2 Water tanks
1 Ice container
6 Dishwashing baskets
5 Metal strips
6 Metal skimmers
6 Metal dippers
900 Serving trays
5 Cutlery tanks
14 Cutlery trays
5 Cutlery racks
2 Garbage cans
12 Rubbish cans
12 Dippers, large

229 Folding forms and benches
237 Tables
1,241 Chairs, folding and common
2 Desks
858 Boxes, soldier
15 Shelves, hospital
23,492 Ammunition boxes (converted)
11 Cut ends
10 Axes
680 Beds
24 Picks
21 Drills
4 Cold pack boxes
6 Knives
2 Cleavers
10 Bakepans
10 Swagger canes
6 Scale scoops
6 Food choppers
3 Scales
8 Iron cooking pots
6 Mixing pans and lids
2 Mattresses
14,425 Rope grommets (reduced)
1 Sam Browne belt
8,506 prs. boots and shoes
103 Tunics
375 Battledress uniforms
3 Pillows
13,408 Greatcoats (dyed)
15,450 Battledress trousers, prs. (dyed)
13,000 Battledress blouses (dyed)
2,300 Sheets (dyed)
2,800 Pillow cases (dyed)
225 Coal scuttles
15 Chinese cap strainers
188 Garbage cans
14 Wire baskets
148 Washtubs
9 Watering cans
3 Latrine pails
314 Water pails
12 Buckets, galvanized
365 Pans, tin
175 R.C.A.F. tunics
175 R.C.A.F. trousers
2 Meat slicers
4 Potato peelers
44 Cookers
5 Watering pots
5 Baths, foot
5 Baskets, sterilization
5 Butcher blocks
23 Shovels
168 Miscellaneous pieces furniture

190,812

98,652

The yearly values of war contracts accepted since the commencement of the present war are as follows:

1940-41.....	\$ 3,288 00
1941-42.....	58,582 69
1942-43.....	171,901 70
1943-44.....	200,849 03

The above figures do not include the manufacture and repair of large numbers of canvas mail bags for local and overseas army men which are handled through arrangements with the Post Office Department. As Penitentiary facilities and labour are more adaptable to work on individual than on production line articles, the present trend is to undertake an increasingly greater percentage of contracts for repairing or reconditioning stores for the armed services in preference to new manufacture. This policy is the best economically, although it may tend to reduce the total actual value of war contracts undertaken by penitentiaries.

Contracts for war services are limited to barrack stores and equipment and allied lines, as no contract involving the use of explosives, secret chemicals or similar processes could safely be undertaken in a penitentiary, nor is work accepted involving a high degree of technical skill such as that attained only by artisans during many years' experience on special lines of work. The greater proportion of those sentenced to penitentiaries have received no previous trade-training and lack both the interest and the sustained effort required to become highly trained artisans. The exceptions, however, become the key men in penitentiary shops and their services are employed chiefly for completion of contracts primarily for the armed forces and secondarily for other Government Departments. The volume of contract work, therefore, which may be undertaken is affected by the number of such key men available. Sometimes the continuity of output on a contract is interrupted by the release of a key man on expiration of his sentence or on his parole, should a replacement not yet have acquired sufficient experience to handle the work in such volume as to meet delivery schedule.

Other unavoidable factors which may hinder production in penitentiaries are:

- (a) Lack of continuity in contracts placed by the armed services for new articles;
- (b) Shortages of essential materials at critical times, and
- (c) A working day for convicts of actually less than eight hours. To employ convicts for a full period of eight hours would require additional staff, which is not now available, in order to maintain an approximate eight hour day for penitentiary custodial officers and instructors.

The values of industrial shop production during the fiscal year, including war production for the armed services, are as follows:

Kingston Penitentiary.....	\$ 151,570 93
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	104,326 65
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	34,234 14
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	30,945 81
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	35,329 81
Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	26,880 45
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	30,955 71

Grand Total.....\$ 414,243 50

Of the grand total of \$414,243.30, \$155,117.70 was for the armed services, \$105,826.54 for penitentiary purposes, \$116,269.74 for other Government Departments (an itemized list of which is given below) and \$37,029.52 for custom work for penitentiary staffs and military officers.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FOR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OTHER THAN ARMED SERVICES, 1943-44

<i>Manufactured</i>		<i>Repaired</i>	
Wooden labels and stakes.....	195,000	Mail bags.....	332,185
Grain bags.....	5,750	Boots.....	7,488
Blankets.....	3,178	P.O. parcel boxes.....	80
Bags for mint.....	2,305	Letter boxes.....	64
Mail bags.....	49,827	Postman's satchels.....	176
Books bound.....	84	Letter bags.....	2
Scratch pads.....	581	Money Order bags.....	4
Jute mitts.....	370	Cotton bags.....	74
Mail bags—Army.....	200	Baskets on wheels.....	8
Bags, jute.....	77	Tennis nets.....	8
Bags, red style.....	200	Hobbles.....	4
Letterheads.....	145,550	Halters.....	2
Filing cabinets.....	1	Tents.....	2
Binders.....	6	Canvas tanks.....	1
Lighter posts and wheels.....	50	Tarpaulin.....	1
Aiming post.....	1	Drawer set.....	1
Window barriers.....	41	Brief case.....	1
Suspenders.....	7		
Corn brooms.....	36		
Haversacks.....	12		
Dunnage bags.....	12		
Windscreens, canvas.....	42		
Baffles canvas.....	6		
Bumpers canvas.....	15		
Tarpaulins.....	14		
Books.....	3,400		
Cards.....	5,750		
Envelopes printed.....	4,500		
Forms printed.....	547,356		
Tickets printed.....	1,200		
Belts, Indian.....	118		
Boots, Indian.....	120		
Boots, Strathcona.....	1		
Suits, Indian Chief.....	46		
Suits, Headman's.....	96		
Brief case.....	1		
Cement tile 6".....	98		
Movie screen.....	1		
Tinners mallets.....	12		
Rubber mats.....	8		
Canoe paddles.....	6		
Rifle cases.....	10		
Battle dress blouses (dyed).....	2,659		
Battle dress trousers (dyed).....	4,376		
Greatcoats.....	509		
Weather strips.....	6,144 ft.		

Of the 1,171 male persons received in penitentiaries during the previous fiscal year, 1942-43, 525 or 47 per cent were in either unemployment or unskilled labour classifications. Of the remainder, 113, or 9.7 per cent had previous training in manufacturing trades, 38 per cent in the building trades and 48 per cent were described as farmers.

FARMING OPERATIONS

Farming operations continued to show general improvement in 1943-44. The total production of principal farm commodities is given hereunder:

Vegetables.....	1,636,975 lbs.
Meats.....	315,775 lbs.
Eggs.....	31,747 doz.
Hay and other fodder.....	2,642 tons
Potatoes.....	20,658 bus.
Milk.....	796,140 lbs.
Grain.....	45,872 bus.
Roots.....	187 tons
Poultry (sold).....	1,512
Hogs (sold).....	527
Hides (sold).....	33

Excessive rainfall in eastern penitentiaries caused diminished yields in certain field crops. Collin's Bay Penitentiary also suffered heavily from hail storms. Produce valued nominally at \$12,734.57 was transferred without cost to the armed services and other Government Departments. Other surplus farm products, which were not currently needed within the Government Service, realized a cash revenue of \$22,983.31.

The total value of farm production (including livestock) was \$206,543.87, representing an increase of \$39,000.00 over last year's operations. The total values of produce contributed by the various penitentiaries are as follows:

Kingston.....	\$ 32,473 76
St. Vincent de Paul.....	45,748 42
Dorchester.....	25,356 24
Manitoba.....	43,579 64
British Columbia.....	13,606 84
Saskatchewan.....	31,696 92
Collin's Bay.....	14,082 00
Total.....	\$ 206,543 82

The canning projects undertaken last year with vegetables from Kingston, Manitoba and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries were continued under outside contract and in spite of unfavourable weather conditions, 14,216 gallons were processed. Vegetables totalling 105,929 pounds raw were also dehydrated under outside contract from surpluses at Kingston and Manitoba for hot-weather use. Cultivation of navy and vegetable soybeans was also undertaken on an experimental basis. Milk pasteurization projects were begun at the three penitentiaries with dairy herds. Beef production was continued at the two penitentiaries mentioned in last year's report, namely Collins' Bay and Saskatchewan and was also introduced into Manitoba Penitentiary. Saskatchewan Penitentiary was supplied with suitable buildings and the foundation stock for a poultry flock. Farm buildings were erected at other institutions as required to house the additional livestock in establishments.

Farm drainage at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary has been improved by the use of equipment borrowed on loan from the Quebec Provincial Government. Preliminary surveys have been made at Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries by officials of the Drainage Division of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, with the object of improving the farm drainage at those institutions.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture who inspected Penitentiary farming operations in 1942 remarked on the shortage of experienced farm officers. It has been impossible to recruit experienced and trained men from outside sources during the war years. Authority was obtained for increasing farm establishments by the additional positions of herdsman and fieldman so that Farm Instructors would have more adequate supervisory assistance in general farm work. Efforts have been made to obtain men with agricultural college training, but where this has not been feasible, penitentiary personnel well experienced in farming have been designated for this work. Consultation with Federal Agriculture officials on specific farming problems is frequent. Their advice and assistance has contributed towards the continued expansion of penitentiary farming operations mentioned in this report.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH— NUTRITION SERVICES

As indicated on page 38 of the Annual Report for 1942-43, co-operation with the Director of Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health, and the part time service of a trained dietitian, under his direction, were continued during the year. The dietitian has completed food supply lists from which menus have been prepared for the guidance of Penitentiary stewards.

In order to assist Penitentiary stewards, a copy of the Cook's Recipe Manual* recommended by the Director of Nutrition Services, has been placed in each penitentiary. Penitentiary menus, purchasing and other records have been closely scrutinized and recommendations made by the dietitian have been forwarded to the penitentiary stewards. Owing to shortages and rationing of foodstuffs, it has not been possible to give full effect to the recommendations made. Nevertheless the study is being continued with the object of developing a standard food supply list, and simplification of kitchen records.

Resulting from this co-operation with the Department of Health, which is being continued as a matter of policy, penitentiary diets have already been much improved in variety and balance. Under continued supervision and guidance there will be assured the greatest possible variety of food and nutritive values being maintained, within the expenditure considered appropriate without extravagance.

Training of Officers.—As mentioned in the previous annual report, arrangements were completed with the Department of Labour for holding courses of instruction in teaching methods under the War Emergency Training Plan. Courses in Job Instructor Training have been given in all seven penitentiaries during the year. The Job Instructor Training course consists of five lectures of two hours each, including practical methods for guidance in instructing either a new man on a job, or a present worker on a new job, or a new skill. It includes four basic steps; for example, the preparation of the learner; the presentation of the operations and knowledge; the performance tryout; the follow-up; and a reminder to the teacher or instructor that "if the learner has not learned, the teacher has not taught". Practically all Instructors and Plant Engineers, who include the officers who teach the various trades to the convicts, have taken this course, and all have remarked on its value. Each officer completing the course receives a certificate to the effect that he has satisfactorily completed training as a War Production Job Instructor and has pledged to apply the principles of good Job Instruction in his daily work. In the seven penitentiaries a total of 126 officers have received this certificate. All Wardens have reported favourably on the results.

Another course entitled Job Relations Training, which also consists of five sessions of two hours each, has been arranged with the Department of Labour. It is hoped, with the co-operation of the Wardens, that this course may, as time and opportunity permit, be given in penitentiaries for the benefit of officers who have to deal in human relations, which includes all officers. As classes, however, are usually confined to a total of ten, and as it is difficult, due to shortage of staff at present, to relieve officers from official duties, it would necessarily take some time before all officers could receive the instruction.

The course is not a discussion of theory but a program where the persons attending spend most of their time working on their own job relations problems. During this series particular attention is paid to the basic principles of good worker-supervisor relations, with emphasis on the study of the individual and the treating of workers as individuals. For example, there are certain principles that are considered the foundations of good relations. Those attending the course are taught these principles as well as how to handle human relations problems, using a simple four-step plan broken down as follows:—1. Get the facts—be sure to have the whole story. 2. Weigh and decide—don't jump at conclusions. 3. Take proper action. 4. Check results.

To each person completing the course a certificate is issued to the effect that he has participated in all conferences of the Job Relations Training program and that he has become familiar with and undertakes to practise in his daily

* The Cook's Recipe Manual for Navy, Army, Air Force, Munition Plants, Camps and Schools, by Miss E. Middleton, B.A., Central Technical School, Toronto; Miss M. Ranson, B.A., Hart House, University of Toronto; and Albert Vierin of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd. (Ryerson Press, Toronto).

work, as a contributor to the war effort, the principles of good supervision developed during the sessions. With one exception, all Wardens have recommended that this course be given to all penitentiary officers. As stated, owing to the shortage of staff in penitentiaries, it has been impossible to release a sufficient number of officers from their duties for the purpose up to the present. Nevertheless, three courses in Job Relations Training have been held during the year, namely at Kingston, Collins' Bay and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries, and a total of 54 officers have received certificates. One Warden has remarked that "In the training given the emphasis placed on the study of the individual and the treatment of workers as individuals is especially valuable in a penitentiary where convict workers cannot be laid off but must continue to be employed regardless of any peculiar characteristics they may possess. The importance given in the training to approach human relation problems that may arise in a thorough and common sense manner by getting all the facts instead of jumping at conclusions, and when deciding what action to take to consider the effect on others, both individually and as a group, is valuable training for penitentiary officers. In a general way, those basic principles which are the foundations of good relations as laid down in this course must of necessity be applied by the senior executive and administrative officers in a penitentiary from the Warden down. The principles apply equally, both in the handling and treatment of convicts and in the administration of the staff."

The Penitentiaries Branch, with the approval of the Minister of Justice, was the first Government Department to adopt these courses, since when they have been endorsed by many other Government Departments and are being extended to civil servants generally. The greatest benefit results when management supports the program and sees that it is actively followed up for continuing results.

It may be interesting to add that in the two years since its inauguration the Training Branch of the Department of Labour has trained more than 45,000 supervisors and foremen of Canadian industrial plants in Job Instruction and Job Relations methods.

Beyond the staff training given to officers in the courses mentioned above, little progress has been possible in implementing the recommendations of the representatives of the Department of Labour owing to the restricted field of qualified applicants, the curtailment of construction, and the purchase of necessary equipment essential to a definite training policy. Arrangements, however, are being made to obtain a quantity of necessary machinery and equipment, when released, from the War Assets Corporation.

Population.—The total number of convicts in penitentiaries at the close of the fiscal year March 31, 1944 was 3,078 as compared with a total of 2,968 at the end of the previous year, or an increase of 110. These numbers include female convicts of whom there were 43 at the end of the fiscal year 1943-44 as compared with 52 at the end of the previous fiscal year, or a decrease of 9. The average daily population was 2,950 as compared with 2,981 during the previous year.

Convicts to the number of 1,670 were admitted during the fiscal year, or nearly as many as the net admissions during the year 1940, as the following comparative statement shows:—

	Fiscal Year Ending March 31				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Total population on March 31.....	3,772	3,688	3,232	2,969	3,078
Total net admissions during year.....	1,685	1,489	1,143	1,201	1,670
Total discharged during year (excluding transfers).....	1,655	1,509	1,552	1,419	1,561
Male—Unemployed when convicted.....	1,079	788	516	420	536
Male—Percentage of unemployed.....	64.04	52.9	45.1	35.9	34.3

(FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31ST.)
YOUNG CONVICT ADMISSIONS 1935 TO 1944
 AGES 20 YRS. & UNDER
ADMISSIONS DES JEUNES FORÇATS 1935 À 1944
 ÂGÉS DE 20 ANS ET MOINS

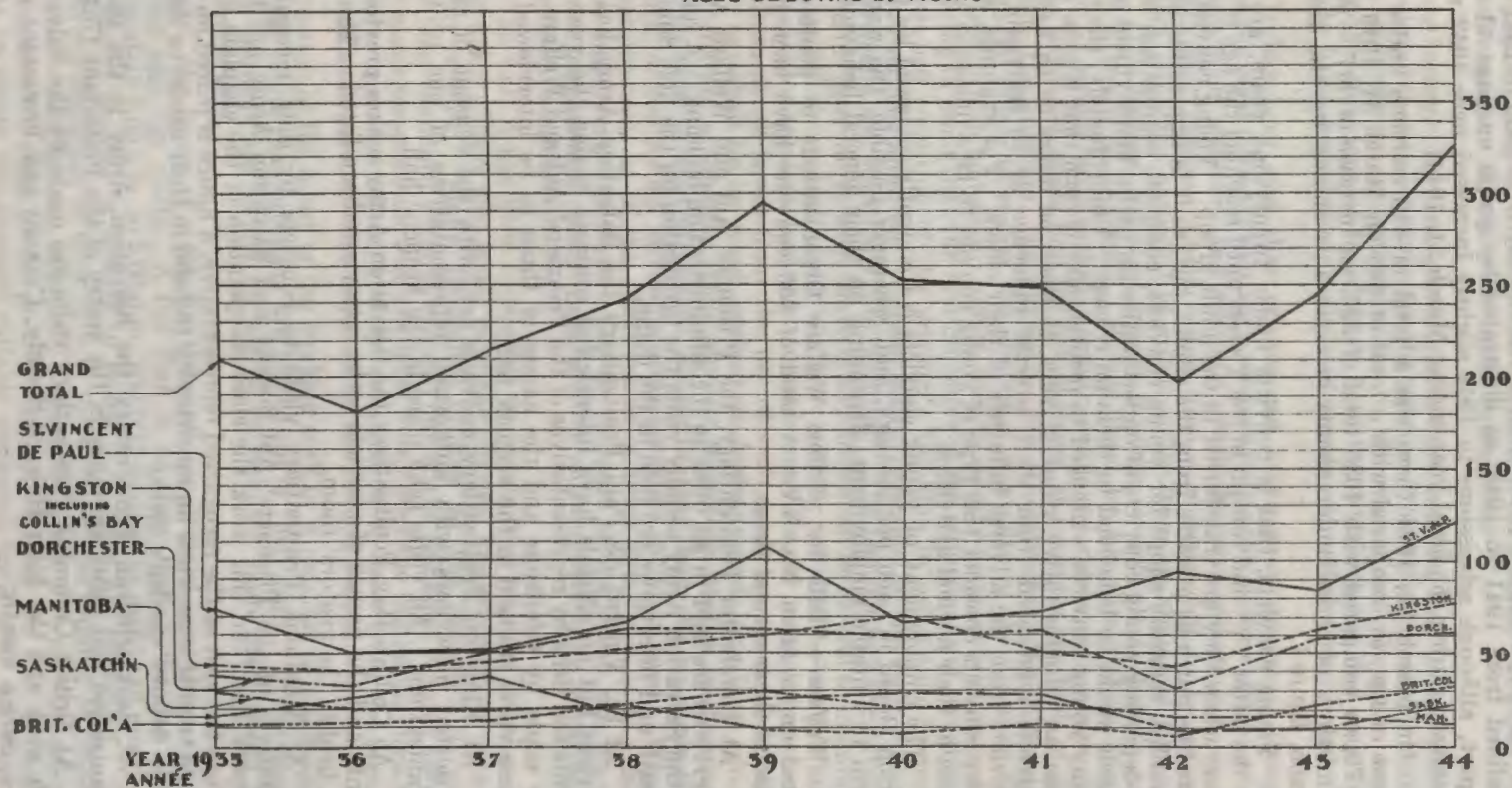


FIGURE I

The population in penitentiaries fell steadily from 1939 to 1941 and sharply declined from 1941 to 1943, as illustrated by graph on page 41 of previous report, although admissions in 1943 slightly increased over 1942 and sharply increased during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1944.

On March 31, 1944 there was a total of 442 convicts under twenty-one years of age, as compared with a total of 363 on March 31, 1943, an increase of 79, or compared with 1935 total of 325, an increase of 117. The trend in admissions of those under twenty-one years is shown by the accompanying graph, figure I.

Young convicts, that is convicts under twenty-one years, are designated by the letter "Y" and remain in the Y class until reaching the age of twenty-one years when they are transferred to the adult group. Young convicts are segregated as much as possible from the adults, but, as it is impossible at present to establish separate shops for young convicts, complete segregation would result in depriving young convicts of opportunities for useful employment and training which would be beneficial to them on release. Unfortunately, the character of many young convicts sentenced to penitentiary is such that it is in many cases, from an administrative point of view at least, as desirable to keep the older convicts segregated from their adverse influence as to segregate the young convicts from the adverse influence of their elders. For example, many of the older convicts consider this type of young convict to be a nuisance which upsets them in their normal activities.

The employment of young convicts is frequently reviewed by the Classification Board in each penitentiary, and, wherever possible, the warden assigns them to suitable employment, depending on their general behaviour.

Welfare.—Visits by various Welfare Organizations to penitentiaries are listed under table No. XV. A total of 655 convicts have been interviewed, some of them several times.

At Dorchester Penitentiary, the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association's interviews are held in an office in the administration building. A representative of the Salvation Army usually visits the institution on the first Sunday of each month and interviews are held in the dome.

At St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary the Salvation Army has conducted services but no officials have interviewed convicts during the year. Arrangements for visits by representatives of the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association are made by telephone and the names of those to be interviewed are listed. These visits are held in the keepers' hall.

At Kingston Penitentiary convicts are, with the consent of the warden, permitted interviews with authorized representatives of one of the welfare organizations. All visits take place in the keepers' hall.

At Collin's Bay Penitentiary the Salvation Army makes previous arrangements and the names of convicts to be interviewed are listed. The interviews are held in the visitors' room.

At Manitoba Penitentiary visits to convicts by duly recognized representatives of the Prisoners' Aid Society and Salvation Army are held in the keepers' hall. In this work the close co-operation of the chaplain is obtained. Before the visit of the recognized representative, a notice is placed on the Notice Board to enable convicts an opportunity to hand in their names to the chaplains or the deputy warden's clerk.

At Saskatchewan Penitentiary the Salvation Army is the only visiting organization and visits are made in the vestry of the Protestant Chapel.

At British Columbia Penitentiary visits are made by the Salvation Army each week and the John Howard Society, Catholic and Protestant representatives, once a month.

At all penitentiaries interviews are permitted in hospital provided the convict is well enough. All visits are under supervision.

Red Cross Society.—By arrangements with the Canadian Red Cross Society, clinics have visited the penitentiaries for the purpose of obtaining blood donations by convicts and officers as a contribution to the war effort. In all, a total number of 2,157 donations of blood have been furnished during the year and many convicts have earned the privilege of wearing the Red Cross button.

Staff.—It has been said that prisons can make good prisoners, though they never make good citizens; that they produce either the civility and cunning which becomes good prisoners and self-pity which destroys self-respect, or at least the rage and defiance which comes from a sentence felt to be unjust. Most prisoners, even the hardened in crime, suffer from an abnormal nervous disturbance. The morose, irritable, defiant prisoner is difficult to handle and is constantly a strain on the staff. Having lived by his wits "which means by the abuse of every faculty that worthily employed raises man above the beast, and so degraded, sinks him far below them" it becomes the task of the prison officials, the chaplain, the physician, the schoolteacher, the instructor and the custodial officer to realize the abnormal mentality of the prisoner, the disturbance from which he usually suffers, and to modify firmness with extreme patience, bearing in mind that the first objective is the adjustment of the abnormal and disturbed condition of the prisoner's thinking in order that he may be helped towards rehabilitation. Consequently, personnel of the right calibre, mentally, physically and spiritually, are essential. The penitentiary regulations require that in his intercourse with convicts an officer shall be careful to maintain a firm and dignified demeanour under any provocation; nor shall he use profane, indecent, abusive or insolent language towards convicts, or in their presence, and shall refrain at all times from the use of such language in or about the penitentiary; nor shall he by word, gesture or demeanour do anything which may tend to irritate a convict. It is obvious, therefore, that a penitentiary officer must be able to control himself before he may hope to be successful in dealing with, or controlling and influencing prisoners for their good. Whatever one's opinion may be of the effectiveness of these principles, it is a fact that patience and humane understanding on the part of the officer can do no harm; whereas impatience, hasty judgment or misunderstanding invariably result in discontent and disturbance.

During the war, it has been impossible to obtain the required number of custodial and other officers who could meet the physical and educational standards normally required. Many thousands of files of the Selective Service officials have been examined without success; one of the principal reasons being that in many cases persons otherwise available were under the minimum physical requirements for custodial officer, and we were unable to draw from the higher categories as all such persons were required by the Armed Forces.

Any reduction in the hours of the working staff or a reduced or insufficient staff affects the hours that prisoners are locked up in their cells. If the hours during which convicts are locked up are to be reduced, more staff would be required in proportion.

At present, the hours of work for the staff are divided into three shifts, night, morning and day shifts. A full staff is on duty during the day shift from approximately 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., whereas during the night and morning shifts, a minimum number of officers to guard the prison are employed. To allow for convicts being out of their cells in the evening, the number of officers on the night shift would have to be greatly increased. Even without considering the added cost and the need for all possible economy during the war, it would be impossible to obtain the required suitable personnel until after the war.

In spite of the handicap due to shortage of staff, some Wardens have been able to allow a measure of freedom from confinement in cells to certain convicts during the evening hours, at least to those who show that they are worthy of such privilege by their general conduct and industry. I look forward to the day when all troublesome and unreformable prisoners may be segregated, and when the present conditions may be reversed, that is to say, instead of prisoners being locked up for long hours daily in their cells they, who earn the privilege, may remain in cells not longer than nine hours and be out of their cells for the remainder of the day, during which time their work, education, studies or recreation would be carefully guided and supervised by qualified officers. If a prisoner could be usefully occupied during his waking hours, whether at work, study or recreation, he would have less opportunity for brooding or scheming.

English prisons are often mentioned as being managed in the most advanced way, and there is no doubt that the methods adopted have had beneficial results in many cases. Nevertheless, no claims have been made by any prison authorities that the system or any system has approached perfection. It may be that no ideal system will ever be reached until some means are provided by society for better and more adequate education and supervision of youth, and changes made in the system of sentencing those found guilty of illegal acts.

The Home Secretary is reported to have told an audience in Birmingham, England, "that the British prison system is unfitted for the 20th Century and if the training of offenders is to develop on modern lines there must be really up-to-date training prisons designed for their purpose. He would take the "professional criminal" out of the ordinary system altogether and simplify the system by removing such vestiges of an earlier age as penal servitude and imprisonment with hard labour." (*Montreal Gazette*, April 4, 1944).

It is important to distinguish between the system of sentencing and the fulfilling of the sentence. It is the latter with which prison administrators are more directly concerned and for the period of his sentence it is essential that a prisoner be encouraged by every possible means, among which the personal influence of members of the staff comes first. The Commissioner of Prisons in England stated that "It is men and not buildings who will change the hearts and ways of misguided lads. Better an institution that consists of two log-huts in swamp or desert, with a staff devoted to their task, than a model block of buildings, equipped without thought of economy, whose staff is solely concerned with thoughts of pay and promotion." This does not, of course, mean that proper buildings are not desirable or necessary, but it does emphasize the powerful influence for good which may be exercised by the rightminded and capable officer in his daily contact with the prisoners. The fullest co-operation between every member of the staff is essential.

Owing to the scarcity of suitable applicants during the war, it has been necessary to take on the strength temporarily a number of employees who, under ordinary circumstances, could not be considered as meeting the required standards, either educationally, physically or temperamentally. This shortage of staff and the number of inexperienced personnel have continued to impose added responsibilities and duties on the older and more experienced officers who have faithfully carried out their duties under these trying and oftentimes discouraging conditions.

In addition to the safekeeping and general physical care of prisoners, the objectives in prison management are to further the restoration of the men for society and citizenship; to provide as far as possible consecutive and progressive education to those capable of being taught, as well as training in some craft or trade; to encourage the attendance of prisoners of acknowledged denominations at religious services; to provide libraries of adequate books and magazines and to impress officers with the principles and proper method of

dealing with convicts generally. Right motives lie ever ahead of achievement; the goal may be set, and even reached, only to find that while striving to attain it another goal has dawned.

Appreciation is expressed for the support given by the Wardens and their staffs and by the Department in the administration of Penitentiaries. Appreciation is also expressed for the co-operation, service or 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, Ont.

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.

OTTAWA,
September 1, 1944.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF DOMINION PENITENTIARIES, 1943-44

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, 1944. 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 and Tables 48 to 53 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 inmate population in the seven Dominion penitentiaries for the twelve-month period ended March 31, 1944 is shown in this table as follows:—Convicts on register on March 31, 1943; direct admissions to penitentiaries; transfers to and from penitentiaries; direct and indirect discharges and convicts on register on March 31, 1944.

The number on the registers on March 31, 1943 was 2,969, a decrease of 263 or 8.2 per cent from the number on the registers on March 31, 1942.

Direct admissions comprised 1,162 males and 9 females, showing an increase of 114 males and a decrease of 3 females from the number of direct admissions in the previous year. Dorchester, N.B., St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, and British Columbia Penitentiaries showed per cent increases in direct admissions of 14.0, 17.5 and 69 respectively, while Kingston and Manitoba Penitentiaries showed percentage decreases of 11.3 and 32.5 respectively.

Transfers to and from penitentiaries totalled 499, an increase of 260 over the number reported in the previous year.

Total releases were 1,561, of which 1,241 were direct discharges and 320 transfers. The number of convicts on registers, March 31, 1944 was 3,078 which showed an increase of 3.7 per cent in the penitentiary population during the year.

Table 2.—Male convict admissions

In this table the nature of the offence committed by males admitted is shown. Major offences are shown under six main categories. The percentage of total offences in each category varies only slightly from year to year. Offences against Rights and Property are in the great majority, no less than 78.2 per cent of total offences falling under this head and showing an increase of 1.0 per cent over the number committed in the previous year. Crimes against the Person and Reputation came second with 10.2 per cent of total offences, while Offences against Morals and Public Convenience comes third with 7.4 per cent. From this it will be seen that 95.8 per cent of all offences are confined to these three classes.

Under crimes committed against Rights and Property, Theft and Robbery in their various forms constituted 67.9 per cent of the total offences compared with 65.6 per cent in 1943.

Table 3.—Nature of Offence by term of sentence

Of the 1,476 male admissions, 727 or 49.2 per cent received the minimum sentence of 2 years; 457 or 30.9 per cent over two and under five years; 207 or 14 per cent between 5 and 10 years; 63 or 4.3 per cent between ten and twenty years and 1.6 per cent over twenty years.

Fifteen per cent of those committed for crimes against Morals and Public Convenience, 42.4 per cent against the Person and Reputation and 17.1 per cent against Rights and Property received sentences of five years and over.

Table 5.—Term of sentence by previous record

Of the 1,476 male admissions, 349 or 23.7 per cent were first offenders while 1,127 or 76.3 per cent had a previous penal history.

Of the 1,127 with previous convictions, 326 or 29 per cent had previously been in gaols; 125 or 11.1 per cent had been in reformatories; 47 or 4.1 per cent had been previously in penitentiaries; 190 or 17 per cent had previous gaol and reformatory sentences; 240 or 21.3 per cent had previously been in gaols and penitentiaries; 54 or 4.4 per cent had previous commitments to reformatories and penitentiaries while 145 or 13.1 per cent had been in gaols, reformatories and penitentiaries.

Table 6.—Type of sentence

In this table is shown the various types and combinations of sentences imposed on convicts admitted to the seven penitentiaries.

Tables 7 to 11.—Age on admission

These tables correlate age on admission with nature of offence, employment, occupation, conjugal condition and number of dependents.

Of the total male admissions, 4 were under 16 years of age, 20 were 16 years, 56 were 17 years, 87 were 18 years, 93 were 19 years and 94 were 20 years. Thus, it is seen that 354 or 23.6 per cent of the total admissions were youths under 21 years of age.

The number of admissions to penitentiaries of youths under 21 years rose from 201 in 1942 to 253 in 1943 and to 354 in 1944, which represents a 76 per cent increase in the three-year period. Whatever the causes that have led to such an increase in juvenile crime of a serious nature, they should be sought out and remedies applied. It calls for more than passing attention that during a period when every youth capable of working is needed that 297 or 83.9 per cent of the 354 youths admitted to penitentiaries during the year were guilty of crimes against Rights and Property under Breaking, Entering and Theft and Robbery, under its various forms.

It may be that this increase in juvenile crime is abnormal and is to be expected in wartime. Factors which influence the home, such as fathers in the armed forces or engaged in war production for long hours, insufficient parental care in many homes, increased employment of minors, the development of commercialized vice, overcrowded living conditions and many other objectionable features of wartime activities may, in a great measure, be responsible for the increase noted above.

Fifty per cent of all male admissions were young men under 24 years!

Table 8 shows employment prior to admission. Of the 1,476 male admissions, 920 or 62.3 per cent were employed prior to commitment and 536 or 37.7 per cent were unemployed. Of youths under 20 years of age, 193 or 54.5 per cent were employed, 156 or 44.1 per cent unemployed and 1.4 per cent who had never worked. In 1943 only 44.2 per cent were employed and 55.8 per cent unemployed and yet, in spite of a larger number employed in 1944, a marked increase in crime among youths under 20 took place.

In the age groups 21 and under 30, the number of admissions was 641 or 43.4 per cent of total admissions. In these age groups, 60 per cent were employed. In all age groups over 30 years, 71.5 per cent were employed when crime was committed:

For all ages those engaged in public administration, manufacturing, transportation and unskilled workers contributed 42.3 per cent of the total admissions.

Nine hundred and seventy-five or 66 per cent had no dependents while the remaining 34 per cent had a total of 1,144 dependent on them.

Of the total male admissions, 65.8 per cent were single, 28.5 per cent were married and 5.7 per cent divorced or separated.

RACIAL ORIGIN OF MALE ADMISSIONS

In Tables 12, 13 and 14 racial origin of male admissions is shown by penitentiaries, conjugal condition and degree of education. The following breakdown of the tables shows the contribution made by the principal racial groups comprising the population of Canada to the penitentiaries.

Racial Groups	Male Population as on June 1, 1941 (15 years and over)	Rate per 10,000
English.....	1,149,109	2.5
Irish.....	490,451	3.6
Scotch.....	554,181	2.8
French.....	1,154,482	4.5
Austrian.....	15,097	6.6
Belgian.....	11,631	3.4
Czech and Slovak.....	17,839	1.7
Finnish.....	18,701	0.6
German.....	170,443	1.9
Hungarian.....	22,323	3.1
Italian.....	44,938	6.6
Jewish.....	67,644	2.7
Netherlanders.....	78,679	1.8
Polish.....	64,924	4.3
Roumanians.....	9,838	8.1
Russians and Ukrainians.....	148,002	5.0
Scandinavians.....	103,678	1.5
Other European races.....	23,797	6.0
Chinese.....	29,033	1.0
Japanese.....	9,350	1.0
Indians and Esquimaux.....	38,825	8.2
Others (Negroes, Syrians, Hindus).....	21,360	10.7
All racial groups.....	4,242,325	3.5

Table 14 shows racial origin by degree of education. Of the total admissions, 1,183 or 80 per cent reported receiving a common school education, 222 or 15 per cent had attended high school, 32 or 2.2 per cent attended a university, while 39 or 2.8 per cent were illiterate.

Of those who attended high school, 65 per cent were of British stock—English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh—and of those with university records 60 per cent were of similar origin.

Table 15 shows nature of offence committed by racial origin. A study of this table shows that for each racial group listed, offences against Rights and Property and crimes against the Person take precedence over all other classes of offences. It is worth noting that there was an increase of one per cent in offences against Rights and Property and a decrease of 1.6 per cent in crimes against the Person from the figures of the previous year.

Table 16 shows racial origin by previous penal record. As has been pointed out in Table 5, 76.3 per cent of all male admissions were recidivists, which shows no change from the percentage of recidivists admitted in 1943. It is evident that the problem of reducing the recidivistic population of our penitentiaries has not yet been solved.

In every racial group, with one exception, the great majority of admissions were recidivists as the following percentages show:—English, 74; Scotch, 73; Irish, 83.4; Welsh, 80; French, 76.8; Austrian, 90; Belgian, 100; Bulgarian, 66.6; Czech and Slovak, 66.6; Danish, 50; Netherlander, 57; Finnish, 100; German, 72; Greek, 66.6; Hungarian, 85.7; Italian, 83.3; Jewish, 77.7; Polish, 78.6; Roumanian, 100; Russians and Ukrainians, 71.4; Scandinavians, 60; other European races, 82; all other races, 76. From these percentages it may be seen that the feeding grounds for our penitentiaries are to be found in the recidivistic class.

Of the 1,476 male admissions, 1,265 or 85.7 per cent came from urban centres and 211 or 14.3 per cent from rural areas.

Of the total male admissions, 20.6 per cent were reported as abstinent, 68 per cent as temperate and 11.4 per cent as being intemperate, while 3.7 per cent were addicted to drugs.

Table 24 shows nature of offence by employment prior to commitment. Of those convicted of crimes against Public Order and Peace, 50 per cent were unemployed. The percentages of unemployed in the other categories are:—Law and Justice, 53.4; Morals and Public Convenience, 22.4; Person and Reputation, 22; Rights and Property, 46.6 and Against the Defence of Canada Regulations, 12.3.

Table 26 shows occupations of male convicts prior to admission. A breakdown of Table 26 shows the percentage contribution of total offences under the following classes of occupation:—Agriculture, 4; Fishing, hunting and trapping, 0.5; Lumbering and logging, 1.2; Mining, 1.7; Manufacturing, 11.2; Building and Construction, 5.2; Transportation and Communication, 8.9; Commercial, 1.7; Public Administration and Defence, 13; Professional, 1.2; Personal, 2.6; Clerical, 1.2; Unskilled Labour, 10 and Unemployed, 37.6.

Table 27 classifies weekly earnings of male convicts by nature of offence. Weekly earnings are shown under ten headings from five dollars and under ten a week to seventy-five dollars and over. The table shows that from the information received by the penitentiary authorities 16.2 per cent of total male admissions were earning between \$5 and \$15 a week; 20.3 per cent between \$15 and \$20; 30 per cent between \$20 and \$30; 19.6 per cent between \$30 and \$40; 7.1 per cent between \$40 and \$50 and 6.7 per cent \$50 and over.

The table further shows that 26 per cent of the total convicts who were guilty of offences against Rights and Property were reported as earning over \$30 a week!

The 1,127 male convicts who had a previous penal history served 3,812 years in 5,288 previous commitments to gaols, reformatories and penitentiaries.

Table 45 classifies male admissions by physical defects and mental status. Of the 1,476 male admissions, 1,460 or 99 per cent were classified as normal, 13 or 0.8 per cent as subnormal while 3 were found to be insane. The total found suffering from physical defects were 67 or 4.5 per cent of total admissions.

FEMALE CONVICTS

During the year 13 females were admitted to Dominion Penitentiaries, a decrease of 17 from the previous year. Of the 13 females committed, one was guilty of perjury, one for possession of drugs, two for abortion, one for neglect at childbirth, one for inflicting grievous bodily harm, four for manslaughter, one for forgery and one for theft.

The average term of sentence was 3.8 years.

Of the 13 admissions, 3 were single, 7 married, one widowed and two separated or divorced. Five of the thirteen had a previous penal record, with twenty-two previous commitments of which seventeen were given to two guilty of theft.

RELEASES

During the year 1,219 male convicts were released. Of those released, 903 or 74 per cent had completed their sentence, 229 or 18.7 per cent were allowed out on ticket-of-leave. Of the remaining 7.3 per cent, 16 were deported, 21 pardoned, 24 were unconditionally released, 6 died, 7 were transferred to Provincial authorities, 3 released on Court Order and 10 were transferred to mental institutions.

The average age of male convicts on discharge was 32.3 years.

Table 57 shows occupation while serving sentence. Of the 1,219 discharged, 161 or 13.2 per cent were engaged in agriculture, 70 or 5.8 per cent in clerical work, 451 or 37 per cent at skilled labour, 525 or 43 per cent in unskilled labour while 12 or 1 per cent had no occupation.

TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1944

	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
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				
Admissions—								
Admitted during year and not transferred.....								
M.....	1,162	212	402	227	2	56	92	171
F.....	9			9				
Received by transfer (admitted during year).....								
M.....	176	1	1	2	102	33	37	
F.....	4			4				
Total admitted during year and retained.....								
M.....	1,338	213	403	229	104	89	129	171
F.....	13			13				
Received by transfer (admitted before April 1, 1943).....								
M.....	138		1	8	49	31	49	
F.....								
Admitted during year and transferred.....								
M.....	175		3	172				
F.....	4	2	1			1		
Received by transfer and transferred (admitted during year).....								
M.....	2			1	1			
F.....								
Total admissions.....								
T.....	1,670	215	408	423	154	121	178	171
M.....	1,653	213	407	410	154	120	178	171
F.....	17	2	1	13		1		
Releases—								
Discharged.....								
M.....	1,219	209	350	181	129	114	129	107
F.....	22			22				
Transferred (admitted during year).....								
M.....	177		8	173	1			
F.....	4	2	1			1		
Transferred (admitted before April 1, 1943).....								
M.....	139		1	131	7			
F.....								
Total releases.....								
T.....	1,561	211	355	507	137	115	129	107
M.....	1,535	209	354	485	137	114	129	107
F.....	26	2	1	22		1		
Convicts on register, March 31, 1944.....								
T.....	3,078	379	910	645	221	277	343	303
M.....	3,035	379	910	602	221	277	343	303
F.....	43			43				

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	Ticket-of-leave violator plus charge
	No.	P.C.	Single charge	More than one charge	One charge for each offence	More than one charge		
Total.....	1,478	100.0	797	199	204	263	7	6
Against public order and peace.....	9	0.6	5		2	2		
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3	0.3	2			1		
Illegal possession of firearms.....	2	0.1	1			1		
Unlawful possession of explosives.....	2	0.1	1		1			
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2	0.1	1		1			
Against the administration of law and justice.....	45	3.1	31	2	4	1	7	
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	35	2.4	28	2	4	1		
Perjury.....	3	0.2	3					
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	7	0.5					7	
Against morals and public convenience.....	110	7.4	80	17	7	6		
Buggery, and attempt at.....	12	0.8	8		4			
Breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	2.0	20	5	2	3		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	8	0.5	7	1				
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	32	2.2	19	9	1	3		
Incest.....	25	1.7	23	2				
Living on avails of prostitution.....	2	0.1	2					
Procuration, and attempt at.....	1	0.1	1					
Against the person and reputation.....	181	10.2	121	7	17	6		
Abduction.....	1	0.1	1					
Abortion, and attempt at.....	1	0.1		1				
Assault, indecent.....	7	0.5	6		1			
Assault on female.....	7	0.5	4	3				
Assault causing bodily harm.....	6	0.4	5		1			
Assault with intent to rob.....	14	0.9	12		1	1		
Bigamy.....	6	0.4	6					
Carnal knowledge.....	29	1.9	23	2	3	1		
Carnal knowledge, attempt at.....	3	0.2	3					
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	7	0.5	6		1			
Manslaughter.....	25	1.6	25					
Murder.....	3	0.2	3					
Murder, attempt.....	1	0.1	1					
Rape.....	18	1.2	14		4			
Rape, attempt at.....	7	0.5	5		2			
Shooting with intent.....	2	0.1				2		
Unlawfully cause death.....	1	0.1	1					
Wounding with intent.....	13	0.9	6	1	4	2		
Against rights and property.....	1,134	78.2	556	173	172	247		6
Arson, and attempt.....	9	0.6	6		2	1		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	412	27.9	194	63	51	131		3
Breaking and entering with intent.....	62	4.2	47	2	7	5		1
Attempt at breaking and entering.....	7	0.5	7					
Conspiracy.....	10	0.7	5	1	4			
Conversion.....	3	0.2	2	1				
Demand with menaces.....	2	0.1	1		1			
False pretences and fraud.....	24	1.6	6	12	2	4		
Forgery.....	31	2.1	1	4	5	21		
Uttered forged documents.....	14	0.9	5	4	2	3		
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	6	0.4	6					
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	53	3.6	29	14	4	6		
Robbery.....	19	1.3	15		4			
Robbery and theft with violence.....	118	8.0	81	14	16	6		1
Robbery while armed.....	99	6.7	22	13	23	35		1
Robbery, attempt at.....	1	0.1	1					
Horse, cattle, pig and sheep stealing.....	3	0.2	2			1		
Attempt at robbery while armed.....	4	0.3	4					
Theft.....	182	12.3	102	35	20	25		
Theft of postal matter.....	25	1.7	18		6	1		
Theft of automobile.....	68	4.6	30	10	20	8		
Theft of chickens.....	1	0.1	1					
Damage to property.....	1	0.1	1					
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	0.5	4		2	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	Over 10 and under 12 years	12 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and under 25 years	25 years and over	Life	Death commuted to Life	Ticket-of-leave under 2 years	Ticket-of-leave over 2 years
Total.....	1,476	727	90	273	19	69	0	107	28	50	15	7	36	3	15	9	5	2	6	2	6	1
Against public order and peace.....	9	4	1	2		1			1													
Against the administration of law and justice.....	45	21	4	2	2	2	2	5													6	1
Against morals and public convenience.....	110	56	2	23	1	10	1	13	2	1			1									
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	23		1		2	1	1	2													
Intest.....	25	10		3	1	4		6		1												
Others.....	55	23	2	19		4		6					1									
Against the person and reputation.....	151	58	8	11	5	5		16	6	5	1	1	20		3	1	2	1	6	2		
Carnal knowledge.....	29	7	3	4	2	2		6	2	1			2									
Manslaughter.....	25	5	1					4		2		1	6		2							
Murder.....	3	1																				
Rape.....	18	2	1						2						1	1	2	1	2			
Others.....	76	43	3	7	3	3		5	2	1			9									
Against rights and property.....	1,134	582	74	235	11	31	8	73	19	44	14	6	15	3	12	8	3	1				
Breaking, entering and theft.....	412	202	28	90	8	18	1	35	10	9	5		4		1	1						
Breaking and entering with intent....	62	35	2	17	1	3		1	1	1												
False pretences and fraud.....	24	13	3	5				1														
Forgery.....	31	14	1	10		2		4								1						
Uttering forged documents.....	14	8	2	4																		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	53	30	4	15	1	3							1									
Robbery and theft with violence.....	118	46	10	18		5	1	13	4		3	3	7			2	2					
Robbery while armed.....	99	12	4	11				5	4	21	6	2			9	4	1	1				
Theft.....	182	140	4	21		8		5		2			1									
Theft of automobile.....	68	43	5	15	1	1		2					1									
Others.....	91	39	11	34		5		1		1		1			2							
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations	7	6	1																			

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	Concurrent and consecutive with lashes	Simple with fine	Concurrent with fine	Remanet	Remanet with sentence
Total.....	1,476	765	18	559	12	37	44	1	20	13	7	2
Against public order and peace.....	9	5		1		1	2					
Against the administration of law and justice.....	45	30	1	2		4	1				7	
Against morals and public convenience.....	110	56	5	17	2	2			19	9		
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	21	1	1					19	9		
Incest.....	25	21		2								
Others.....	55	35	2	14	2	2						
Against the person and reputation.....	151	116	5	25	3	2						
Carnal knowledge.....	29	21	2	6								
Manslaughter.....	25	25										
Murder.....	3	3										
Rape.....	18	14		1	3							
Others.....	76	53	3	18		2						
Against rights and property.....	1,154	555	5	512	7	28	40	1		4		2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	412	187		220		5	19			1		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	62	47		12		1	1					1
False pretences and fraud.....	24	6		16			2					
Forgery.....	31	1		29		1	1					
Uttering forged documents.....	14	5		6		1	1			1		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	63	29		20		2				2		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	118	76	5	28	3	4		1				
Robbery while armed.....	99	22		54	4	9	1					
Theft.....	182	103		74		1	4					1
Theft of automobile.....	68	30		31		5	2					
Others.....	91	69		22								
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	3		2			1		1			

TABLE 5.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Term of sentence	Total	First offender (No previous commitment)	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.....	1,476	349	1,127	326	125	47	190	240	54	145
2 years.....	727	175	552	200	57	16	104	104	13	58
Over 2 and under 3 years.....	90	23	67	19	8	3	19	5	4	9
3 years.....	273	67	206	53	24	7	29	60	12	21
Over 3 and under 4 years.....	19	2	17	6	1		5	2	3	
4 years.....	69	21	48	3	6	4	7	16	5	7
Over 4 and under 5 years.....	6		6	1	1		1			
5 years.....	107	27	80	22	5	2	5	21	5	20
6 years.....	23	4	24		5		3	6	2	8
7 years.....	50	11	39	8	3	3	6	7	4	8
8 years.....	15	1	14	1	2	1	2	4	1	3
9 years.....	7		7	3	1	1		2		
10 years.....	36	6	30	8	8	3	5	2		4
Over 10 and under 12 years.....	3		3					1	2	
12 and under 15 years.....	15	1	14	1	3	1	1	3	3	2
15 and under 20 years.....	9					2		5		
20 and under 25 years.....	5	2	3		1		1			
25 years and over.....	2	1	1	1						1
Life.....	6	5	1				1			
Death commuted to life.....	2	1	1							1
Ticket-of-leave violator under 2 years.....	6		6			4		2		
Ticket-of-leave violator over 2 years.....	1	1								

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.....	1,470	213	404	237	153	120	178	171
Simple.....	765	159	166	116	96	55	77	96
Simple with lashes.....	16	1	2	4	.....	.....	7	2
Concurrent.....	559	47	213	83	50	42	71	53
Concurrent with lashes.....	12	.....	2	3	.....	3	4	.....
Consecutive.....	37	3	6	8	2	5	7	6
Concurrent and consecutive.....	44	2	12	9	1	10	10	.....
Concurrent and consecutive with lashes.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Simple with fine.....	20	.....	1	8	.....	1	.....	10
Concurrent with fine.....	13	.....	.....	5	2	2	1	3
Remanet.....	7	1	2	.....	2	1	1	.....
Remanet with sentence.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	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.....	1,476	4	20	56	87	93	94	363	278	155	115	138	51	18	4
Against public order and peace.....	9	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice.....	45	.....	1	4	10	4	2	13	4	2	.....	2	2	1	.....
Against morals and public convenience.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	6	11	8	16	41	17	5	1
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	4	7	11	2	.....	.....
Incest.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	6	10	6	.....	.....
Others.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	8	3	3	20	9	5	1
Against the person and reputation.....	151	.....	2	3	8	4	11	24	32	19	16	17	9	5	1
Carnal knowledge.....	29	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	4	4	7	5	1	3	.....
Manslaughter.....	25	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	2	4	3	2	3	4	1	.....
Murder.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	6	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	76	.....	1	1	6	2	7	14	18	8	5	8	4	1	1
Against rights and property.....	1,154	4	16	49	68	82	78	318	224	126	81	76	23	7	2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	412	2	9	18	30	34	31	120	81	42	22	15	6	1	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	62	.....	2	2	3	3	4	15	20	4	3	4	1	1	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	7	5	4	2	1	.....
Forgery.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	7	4	2	7	.....	.....	1
Uttering forged documents.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	2	3	1	.....	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	53	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	18	12	3	8	2	2	1	.....
Robbery and theft with violence.....	118	.....	3	3	10	7	10	30	31	12	5	2	.....	1	.....
Robbery while armed.....	99	1	.....	8	7	13	6	36	15	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	182	.....	.....	10	9	7	9	47	24	29	17	21	8	1	.....
Theft of automobile.....	68	1	.....	3	3	7	9	22	16	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	91	.....	2	5	5	8	3	20	13	7	12	12	3	1	.....
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

Age on admission	Total	Employed	Never worked	Retired	Total unemployed	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.....	1,476	920	19	1	536	269	110	70	34	21	32
Under 16 years.....	4	2			2	1	1				
16 years.....	20	9			11	8		3			
17 years.....	56	29			27	20	4	1	2		
18 years.....	87	47	2		38	16	10	8	4		
19 years.....	93	50	2		41	19	7	4	6	2	3
20 years.....	94	56	1		37	23	8	3		1	2
21-24 years.....	363	204	7		152	85	27	14	14	4	8
25-29 years.....	278	179	5		94	37	30	11	4	8	4
30-34 years.....	155	112	1		42	23	6	9	1		3
35-39 years.....	115	74			41	14	8	9	2	3	5
40-49 years.....	138	102	1		35	16	7	6		2	4
50-59 years.....	51	40			11	3	2	2	1		3
60-69 years.....	18	15			3	3					
70 years and over.....	4	1		1	2	1				1	

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

	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.....	1,476	4	20	56	87	93	94	363	278	155	115	138	51	18	4
Agriculture.....	60		2	2	2	4	3	13	2	6	5	11	4	6	
Fishing, hunting, trapping.....	7			1					1	3		2			
Logging.....	17					1	2	3	2	3	2	3	1		
Mining.....	26			2	1	2		9	5	3	1	3			
Manufacturing.....	165	1		3	10	6	9	29	26	35	17	18	9	1	1
Electric light and power.....	1							1							
Building and construction.....	76			4	1		3	13	20	5	12	13	4	1	
Transportation and communication.....	122		1	3	9	7	4	28	39	7	14	8	2		
Commercial.....	25						1	7	3	3	5	5		1	
Finance and insurance.....	1												1		
Public administration.....	190		2	7	14	17	20	56	31	18	6	14	4	1	
Professional.....	18								5	4	3	5		1	
Entertainment and sport.....	3								2			1			
Personal service.....	39			2		3		7	7	5	3	6	4	2	
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing.....	4												1		
Clerical.....	18				2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3		
Unskilled workers.....	148	1	4	5	8	8	11	35	34	18	4	11	7	2	
Never worked.....	19				2	2	1	7	5	1		1			
Retired.....	1														1
Unemployed.....	536	2	11	27	38	41	38	151	94	42	41	35	11	3	2

TABLE 10.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age on admission	Total	No dependents	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten	Over ten
Total.....	1,476	975	203	150	60	38	25	8	4	9	4
Under 16 years.....	4	4									
16 years.....	20	20									
17 years.....	56	47	7	2							
18 years.....	87	76	8	2					1		
19 years.....	93	86	2	5							
20 years.....	94	82	8	4							
21-24 years.....	363	274	42	32	14	1					
25-29 years.....	278	156	50	46	16	6	4				
30-34 years.....	155	72	30	23	12	9	7	2			
35-39 years.....	115	51	25	12	6	9	5	1	1	4	1
40-49 years.....	138	65	21	19	7	10	7	3	2	2	2
50-59 years.....	51	26	6	5	4	3	2	1		3	1
60-69 years.....	18	12	4		1			1			
70 years and over.....	4	4									

TABLE 11.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age on admission	Total		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	1,476	100.0	972	421	35	48
Under 16 years.....	4	0.3	4			
16 years.....	20	1.4	20			
17 years.....	56	3.8	56			
18 years.....	87	5.9	84	3		
19 years.....	93	6.3	89	4		
20 years.....	94	6.4	87	7		
21-24 years.....	363	24.6	289	69		5
25-29 years.....	278	18.8	155	107	3	13
30-34 years.....	155	10.5	87	79	4	5
35-39 years.....	115	7.8	47	60	1	7
40-49 years.....	138	9.3	53	63	12	10
50-59 years.....	51	3.4	14	24	9	4
60-69 years.....	18	1.2	5	5	4	4
70 years and over.....	4	0.3	2		2	

TABLE 12.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY PENITENTIARIES

Racial origin	Total		Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
	No.	P.C.							
Total.....	1,476	100.0	213	404	237	153	120	178	171
English.....	288	19.5	69	20	60	40	12	34	53
Irish.....	181	12.3	31	18	22	12	28	26	19
Scottish.....	156	10.6	40	16	52	18	9	21	30
Welsh.....	14	0.9	2		5	2	1	2	2
French.....	521	35.3	49	311	54	43	19	23	17
Austrian.....	10	0.7			2	2	1	1	4
Belgian.....	4	0.3	1	2	1				
Bulgarian.....	3	0.2				2			1
Czech and Slovak.....	3	0.2		1			1		1
Danish.....	2	0.1			2			1	1
Netherlander.....	14	0.9	1		2	6	2	1	2
Finnish.....	1	0.1		1					
German.....	32	2.2	2		3	4	5	10	7
Greek.....	3	0.2		1	1				1
Hungarian.....	7	0.5		2	1	1		2	1
Icelandic.....	2	0.1	1						1
Italian.....	30	2.0	2	8	6	2	8	3	2
Jugo-Slavic.....	7	0.5			1	5			1
Lithuanian.....	2	0.1				1		1	
Norwegian.....	8	0.5				1		1	8
Polish.....	28	1.9		3	6	3	11	4	1
Roumanian.....	8	0.5	1	2	3	1			1
Russian.....	21	1.4		4	3	1	2	7	3
Swedish.....	6	0.4	1				3	1	1
Ukrainian.....	49	3.3	1	6	5	3	14	13	7
Hebrew.....	18	1.2	1	6	2	1	4	4	
Spanish.....	2	0.1		1	1				
Chinese.....	3	0.2	1					1	1
Japanese.....	1	0.1			1				
Hindu.....	1	0.1							1
Syrian.....	3	0.2	1		1		1		
Negro.....	19	1.3	4			3		6	2
North American Indian.....	32	2.2	4	1	2	2	4	10	9

TABLE 13.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Racial origin	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
Total.....	1,476	972	421	35	48
English.....	288	164	101	7	16
Irish.....	181	97	71	4	9
Scottish.....	156	98	47	1	12
Welsh.....	14	8	5	1	
French.....	521	396	106	13	6
Austrian.....	10	7	2	1	
Belgian.....	4	3	1		
Bulgarian.....	3	2			1
Czech and Slovak.....	3	1	2		
Danish.....	2	2			
Netherlander.....	14	9	4	1	
Finnish.....	1	1			
German.....	32	22	10		
Greek.....	3	1	2		
Hungarian.....	7	6		1	
Icelandic.....	2	1		1	
Italian.....	30	21	8	1	
Jugo-Slavic.....	7	5	2		
Lithuanian.....	2	2			
Norwegian.....	5	4	1		
Polish.....	28	17	11		
Roumanian.....	8	5	2		1
Russian.....	21	16	5		
Swedish.....	6	3	3		
Ukrainian.....	49	34	14		1
Hebrew.....	18	12	6		
Spanish.....	2	2			
Chinese.....	3	1	1	1	
Japanese.....	1	1			
Hindu.....	1		1		
Syrian.....	3		3		
Negro.....	19	14	5		
North American Indian.....	32	21	6	3	2

TABLE 14.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Racial origin	Total	None	Reads only	Common School	High School	University
Total.....	1,476	36	3	1,183	222	32
English.....	288	8		208	63	9
Irish.....	181	1		125	51	4
Scottish.....	156	2		119	30	5
Welsh.....	14			10	3	1
French.....	521	18	1	468	26	8
Austrian.....	10			9	1	
Belgian.....	4			4		
Bulgarian.....	3			2	1	
Czech and Slovak.....	3			3		
Danish.....	2			2		
Netherlander.....	14			9	5	
Finnish.....	1			1		
German.....	32			24	8	
Greek.....	3			1	2	
Hungarian.....	7			5	2	
Icelandic.....	2			2		
Italian.....	30	1		25	4	
Jugo-Slavic.....	7			6		1
Lithuanian.....	2			2		
Norwegian.....	5			4	1	
Polish.....	28			22	6	
Roumanian.....	8			7	1	
Russian.....	21		1	19	1	
Swedish.....	6			4	1	1
Ukrainian.....	49	1		41	7	
Hebrew.....	18			13	3	2
Spanish.....	2			2		
Chinese.....	3	1		1		1
Japanese.....	1	1				
Hindu.....	1			1		
Syrian.....	3			3		
Negro.....	19			18	1	
North American Indian.....	32	3	1	28	5	

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
Total.....	1,476	349	1,127	326	125	47	190	240	54
English.....	288	76	212	65	30	13	41	24	10
Irish.....	181	30	151	35	14	9	25	33	14
Scottish.....	156	41	115	30	16	2	17	24	10
Welsh.....	14	3	11	3	2	2	2	1	1
French.....	521	121	400	126	30	10	74	101	11
Austrian.....	10	1	9	1	3	.....	1	2	1
Belgian.....	4	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Bulgarian.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Czech and Slovak.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlander.....	14	6	8	1	1	1	2	3	1
Finnish.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	32	9	23	12	3	.....	2	3	.....
Greek.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Hungarian.....	7	1	6	2	.....	1	1	.....	1
Icelandic.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	30	5	25	8	5	2	3	3	1
Jugo-Slavic.....	7	1	6	3	3	1	1	1	.....
Lithuanian.....	5	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	28	6	22	6	4	1	3	1	.....
Roumanian.....	8	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	21	5	16	2	3	.....	4	4	.....
Swedish.....	6	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ukranian.....	49	15	34	9	4	1	5	10	2
Hebrew.....	18	4	14	1	1	1	2	6	1
Spanish.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindu.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro.....	10	2	17	7	3	.....	4	1	.....
North American Indian.....	32	11	21	6	.....	2	1	7	2

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.....	1,476	100.0	211	14.3	1,265	85.7
Canada.....	1,268	85.9	180	85.3	1,088	86.0
England.....	44	3.0	6	2.8	38	3.0
Ireland.....	13	1.0	.....	.....	13	1.0
Scotland.....	29	1.9	4	1.9	25	2.0
Wales.....	4	0.3	.....	.....	4	0.3
British possessions.....	5	0.3	.....	.....	5	0.4
United States.....	46	3.1	10	4.7	36	2.9
France.....	2	0.1	.....	.....	2	0.2
Austria.....	5	0.3	1	0.5	4	0.3
Czecho-Slovakia.....	6	0.4	2	0.9	4	0.3
Denmark.....	1	0.1	1	0.5	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	1	0.1	.....	.....	1	0.1
Finland.....	1	0.1	.....	.....	1	0.1
Germany.....	3	0.2	.....	.....	3	0.2
Hungary.....	5	0.3	1	0.5	4	0.3
Italy.....	3	0.2	.....	.....	3	0.2
Jugo-Slavic.....	7	0.5	1	0.5	6	0.4
Lithuania.....	2	0.1	1	0.5	1	0.1
Norway.....	8	0.2	.....	.....	3	0.2
Poland.....	9	0.6	2	0.9	7	0.6
Roumania.....	3	0.2	.....	.....	3	0.2
Russia.....	8	0.5	.....	.....	8	0.6
Sweden.....	3	0.2	1	0.5	2	0.2
Ukraine.....	1	0.1	.....	.....	1	0.1
China.....	2	0.1	.....	.....	2	0.2
Japan.....	1	0.1	.....	.....	1	0.1
Syria.....	1	0.1	1	0.5	.....	.....

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.....	1,476	850	201	230	33	61	28	39	17	17
Canada.....	1,268	839	108	139	33	58	25	39	13	14
England.....	44		41	2			1			
Ireland.....	13		13							
Scotland.....	29		29							
Wales.....	4		4							
British Possessions.....	5		5							
United States.....	40	11	1	25		2	2		4	1
France.....	2			1						1
Austria.....	5			5						
Czecho-Slovakia.....	6			6						
Denmark.....	1			1						
Netherlands.....	1			1						
Finland.....	1			1						
Germany.....	3			2						1
Hungary.....	5			5						
Italy.....	3			3						
Jugo-Slavia.....	7			7						
Lithuania.....	2			2						
Norway.....	3			3		1				
Poland.....	9			9						
Roumania.....	3			3						
Russia.....	3			3						
Sweden.....	3			3						
Ukraine.....	1			1						
China.....	2			2						
Japan.....	1			1						
Syria.....	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.....	1,476	306	991	179	1,421	296	949	176	55	10	42	3
Canada.....	1,268	269	847	152	1,237	261	807	149	51	8	40	3
England.....	44	7	35	2	43	6	35	2	1	1		
Ireland.....	13		11	2	12	10	10	2	1		1	
Scotland.....	29	5	19	5	29	5	19	5				
Wales.....	4		3	1	4		3	1				
British Possessions.....	5		3	2	5		3	2				
United States.....	40	11	24	11	45	10	24	11	1	1		
France.....	2	1	1		2	1	1					
Austria.....	5	2	3		5	2	3					
Czecho-Slovakia.....	6		6		6		6					
Denmark.....	1		1		1		1					
Netherlands.....	1	1			1	1						
Finland.....	1	1			1	1						
Germany.....	3		3		3		3					
Hungary.....	5	1	4		5	1	4					
Italy.....	3	1	2		3	1	2					
Jugo-Slavia.....	7	1	6		7	1	6					
Lithuania.....	2		2		2		2					
Norway.....	3		2	1	3		2	1				
Poland.....	9	3	6		9	3	6					
Roumania.....	3	1	2		3	1	2		1		1	
Russia.....	3		6	2	3		6	2				
Sweden.....	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1				
Ukraine.....	1		1		1		1					
China.....	2	1	1		2	1	1					
Japan.....	1		1		1		1					
Syria.....	1		1		1		1					

TABLE 20.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace	Total	None	Reads only	Common School	High School	University
Total.....	1,476	36	3	1,183	222	32
Canada.....	1,268	32	2	1,021	188	25
England.....	44			37	6	1
Ireland.....	13			8	4	1
Scotland.....	29			24	5	
Wales.....	4			3	1	
British Possessions.....	5			4	1	
United States.....	46	1		36	7	2
France.....	2			2		
Austria.....	5			5		
Czecho-Slovakia.....	6			6		
Denmark.....	1			1		
Netherlands.....	1				1	
Finland.....	1			1		
Germany.....	3				2	1
Hungary.....	5			4	1	
Italy.....	3			2	1	
Jugo-Slavia.....	7			6		1
Lithuania.....	2			2		
Norway.....	3			2	1	
Poland.....	9			9		
Roumania.....	3			3		
Russia.....	8	1	1	3	3	
Sweden.....	3			1	1	1
Ukraine.....	1			1		
China.....	2	1		1		
Japan.....	1	1				
Syria.....	1			1		

TABLE 21.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE

Racial origin	Total	Canada	British Isles and Possessions	United States	Europe	Asia
Total.....	1,476	1,268	95	46	63	4
English.....	288	235	42	11		
Irish.....	181	154	19	7	1	
Scottish.....	156	124	29	3		
Welsh.....	14	10	3	1		
French.....	521	508	1	10	2	
Austrian.....	10	6			4	
Belgian.....	4	4				
Bulgarian.....	3	2			1	
Czech and Slovak.....	3				3	
Danish.....	2	1			1	
Netherlander.....	14	10		2	2	
Finnish.....	1				1	
Finnish.....	32	23		3	6	
Greek.....	3	3				
Hungarian.....	7	3			4	
Icelandic.....	2	1		1		
Italian.....	30	25		2	3	
Jugo-Slavic.....	7	1			6	
Lithuanian.....	2				2	
Norwegian.....	5	2			3	
Polish.....	28	22		1	5	
Roumanian.....	8	4		2	2	
Russian.....	21	17		1	3	
Swedish.....	6	3			3	
Ukrainian.....	49	41			8	
Hebrew.....	18	15			3	
Spanish.....	2	2				
Chinese.....	3	1				2
Japanese.....	1					1
Hindu.....	1		1			
Syrian.....	3	2				1
Negro.....	19	17		2		
North American Indian.....	32	32				

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.....	208	25	12	33	138
England.....	44	9	1	2	32
Ireland.....	13			1	12
Scotland.....	29	6	1	5	17
Wales.....	4	2			2
British Possessions.....	5	1		1	3
United States.....	46	4	5	4	33
France.....	2	1			1
Austria.....	5			2	3
Czecho-Slovakia.....	6		1	2	3
Denmark.....	1				1
Netherlands.....	1	1			
Finland.....	1				1
Germany.....	3			1	2
Hungary.....	5		1	1	3
Italy.....	3	1			2
Jugo-Slavia.....	7			6	1
Lithuania.....	2			1	1
Norway.....	3			1	2
Poland.....	9		3	4	2
Roumania.....	3				3
Russia.....	8			1	7
Sweden.....	3			1	2
Ukraine.....	1				1
China.....	2				2
Japan.....	1				1
Syria.....	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.....	208	100.0	25	12	33	138
Alien.....	47	22.6	7	8	12	27
Naturalized.....	66	31.7		2	12	52
British born, in Canada more than 5 years..	77	37.0		2	9	66
British born, in Canada less than 5 years...	18	8.7	18			

TABLE 24.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Nature of offence	Total	Employed	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.....	1,476	920	19	1	536	269	110	70	34	21	32
Against public order and peace.....	9	4	1		4	1	2	1			
Against the administration of law and justice..	45	21			24	10	7	4	1	1	1
Against morals and public convenience.....	110	85			25	10	7	7			1
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.	30	11			19	6	6	7			
Incest.....	25	25									
Others.....	55	49			6	4	1				1
Against the person and reputation.....	151	118	1		32	14	7	2	1	2	6
Carnal knowledge.....	29	28			1						1
Manslaughter.....	25	20			5	1	3			1	1
Murder.....	3	2			1	1					
Rape.....	18	14			4	3					1
Others.....	76	54	1		21	9	4	2	1	1	4
Against rights and property.....	1,154	686	17	1	450	234	87	55	32	18	24
Breaking, entering and theft.....	412	234	8		170	91	28	23	10	8	10
Breaking and entering with intent.....	62	31			31	15	6	4	2	2	1
False pretences and fraud.....	24	19			5	3	1	1			
Forgery.....	31	17		1	13	6	5	1		1	
Uttering forged documents.....	14	6			6	3	1	2			
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	53	34			19	14	4		1		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	118	67	2		49	31	6	5	3		4
Robbery while armed.....	99	39	4		56	27	14	6	5	1	3
Theft.....	182	125			57	29	8	9	5	4	2
Theft of automobile.....	68	47	1		20	6	4	2	4	2	
Others.....	91	65	2		24	6	10	2	2		4
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	6			1			1			

TABLE 25.—NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

[illegible]

TABLE 26.—OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Occupation	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,478	213	404	237	153	120	178	171
Never worked.....	19		6	5	1	2	4	1
Retired.....	1						1	
Unemployed.....	536	49	166	73	37	49	76	86
Agriculture.....	60	10	11	12	6	3	15	3
Farmers.....	25	1	4	8	5	1	4	2
Gardeners.....	2					1	1	
Farm labourers.....	33	9	7	4	1	1	10	1
Fishing, hunting, trapping.....	7	2					1	4
Fishermen.....	4	2						2
Hunters, trappers.....	3						1	2
Logging.....	17	6		5		2	1	3
Lumbermen.....	17	6		5		2	1	3
Mining.....	26	4	8	2	5	2	4	1
Coal miners.....	9	4	3				1	1
Other miners.....	17		5	2	5	2	3	
Manufacturing.....	165	6	56	36	27	8	14	18
Bakers.....	8		5	1	2			
Canners (fruits and vegetables).....	2				1			1
Bottlers.....	1						1	
Rubber workers.....	1				1			
Butchers.....	2		2					
Butter and cheese makers.....	1				1			
Furriers.....	1		1					
Shoemakers.....	6		5				1	
Weavers.....	2		2					
Sewers.....	1			1				
Tailors.....	4		2	2				
Knitters.....	2		1	1				
Foremen, paper.....	1							1
Sawyers.....	4							4
Cabinet makers.....	1			1				
Basket and box makers.....	1							1
Paper makers.....	1					1		
Printers.....	1		1					
Foremen, metal.....	3			1	1		1	
Inspectors, metal.....	1				1			
Blacksmiths.....	2						1	1
Moulders.....	4		1	2			1	
Steelworkers.....	3			2				1
Filers.....	1		1					
Machinists.....	38	1	10	13	9	2	2	1
Lathe operators.....	1			1				
Tool makers.....	2			1				
Mechanics.....	32		15	4	6	2	3	2
Metal press operators.....	2	1		1				
Tinsmiths.....	1			1				
Welders.....	17		8	1	2	1	2	2
Shipbuilding workers.....	11	3		3			1	4
Millwrights.....	3		1		1	1		
Paint and varnish makers.....	2		1				1	
Piano tuners.....	1					1		
Mattress makers.....	1				1			
Electric light and power.....	1				1			
Stationary engineers.....	1				1			
Building and construction.....	76	5	26	16	9	9	4	7
Contractors, building.....	2		1	1				
Bricklayers.....	3			1	1	1		
Carpenters.....	24	4	6	5	1	3	2	3
Electricians.....	13		6	3			1	3
Painters.....	18		8	3	3	2	1	1
Plumbers.....	14	1	5	3	2	3		
Iron workers.....	2				2			
Transportation, communication and storage.....	122	29	22	21	16	12	8	14
Foremen, railway.....	1							1
Conductors, train.....	2			2				
Firemen.....	1					1		
Brakemen.....	3	1		1		1		
Sectionmen, trackmen.....	1				1			
Porters.....	1					1		
Engineering officers (water).....	1							
Seamen, sailors, deckhands.....	20		4	2				1
Longshoremen.....	11	7		1	1			1
Bus and taxi drivers.....	9	1	3	1	2	1	1	3

TABLE 26.—OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT—*Concluded*

Occupation	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Transportation, communication and storage— <i>Concluded</i>								
Truck drivers.....	66	5	14	14	13	8	6	6
Garage owners.....	2	2						
Messengers.....	2		1					1
Warehousemen.....	2						1	1
Commercial.....	25	3	8	5	2	2	6	4
Merchants, retail.....	5		1	1			1	2
Pedlars.....	1	1						
Salesmen.....	19	2	2	4	2	2	5	2
Finance and insurance.....	1			1				
Stock and bond brokers.....	1			1				
Public administration and defence.....	190	55	30	25	25	13	23	19
Public service officials.....	20	3	2	2	6	1	1	5
Police and detectives.....	1							1
Firemen.....	1	1						
Army.....	141	35	27	21	18	10	18	12
Navy.....	10	6		1	1	1		1
Air Force.....	17	10	1	1		1	4	
Professional.....	18	5	5	3	1	1	1	2
Lawyers.....	1	1						
Physicians and surgeons.....	1						1	
School teachers.....	3		1			1		1
Mechanical engineers.....	1			1				
Accountants.....	10	3	4	2				1
Journalists.....	1				1			
Musicians.....	1	1						
Entertainment and sport.....	3		2				1	
Sportsmen.....	2		1				1	
Ushers.....	1		1					
Personal.....	39	6	10	8	4	5	2	4
Restaurant, cafe keepers.....	2	1				1		
Waiters.....	10		3	1	2	2		2
Hotel porters.....	1			1				
Janitors.....	2							2
Caretakers.....	4	2	1		1			
Hotel keepers.....	5		5					
Elevator operators.....	1			1				
Barbers.....	2					2		
Cooks.....	11	3		3	1		2	
Orderlies.....	1		1					
Laundrying, cleaning and dyeing.....	4	1	1		1		1	
Pressers.....	1		1		1			
Cleaners and dyers.....	1				1			
Laundry workers.....	2	1					1	
Clerical.....	18	1	7	4		1	5	
Bookkeepers.....	2			1			1	
Appliance operators.....	1					1		
Clerks.....	13	1	7	3			4	
Unskilled labourers.....	148	31	51	21	18	11	11	8

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

Nature of offence	Total	\$5 and under \$10	\$10 and under \$15	\$15 and under \$20	\$20 and under \$30	\$30 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$50	\$50 and under \$75	\$75 and over	Never worked	Own account
Total.....	1,476	13	227	300	434	290	105	76	9	19	3
Against public order and peace.....	9		1	1	4	2				1	
Against the administration of law and justice..	45		12	17	14	2					
Against morals and public convenience.....	110		6	22	39	25	10	6			2
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.	30			10	6	8	3	3			
Incest.....	25		1	4	13	4	1				2
Others.....	55		5	8	20	13	6	2			
Against the person and reputation.....	151	1	21	27	49	26	13	12		1	1
Carnal knowledge.....	29		1	10	8	5	8	1			1
Manslaughter.....	25		3	3	8	5	1	5			
Murder.....	3		2		1						
Rape.....	18	1	4	2	5	4	2				
Others.....	76		11	12	27	12	7	6		1	
Against rights and property.....	1,154	12	185	232	325	234	82	58	9	17	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	412	4	83	81	119	74	29	14		8	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	62		11	18	19	10	2				
False pretences and fraud.....	24		2	3	5	4	6	1	3		
Forgery.....	31		6	6	5	7	3	3	1		
Uttering forged documents.....	14			4	4	3	1	1	1		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	53		6	9	14	12	7	4	1		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	118		15	22	38	33	7	1		2	
Robbery while armed.....	99	1	22	15	24	17	6	9	1	4	
Theft.....	182	2	17	38	55	45	12	11	2		
Theft of automobile.....	68	2	8	24	16	11	3	3			
Others.....	91	3	15	12	26	18	6	9		2*	
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7		2	1	3	1					

TABLE 28.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of offence	Total	Illiterate	Can read only	Common School	High School	University
Total.....	1,476	36	3	1,183	222	32
Against public order and peace.....	9			9		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	45			38	7	
Against morals and public convenience.....	110	4		87	16	3
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30			19	10	1
Incest.....	25	1		24		
Others.....	55	3		44	6	2
Against the person and reputation.....	151	10	3	109	25	4
Carnal knowledge.....	29	1	1	22	4	1
Manslaughter.....	25	3	1	16	5	
Murder.....	3	1		2		
Rape.....	18			14	4	
Others.....	76	5	1	55	12	3
Against rights and property.....	1,154	22		934	174	24
Breaking, entering and theft.....	412	10		351	48	3
Breaking and entering with intent.....	62			48	14	
False pretences and fraud.....	24			14	3	7
Forgery.....	31			19	8	4
Uttering forged documents.....	14			6	6	2
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	53			48	4	1
Robbery and theft with violence.....	118	1		102	14	1
Robbery while armed.....	99			70	28	1
Theft.....	182	9		150	20	3
Theft of automobile.....	68	1		55	12	
Others.....	91	1		71	17	2
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7			6		1

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.....	1,476	787	180	336	147	24	2
Illiterate.....	36	12	10	7	5		2
Can read only.....	3			1	2		
Common school.....	1,183	694	169	292	106	29	
High school.....	222	164	1	27	29	1	
University.....	32	17		9	5	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.....	1,127	27	2	896	178	24
One.....	231	8		177	41	5
Two.....	187	5		146	34	2
Three.....	164	1		135	25	3
Four.....	135	2	1	108	20	4
Five.....	90	1		79	18	1
Six to Ten.....	212	5	1	174	26	6
Eleven to Fifteen.....	62	4		48	8	2
Sixteen to Twenty.....	23	1		15	6	1
Over Twenty.....	14			14		

TABLE 31.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Nature of offence	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
Total.....	1,476	972	421	35	48
Against public order and peace.....	9	7	2		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	45	36	8		1
Against morals and public convenience.....	110	48	45	10	7
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	8	15	3	4
Incest.....	25	4	18	3	
Others.....	55	36	12	4	3
Against the person and reputation.....	151	76	60	11	4
Carnal knowledge.....	29	10	14	2	3
Manslaughter.....	25	12	8	5	
Murder.....	3	2	1		
Rape.....	18	8	9		1
Others.....	76	44	28	4	
Against rights and property.....	1,154	801	303	14	36
Breaking, entering and theft.....	412	315	85	4	8
Breaking and entering with intent.....	62	47	10		5
False pretences and fraud.....	24	10	11	2	1
Forgery.....	21	19	9	1	2
Uttering forged documents.....	14	2	7	1	4
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	53	34	15	1	3
Robbery and theft with violence.....	118	85	33		
Robbery while armed.....	99	77	19	1	2
Theft.....	182	119	53	4	6
Theft of automobile.....	68	44	23		1
Others.....	91	49	38		4
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	4	3		

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

Weekly earnings	Total		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	1,476	100.0	972	421	35	48
\$5 and under \$10.....	13	0.9	12	1		
\$10 and under \$15.....	227	15.4	182	41	1	3
\$15 and under \$20.....	300	20.3	229	55	6	10
\$20 and under \$30.....	434	29.4	290	122	13	9
\$30 and under \$40.....	290	19.6	159	101	11	19
\$40 and under \$50.....	105	7.1	44	56	2	3
\$50 and under \$75.....	76	5.2	37	35	2	2
\$75 and over.....	9	0.6	3	4		2
Never worked.....	19	1.3	15	4		
Own account.....	3	0.2	1	2		

TABLE 33.—EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Employment prior to commitment	Total		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	1,476	100.0	972	421	35	48
Employed.....	920	62.3	564	302	26	28
Never worked.....	19	1.3	15	4		
Retired.....	1	0.1	1			
Total Unemployed.....	536	36.3	392	115	9	20
Under 3 months.....	269	18.2	206	49	7	7
3 and under 6 months.....	110	7.5	69	29	1	11
6 and under 12 months.....	70	4.7	48	20		2
1 and under 2 years.....	34	2.3	29	5		
2 and under 3 years.....	21	1.4	16	4	1	
3 years and over.....	32	2.2	24	8		

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.....	1,476	349	1,127	326	125	47	190	240	54	145
Against public order and peace.....	9	3	6	1			1	3	1	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	45	7	38	11	8	4	8	4	1	2
Against morals and public convenience.....	110	40	70	16	4	5	9	22	1	13
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	1	29	1		1	8	9		10
Incest.....	25	22	3	1		1			1	
Others.....	55	17	38	14	4	3	1	12		3
Against the person and reputation.....	151	73	78	39	8	3	8	10		10
Carnal knowledge.....	29	18	11	5		1	1	3		1
Manslaughter.....	25	14	11	8	1		1	1		
Murder.....	3	2	1							1
Rape.....	18	8	10	4	1		1	3		1
Others.....	76	31	45	22	6	2	5	3		7
Against rights and property.....	1,154	224	930	256	105	35	164	199	51	120
Breaking, entering and theft.....	412	71	341	91	34	9	66	79	14	48
Breaking and entering with intent.....	62	4	58	6	4	5	15	17	5	6
False pretences and fraud.....	24	3	21	3	3		6	6		3
Forgery.....	31	3	28	7	2	1	5	6	2	5
Uttering forged documents.....	14	1	13	3	1		6	6	3	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	63	4	49	19	5	1	8	10	2	4
Robbery and theft with violence.....	118	31	87	27	8	3	14	20	5	10
Robbery while armed.....	99	29	70	16	17	5	11	8	8	5
Theft.....	182	34	148	55	9	4	16	36	7	21
Theft of automobile.....	68	6	62	9	13	4	17	5	3	11
Others.....	91	38	53	20	9	3	6	8	2	7
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	2	5	3				2		

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.....	1,127	66	54	76	110	191	173	204	191	72
One.....	231	47	34	45	35	44	14	10	2	.....
Two.....	187	5	10	19	34	51	40	24	4	.....
Three.....	164	2	8	8	16	39	42	33	16	.....
Four.....	135	1	.....	2	10	30	29	37	21	5
Five.....	99	1	2	2	5	11	17	29	25	7
Six to ten.....	212	.....	.....	.....	9	15	21	55	81	30
Eleven to fifteen.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	29	19	.....
Sixteen to twenty.....	23	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	10	7
Over twenty.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	3	4

TABLE 36.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Previous Commitments	Any penal institution		Penitentiary	Reformatory	Goal
	No.	P.C.			
Total with previous commitments.....	1,127	100.0	484	517	903
One.....	231	20.5	33	57	141
Two.....	187	16.6	48	96	120
Three.....	164	14.5	63	91	130
Four.....	135	12.0	64	76	117
Five.....	99	8.8	57	53	92
Six to ten.....	212	18.8	147	109	204
Eleven to fifteen.....	62	5.5	48	25	62
Sixteen to twenty.....	23	2.1	18	6	23
Over twenty.....	14	1.2	6	4	14

TABLE 37.—TIME SERVED ON PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS

Time served	Any penal institution		Penitentiary	Reformatory	Goal
	No.	P.C.			
Total with previous commitments.....	1,127	100.0	484	517	903
Under 1 month.....	66	5.0	.....	1	56
1 and under 3 months.....	54	4.8	.....	7	48
3 and under 6 months.....	76	6.8	.....	15	65
6 and under 12 months.....	110	9.8	2	44	87
1 and under 2 years.....	191	16.9	34	100	130
2 and under 3 years.....	173	15.3	71	92	132
3 and under 5 years.....	204	18.1	137	116	159
5 and under 10 years.....	191	16.9	169	109	161
10 years and over.....	72	6.4	71	33	65

TABLE 38.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Previous commitments	Total	Employed	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 with previous commitments.....	1,127	650	19	1	457	225	93	58	30	21	30
One.....	231	150	2		79	43	16	8	9	2	1
Two.....	187	119	4		64	32	18	9	1	2	2
Three.....	164	91	5		68	34	14	7	7	3	3
Four.....	135	65	2		68	37	13	6	4	3	5
Five.....	99	61	1		37	16	7	4	4	1	5
Six to ten.....	212	116	4		92	42	17	15	4	7	7
Eleven to fifteen.....	62	35	1		26	7	7	5		2	5
Sixteen to twenty.....	23	9			14	9	1	3			1
Over twenty.....	14	4		1	9	5		1	1	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 with previous commitments..	1,127	650	477	113	77	36	1,014	573	441
Gaol only.....	326	188	138	52	36	16	274	152	122
Reformatory only.....	125	81	44	7	6	1	118	75	43
Penitentiary only.....	47	30	17	6	4	2	41	26	15
Gaol and Reformatory.....	190	97	93	10	6	4	180	91	89
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	240	128	112	29	17	12	211	111	100
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	54	36	18	5	4	1	49	32	17
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	145	90	55	4	4	.....	141	86	55

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 with previous commitments.....	1,127	765	362	164	109	40	21	18	3	2	2	3
One.....	231	157	74	27	26	8	7	3	1	1	.....	1
Two.....	187	130	57	20	18	7	2	5	2	.....	1	2
Three.....	164	120	44	19	11	9	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four.....	135	95	40	17	17	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five.....	99	68	31	16	7	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six to ten.....	212	123	89	46	25	7	3	6	.....	1	1	.....
Eleven to fifteen.....	62	42	20	13	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixteen to twenty.....	23	18	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over twenty.....	14	12	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 41.—PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD BY NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS

Previously Committed to	Total with previous commitments	Number of Commitments									
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six to Ten	Eleven to Fifteen	Sixteen to Twenty	Over Twenty	
Total with previous commitments...	1,127										
Gaol only.....	326	141	58	37	26	15	35	6	3	5	
Reformatory only.....	125	57	47	15	4	2					
Penitentiary only.....	47	33	6	4	2	1	1				
Gaol and Reformatory.....	190										
Commitments to Gaol.....	66	52	32	11	10	12	3	2		2	
Commitments to Reformatory.....	103	52	18	7	6	4					
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	240										
Commitments to Gaol.....	47	36	34	28	14	50	18	11		2	
Commitments to Penitentiary.....	132	55	31	11	5	5					
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	54										
Commitments to Reformatory.....	26	15	7	2	2	2					
Commitments to Penitentiary.....	34	11	4	3	2						
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	145										
Commitments to Gaol.....	48	28	18	17	12	18	3	1			
Commitments to Reformatory.....	60	40	19	8	9	8					
Commitments to Penitentiary.....	76	43	13	5	7	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	Tuber-culosis sanatorium	Any other penal institution
Total.....	1,476	1,304	172	18	11	143
Total with previous commitments.....	1,127	967	160	16	10	134
Gaol only.....	326	303	23	3	2	18
Reformatory only.....	125	88	37	3	.....	34
Penitentiary only.....	47	42	5	.....	.....	5
Gaol and reformatory.....	190	151	39	2	.....	35
Gaol and penitentiary.....	240	216	24	6	.....	15
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	54	49	5	.....	.....	4
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	145	118	27	2	.....	23

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.....	1,476	306	991	179	1,421	296	949	176	55	10	42	3
Against public order and peace.....	9	1	6	2	9	1	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice.....	45	12	32	1	45	12	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against morals and public convenience..	110	23	76	11	84	17	56	11	26	6	20	.....
Breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	6	24	.....	4	.....	4	.....	26	6	20	.....
Incest.....	25	4	19	2	25	4	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	55	13	33	9	55	13	33	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation.....	151	26	108	17	150	26	107	17	1	.....	1	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	29	6	22	1	29	6	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	25	2	19	4	25	2	19	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder.....	3	1	2	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	18	2	15	1	18	2	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	76	15	50	11	75	15	49	11	1	.....	1	.....
Against rights and property.....	1,154	242	765	147	1,126	238	744	144	28	4	21	3
Breaking, entering and theft.....	412	99	266	47	403	98	258	47	9	1	8	.....
Breaking and entering with intent.....	62	6	46	8	59	8	43	8	8	.....	3	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	24	4	18	2	23	4	17	2	1	.....	1	.....
Forgery.....	31	5	20	6	31	5	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged documents.....	14	.....	9	5	12	.....	7	5	2	.....	2	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	53	13	34	6	51	13	32	6	2	.....	2	.....
Robbery and theft with violence.....	118	13	84	21	117	12	84	21	1	1	.....	.....
Robbery while armed.....	99	21	74	4	98	21	73	4	1	.....	1	.....
Theft.....	182	41	113	28	179	41	111	27	3	.....	2	1
Theft of automobile.....	68	17	41	10	67	16	41	10	1	1	.....	.....
Others.....	91	21	60	10	86	20	58	8	5	1	2	2
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	2	4	1	7	2	4	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 with previous commitments.....	1,127	229	743	155	1,073	220	791	152	54	9	42	3
One.....	231	60	163	18	228	59	151	18	3	1	2	.....
Two.....	187	49	123	15	186	49	122	15	1	.....	1	.....
Three.....	164	32	112	20	162	32	110	20	2	.....	2	.....
Four.....	135	27	99	9	126	26	92	8	9	1	7	1
Five.....	99	16	71	12	94	16	66	12	5	.....	5	.....
Six to ten.....	212	36	128	48	194	32	115	47	18	4	13	1
Eleven to fifteen.....	62	5	43	14	53	4	36	13	9	1	7	1
Sixteen to twenty.....	23	3	9	11	18	2	5	11	5	1	4	.....
Over twenty.....	14	1	5	8	12	.....	4	8	2	1	1	.....

TABLE 45.—PHYSICAL DEFECT BY MENTAL CLASSIFICATION

Physical Defects	Total		Normal	Subnormal	Insane
	No.	P.C.			
Total.....	1,476	100.0	1,460	13	3
No physical defects.....	1,409	95.5	1,394	13	2
Total with physical defects.....	67	4.5	66		1
Organic.....	14	0.9	14		
Defective eyesight.....	16	1.1	16		
Defective hearing.....	4	0.3	4		
Defective speech.....	1	0.1	1		
Deformed.....	10	0.7	9		1
One-armed.....	2	0.1	2		
One-legged.....	2	0.1	2		
Mutilated hand.....	9	0.6	9		
Mutilated foot (lame).....	5	0.3	5		
Hernia.....	4	0.3	4		

TABLE 46.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MENTAL CLASSIFICATION

Nature of Offence	Total	Normal	Subnormal	Insane
Total.....	1,476	1,460	13	3
Against public order and peace.....	9	9		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	45	45		
Against morals and public convenience.....	110	108	2	
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	30		
Incest.....	25	24	1	
Others.....	55	54	1	
Against the person and reputation.....	151	146	4	1
Carnal knowledge.....	29	28	1	
Manslaughter.....	25	25		
Murder.....	3	3		
Rape.....	18	16	2	
Others.....	76	74	1	1
Against rights and property.....	1,154	1,146	6	2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	412	411	1	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	62	62		
False pretences and fraud.....	24	24		
Forgery.....	31	31		
Uttering forged documents.....	14	14		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	53	53		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	118	117	1	
Robbery while armed.....	99	98	1	
Theft.....	182	180	2	
Theft of automobile.....	68	67		1
Others.....	91	89	1	1
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	7	6	1	

TABLE 47.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY RELIGION

Racial Origin	Total	Anglican	Baptist	Eastern Religions	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mennonite	Mormon	No religion	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church	All others
Total.....	1,476	247	56	1	19	14	29	5	1	17	4	132	778	13	144	14
English.....	288	128	28						1	3	1	18	54	6	52	2
Irish.....	181	33	9				1			5		29	69	4	30	1
Scottish.....	156	26	3				1			1	1	61	35		21	2
Welsh.....	14	5	1									2	1		5	
French.....	521	22	2							3	1	8	478	1	6	
Austrian.....	10	2			1		1						6			
Belgian.....	4	1											2		1	
Bulgarian.....	3											1				1
Czech and Slovak.....	3											1	2			
Danish.....	2	1					1									
Netherlander.....	14	4	1					1				2	4			2
Finnish.....	1						1									
German.....	32	3	2				8	4			1	2	9	1	2	
Greek.....	3	1											2			
Hungarian.....	7						1						6			
Icelandic.....	2	1					1									
Italian.....	30												28		2	
Jugo-Slavic.....	7	1			3								3			1
Lithuanian.....	2												1			
Norwegian.....	5	1					2						1		1	
Polish.....	28	1			2					1			11		7	3
Roumanian.....	8	1			3		1						3			
Russian.....	21	2	1		3		2			1			6	1	4	1
Swedish.....	5	1					3						1		1	
Ukrainian.....	49	4			7		2			3		5	24		3	1
Hebrew.....	18					14	4						1			
Spanish.....	2												1			
Chinese.....	3												1			
Japanese.....	1														1	
Hindu.....	1			1												
Syrian.....	3												3			
Negro.....	19	3	10										2		4	
North American Indian.....	32	3	1									3	24		1	

TABLES 48-53.—FEMALE CONVICTS ADMITTED

TABLE 48.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total	24 years	26 years	27 years	28 years	32 years	40 years	41 years	42 years	47 years	49 years
Total.....	13	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Perjury.....	1	1									
Possession of drugs.....	1			1							
Abortion and attempt.....	2							1		1	
Neglect at childbirth.....	1				1						
Inflict grievous bodily harm.....	1			1							
Manslaughter.....	4		1				1			1	1
Forgery.....	1								1		
Theft.....	2					1				1	

TABLE 49.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total	2 years	2 years and fine	3 years	10 years	15 years
Total.....	13	7	1	3	1	1
Perjury.....	1	1				
Possession of drugs.....	1		1			
Abortion and attempt.....	2	2				
Neglect at childbirth.....	1	1				
Inflict grievous bodily harm.....	1	1				
Manslaughter.....	4			2	1	1
Forgery.....	1	1				
Theft.....	2	1		1		

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

	Conjugal condition					Use of alcohol			
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate
Total.....	13	3	7	1	2	13	6	6	1
Perjury.....	1	1				1	1		
Possession of drugs.....	1	1				1		1	
Abortion and attempt.....	2		1		1	2	2		
Neglect at childbirth.....	1	1				1		1	
Inflict grievous bodily harm.....	1		1			1		1	
Manslaughter.....	4		3	1		4	1	3	
Forgery.....	1		1			1	1		
Theft.....	2		1		1	2	1		1

TABLE 51.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Racial Origin	Birthplace					Citizenship of foreign born		
	Total	Canada	Ireland	United States	Poland	Total	Canadian	Polish
Total.....	13	10	1	1	1	3	2	1
English.....	5	4		1		1	1	
Irish.....	3	2	1			1	1	
Scottish.....	3	3						
French.....	1	1						
Polish.....	1				1	1		1

TABLE 52.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY RELIGION

Racial Origin	Total	Anglican	Baptist	Presby- terian	Roman Catholic	United Church
Total.....	13	2	1	2	5	3
English.....	5	1			2	2
Irish.....	3	1			1	1
Scottish.....	3		1	2		
French.....	1				1	
Polish.....	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
			Reformatory	Goal and Reformatory	Goal, Reformatory and Penitentiary	
Total.....	13	8	2	2	1	22
Perjury.....	1	1				
Possession of drugs.....	1			1		2
Abortion and attempt.....	2	2				
Neglect at childbirth.....	1	1				
Inflict grievous bodily harm.....	1					
Manslaughter.....	4	3	1			1
Forgery.....	1		1			2
Theft.....	2			1	1	17

TABLES 54-57.—MALE CONVICTS RELEASED

TABLE 54.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

[illegible]

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.....	1,219	209	350	181	129	114	129	107
Expiration of sentence.....	903	132	263	157	86	93	97	85
Ticket of leave.....	229	55	82	12	29	17	23	11
Deported.....	16	4	6	2		1	1	3
Pardoned.....	21			1	13	2	5	
Unconditionally released.....	24	16	4	2				2
Died.....	6		1	1	1	1	1	1
Transferred to provincial authority	7	2		8				2
Released on court order.....	3		2				1	
Transferred to mental hospital.....	10		3	3			1	3

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	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total.....	1,219	36	626	262	180	30	32	11	30	8	3	1
Against public order and peace.....	9	1	4	2	2							
Against the administration of law and justice.....	31	5	19	5	1				1			
Against morals and public convenience.....	100	1	52	17	25	2	1		2			
Breaches of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	21		9	6	5	1						
Incest.....	27		12	4	10	1						
Others.....	52	1	31	7	10	1			2			
Against the person and reputation.....	147	6	54	23	26	2	10	5	13	4	3	1
Carnal knowledge.....	27	1	11	4	5		4	1	1			
Manslaughter.....	22		6	1	4				8	2	1	
Murder.....	4									2	2	
Rape.....	14		2	5	1	1	3	1				1
Others.....	80	5	37	16	12	1	5	1	3			
Against rights and property.....	922	23	491	214	123	26	21	6	14	4		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	340	5	161	92	60	10	9	1	2			
Breaking and entering with intent.....	53	1	34	11	5	1		1				
False pretences and fraud.....	26		17	6	2	1						
Forgery.....	24	1	15	4	2	2						
Uttering forged documents.....	15		10	3	1	1						
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	31	1	18	5	6		1					
Robbery with violence.....	67		34	17	8	2	2		3	1		
Robbery while armed.....	71	3	15	7	19	9	5	4	7	2		
Theft.....	126	6	90	23	7		5					
Theft of automobile.....	65	1	49	12	2				1			
Others.....	104	5	48	34	11		4		1	1		
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	4		1		3							
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	6		5	1								

TABLE 57.—MAIN OCCUPATION WHILE SERVING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	6 and under 7 years	7 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total.....	1,219	36	626	262	180	30	32	11	30	8	3	1
Agriculture:—												
Farm labourers.....	166	3	89	31	21	5	2	2	3			
Gardeners.....	4		3								1	
Others.....	1		1									
Clerical:—												
Bookkeepers.....	8		3	2	2		1					
Library workers.....	28	2	13	5	3	2	1	1		1		
Others.....	34	2	14	8	5	1	1		2	1		
Skilled Labour:—												
Bakers.....	1		1									
Barbers.....	12		5	5	2							
Binders.....	5		1	3	1							
Blacksmiths.....	25		7	7	7	1	2	1				
Butchers.....	1		1									
Canvas workers (mail bag repairers)	32	1	22	5	1	1						
Carpenters.....	59		31	10	8	3	3		2	1	1	
Cooks.....	7		2	2	2				1			
Electricians.....	6		1	2	3							
Machine operators.....	2			2								
Machinists, mechanics.....	31		8	8	9	2	3			1		
Masons.....	22		9	3	6	3	1					
Painters.....	11		10		1							
Plasterers.....	2		1			1						
Plumbers, tinsmiths.....	10		3	3				1				
Quarrymen.....	73	1	38	15	14	1	2		1	1		
Shoemakers.....	67	3	30	17	9		2	2	2	1		1
Stationary engineers.....	16	1	4	4	5	1	1					
Tailors.....	58	1	24	16	11	3			2		1	
Others.....	11	1	5		1		2	1	1			
Unskilled Labour:—												
Change room workers.....	26		13	7	3				2	1		
Cleaners.....	70		44	12	8	1	1	2	2			
Garage workers.....	12	1	5	4	2							
Hospital orderlies.....	6		5						1			
Kitchen workers.....	54	1	32	8	9		2		2			
General Labourers.....	332	13	189	72	42	4	4	1	6	1		
Laundry workers.....	10		6	3			1					
Truck drivers, teamsters.....	15	3	6	3	2				1			
None.....	12	3		4		1	2		2			

TABLES 58-60.—FEMALE CONVICTS RELEASED

TABLE 58.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

Age on admission	Total	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	25 years	26 years	27 years	28 years	29 years	31 years	35 years	37 years	42 years	44 years	49 years	50 years	51 years	80 years
Total.....	22	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 years.....	2	2																	
21 ".....	3		2	1															
22 ".....	1			1															
23 ".....	1				1														
24 ".....	1					1													
25 ".....	1						1												
26 ".....	3							1	2										
27 ".....	2									1		1							
28 ".....	1										1								
29 ".....	1											1							
30 ".....	1												1						
31 ".....	1													1					
32 ".....	1														1				
33 ".....	1															1			
34 ".....	1																1		
35 ".....	1																	1	
36 ".....	1																		1
37 ".....	1																		1
38 ".....	1																		1
39 ".....	1																		1
40 ".....	1																		1
41 ".....	1																		1
42 ".....	1																		1
43 ".....	1																		1
44 ".....	1																		1
45 ".....	2																		1
46 ".....	1																		1
47 ".....																			1
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67 ".....																			1
68 ".....																			1
69 ".....																			1
70 ".....																			1

TABLE 59.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of offence	Total	Less than 1 year	Over 1 and under 2 years	Over 2 and under 3 years	Over 3 and under 4 years	Over 4 and under 7 years	Over 7 and under 10 years
Total.....	22	2	14	2	1	1	2
Escape from lawful custody.....	1			1			
Possession of drugs.....	3			2	1		
Abortion.....	1					1	
Inflicting grievous bodily harm.....	1			1			
Manslaughter.....	5			1	1		2
Arson.....	1			1			
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1			1			
Forgery.....	1			1			
Uttering.....	2			2			
Receiving.....	1		1				
Theft with violence.....	1			1			
Theft.....	3			3			
Theft of postal matter.....	1		1				

TABLE 60.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total	Less than 1 years	Over 1 and under 2 years	Over 2 and under 3 years	Over 3 and under 4 years	Over 4 and under 7 years	Over 7 and under 10 years
Total.....	22	2	14	2	1	1	2
Expiration.....	9		8	1			
Ticket-of-Leave.....	9	1	5	1	1		1
Conditional ticket-of-leave.....	3		1			1	
Death.....	1						1

