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REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES
CANADA
1945 - 46

74657
(19)

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1946



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER C.M.G., B.A., L., Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1946

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

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OTTAWA
EDWARD CLARKE & CO., LTD.
PRINTERS AND CONTROLLERS OF STATIONERY
1946

SECRET
TO THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1946

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

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of
Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.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 31st, 1946,
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, September 1st, 1946.

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of
Tasch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.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 31st, 1940,
made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 10 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

LOUIS ST. LAURENT
Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, September 1st, 1940.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1946

To the Right 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 31st, 1946.

TABLE I—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
On Register April 1, 1945.....	704	869	387	271	362	326	210	3,129
<i>Received</i>								
From jails.....	431	507	237	138	159	107	.....	1,579
By transfer.....	20	2	3	.....	.....	2	179	206
Parole delinquent.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
From Department of National Defence (Army).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Total.....	452	509	240	138	167	109	179	1,794
<i>Discharged</i>								
By expiry of sentence.....	227	273	127	85	128	72	102	1,014
By ticket-of-leave.....	14	67	64	6	26	14	25	216
By pardon.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	10
By deportation.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	2	.....	13
By transfer.....	181	8	1	5	2	1	8	206
By unconditional release.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	4	9
By transfer to Provincial Auth- orities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
By death.....	3	3	2	.....	2	.....	1	11
By remission of sentence by Military Authorities.....	3	23	23	.....	4	.....	24	77
By court order.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3
Total.....	437	376	225	97	164	96	166	1,561
On Register March 31, 1946....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362
<i>Number on register includes—</i>								
Insane:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 53.....	3	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	10
Section 56.....	9	16	3	3	2	13	.....	46
Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
At Court.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE II—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
British—								
Canada.....	594	960	396	256	312	280	201	2,989
England and Wales.....	25	9	3	10	5	9	6	67
Scotland.....	22	6	1	2	.....	6	3	40
Ireland.....	7	3	.....	5	8	5	1	24
Australia.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Other British Countries.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	1	1	9
Foreign—								
United States.....	24	11	6	9	14	11	8	83
Russia.....	10	.....	.....	5	10	5	.....	30
Austria.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	9
Roumania.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Lithuania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Italy.....	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	11
Danzig.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poland.....	11	1	.....	12	4	4	1	33
Hungary.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
France.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Finland.....	1	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	7
Czechoslovakia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Greece.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
China.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	7
Jugo Slavia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Germany.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7
Syria.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Japan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Belgium.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5
Spain.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Bulgaria.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Iceland.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Other Foreign Countries.....	.....	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Total.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362

TABLE III—CIVIL STATE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Single.....	352	787	287	189	196	217	116	2,144
Married.....	329	196	95	104	98	104	93	1,019
Widowed.....	32	19	9	14	18	10	3	105
Separated.....	.....	.....	9	1	40	4	11	65
Divorced.....	6	.....	2	4	13	4	.....	29
Total.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362

TABLE IV—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Remanet under 2 years.....				1				1
Two years.....	176	351	205	92	115	67	66	1,072
Over 2 and under 3.....	92		7	14	34	21	18	186
3 and under 4.....	142	200	97	47	88	61	70	705
4 and under 5.....	49	69	18	34	21	18	32	241
5 and under 8.....	109	180	45	54	70	85	32	575
8 and under 10.....	21	10	5	8	4	12	4	64
10 and under 12.....	38	61	6	22	9	19	1	156
12 and under 15.....	20	20	2	7	3	15		67
15 and under 20.....	16	24	3	7	6	8		64
20 and under 25.....	8	22		6	1	8		45
25 and over.....	6	13	1	3		2		25
Life.....	42	52	13	17	14	23		161
Total.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362

TABLE V—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Under 21 years.....	45	168	75	67	34	29	34	452
21 to 25.....	118	297	103	72	65	69	62	786
25 to 30.....	165	210	80	66	72	80	70	743
30 to 40.....	208	180	79	60	95	97	31	750
40 to 50.....	114	95	46	30	49	42	14	390
50 to 60.....	46	41	15	13	33	15	11	174
Over 60.....	23	11	4	4	17	7	1	67
Total.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362

TABLE VI—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
<i>Christian—</i>								
Roman Catholic.....	247	841	224	109	89	116	79	1,705
Church of England.....	208	103	73	47	63	44	49	587
Presbyterian.....	80	11	30	30	71	42	30	294
Methodist.....	10	1		3	4	8	2	28
United Church.....	93	19	21	43	65	31	37	309
Baptist.....	32	1	39	6	10	22	12	122
Lutheran.....	6	1		16	21	12	1	57
Salvation Army.....	8			1	4	4	4	21
Greek Catholic.....	5			2		4	1	12
Greek Orthodox.....	6	9	1	2	6	9	1	24
Doukhobour.....					14	2		16
Other Christian Creeds.....	9	1	6	3	6	12	5	42
<i>Non Christian—</i>								
Hebrew.....	14	11	2	8	5	6	2	48
Atheist (No religion).....	1	4	6	42	4	27		84
Others.....					3			3
Total.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE VII—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
None.....	107	207	125	84	61	75	49	708
1.....	65	168	84	34	57	55	32	495
2.....	84	139	65	46	35	38	34	441
3.....	95	105	22	35	25	35	34	351
4.....	82	88	26	22	29	34	20	301
5.....	74	66	17	21	18	28	18	242
6.....	45	59	16	10	25	18	17	190
7.....	36	47	9	18	24	15	11	160
8.....	40	37	6	8	14	6	6	117
9.....	21	20	7	2	7	8	2	67
10.....	15	20	6	8	7	5		61
11.....	9	7	10	5	10	5		46
12.....	14	6		3	7	4		34
13.....	7	10		3	8	1		29
14.....	3	7	2	1	7			20
15.....	3	2		1	4	2		12
16.....	1	4	1	2	4	4		16
17.....	3	3	3	4	3	3		19
18.....	4	2		2	4	1		13
19.....	1	2			4			7
20.....	1				3	1		5
21.....			1	1	2			4
22.....			1	1	3	1		6
23.....					1			1
24.....				1	1			2
25.....	1							1
26.....	1							1
29.....		1	1					2
30.....		1						1
31.....		1						1
33.....	1				1			2
34.....	1				1			2
38.....	1							1
39.....	1							1
59.....	1							1
70.....	1							1
75.....	1							1
Total.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362
Percentage of Recidivists.....	85.1	79.3	68.9	73.07	83.28	77.9	78.02	77.94

TABLE VIII—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Blacksmith.....	4	19	6	5	15	9	5	63
Bookbinding.....	12	10	2	3	3	15		45
Brooms.....	17	6						23
Carpenter.....	21	40	31	11	18	9	7	137
Change Room and Laundry.....								188
Washing.....	5	4	4	4	2	4	2	(25)
Repairs.....	10	6	2	2	6	5	4	(35)
Sorting.....	8	28	2	2	7	4	5	(56)
Barbering.....	11	11	17	6	6	5	3	(59)
Dyeing and Baling.....							13	(13)
Char service.....								405
Cell blocks.....	55	105	22	48	38	29	16	(313)
Administration buildings and offices.....	1	6	2	3	3	2	3	(20)
All others.....	16		4	10	13	21	8	(72)

TABLE VIII—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Clerks.....								127
Shops.....	23	17	12	10	10	7	7	(86)
All others.....	8	13	1	2	1	10	6	(41)
Construction — Buildings and works.....								166
Blacksmith.....			8					(8)
Form work.....		3		3				(6)
Building carpenters.....		20		3				(23)
Brick and stonelaying.....		7		1			4	(12)
Plastering.....		6		1	4		3	(14)
Teamsters.....							1	(1)
Truck drivers.....		4	4					(8)
Machine operators.....		1			1			(2)
Helpers and labourers.....		11	4	10	51		16	(92)
Engineers' Department.....								126
Electricians.....	4	10	7	2	1	3	2	(29)
Plumbers.....	6	2	5	2	2	3	3	(23)
Steamfitters.....		8	3	2	1	2		(16)
Stokers.....	8		2	3	2	2		(17)
Fuel supply.....	7	5	2	3	2	8	4	(31)
Filtration Plant.....	3	4						(7)
Others.....	2			1				(3)
Farming.....								318
General (Incl. Stables and Piggery).....	34	87	24	33	23	35	18	(254)
Teamsters.....	7					8		(15)
Ornamental grounds.....	5	10	7		16		3	(47)
Poultry.....						2		(2)
Hospital.....								31
Orderlies.....	11	5	4	2	3	1	1	(27)
Dental.....	2	2						(4)
Library.....	14	29	12	7	8	4	4	78
Machine shop.....	16	32	7	4	8		2	69
Mail bag.....	57	44	11	13	5			130
Masonry.....	8	30	6	2		3		49
Messengers.....	10	11	2		2	2		27
Motor mechanics.....	15	5	2	1	5	5	7	40
Painting.....	23	14	5	4	4	1	10	61
Physical training.....						3		3
Printing.....	8	3				5		16
Prison for women.....	45							45
Quarrying.....	8	32	8	25			10	83
School.....	3	14		2				19
Shoe.....	31	72	24	7	15	30	4	183
Steward's Department.....								228
Cooks.....	4	7	2	2	9	5	3	(32)
Bakers.....	8	9	3	2	5	4	3	(34)
Cleaners.....	20	35	2	5	9	21	12	(104)
Others.....	19		14	12	10		3	(58)
Stonecutting.....	14	120	18	1			7	160
Stores.....	10	2	1	1			1	15
Tailoring.....	49	43	30	22	31	24	15	214
Tinsmithing.....	9	20	10	3	9	9	4	64
Utility.....								100
Yard and road maintenance.....	8		21		2			(31)
Incinerator.....					1	1		(2)
Others.....	10		36	8		13		(67)
Total employed.....	669	972	389	293	351	320	219	3,213
Total on register not employed March 31, 1946.....	50	30	13	19	14	19	4	149
Totals.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362

TABLE IX—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1945-46		1944-45	
	Revenue Receipts		Revenue Receipts	
	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dorchester.....	45,562 95	22,382 96	45,893 61	22,843 63
St. Vincent.....	110,490 00	40,119 15	129,012 70	40,019 15
Kingston.....	78,476 29	32,662 61	112,406 09	30,516 42
Collin's Bay.....	34,682 21	18,289 57	36,459 47	18,030 83
Manitoba.....	41,878 46	26,924 19	43,637 06	28,309 98
Saskatchewan.....	31,448 86	26,622 91	39,881 62	33,326 60
British Columbia.....	23,451 77	11,576 72	23,654 35	12,032 33
Total.....	365,990 54	178,578 11	430,944 90	185,078 94

TABLE X—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	550,045 28	546,704 66	580,064 87
St. Vincent de Paul.....	725,765 70	762,034 72	811,088 43
Dorchester.....	368,984 31	358,856 09	423,047 42
Manitoba.....	276,571 40	299,136 23	331,643 17
British Columbia.....	247,354 76	291,800 01	340,137 26
Saskatchewan.....	304,203 09	323,685 22	394,283 37
Collin's Bay.....	272,626 27	292,181 91	312,170 08
Total.....	2,745,550 81	2,874,398 84	3,192,484 60

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

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	537,090 20	532,531 23	590,534 62
St. Vincent de Paul.....	725,674 19	763,546 34	805,832 96
Dorchester.....	357,562 26	358,405 92	416,433 69
Manitoba.....	274,430 31	294,309 34	325,375 85
British Columbia.....	253,206 57	294,420 61	332,145 39
Saskatchewan.....	290,787 67	337,606 12	380,404 83
Collin's Bay.....	264,749 30	290,375 51	314,314 37
Total.....	2,703,500 50	2,871,195 07	3,165,041 71

TABLE XII.—EXPENDITURES AT PENITENTIARIES BY MAIN HEADS, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 1946

	Total Penitentiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Average daily population.....	3174.5	699.9	902.5	391.	270.7	356.2	333.2	221.
Salaries, Cost of living Bonus, and other pay- list items.....	1,732,071 30	310,696 05	428,934 01	221,771 84	179,170 16	191,399 35	210,120 29	189,979 60
Retiring Allowances.....	15,893 75	2,040 00	360 00	6,483 75	.....	.....	7,010 00	.....
Uniforms.....	38,612 70	6,526 41	10,344 66	6,096 62	2,870 66	3,466 18	3,942 73	5,365 44
Messing.....	42,187 09	10,365 92	8,218 42	4,753 80	4,081 43	4,805 76	5,373 20	4,588 58
Printing and Stationery.....	5,847 80	1,031 83	1,582 14	1,218 80	1,030 30	568 64	7 22	408 87
Other Administrative Expenses.....	22,345 22	4,594 91	3,631 99	3,130 64	4,216 78	1,523 78	3,343 01	1,904 11
Total Administration.....	1,856,957 86	335,255 12	453,071 22	243,455 45	191,369 33	201,763 71	229,796 45	202,246 58
Maintenance of Convicts.....	560,680 61	127,788 17	158,355 06	66,968 29	49,901 90	60,380 36	60,048 67	37,238 16
Discharge Expenses.....	34,542 67	6,877 54	8,422 80	5,668 69	2,455 85	3,549 74	3,663 11	3,904 94
Operating Expenses.....	446,562 81	70,933 61	125,032 26	59,694 39	50,232 88	41,519 73	57,787 20	41,362 74
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	80,336 30	15,742 16	20,848 33	14,788 07	5,912 31	7,942 60	7,942 26	7,160 57
Total Excluding Capital.....	1,122,122 39	221,341 48	312,658 45	147,119 44	108,502 94	113,392 43	129,441 24	89,666 41
Capital: Construction.....	29,018 71	5,357 57	4,644 79	5,570 88	10,008 19	52 51	119 96	3,264 81
Machinery & Equipment.....	161,898 20	30,966 17	37,230 61	22,161 45	13,282 13	17,353 98	21,670 26	19,233 60
Livestock.....	38,018 47	17,404 94	1,960 91	1,400 00	3,439 13	208 70	3,233 15	10,371 64
Total Capital.....	228,935 38	53,728 68	43,836 31	29,132 33	26,729 45	17,615 19	25,023 87	32,870 05
Net Credit Adjustment.....	42,973 92	19,790 66	3,733 02	3,273 53	1,225 87	625 94	3,856 23	10,468 67
Net Capital.....	185,961 46	33,938 02	40,103 29	25,858 80	25,503 58	16,989 25	21,167 14	22,401 38
Net Total Expenditure.....	3,165,041 71	590,534 62	805,832 96	416,433 69	325,375 85	332,145 39	380,404 83	314,314 37
Average Cost per Convict.....	997 02	843 74	892 88	1,065 04	1,201 98	932 46	1,141 67	1,422 23
Average Cost per Convict per Diem.....	2.73	2.31	2.45	2.92	3.29	2.55	3.13	3.89

TABLE XIII—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES 1945-46

	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.....	3,759 12	759 00	756 35		Sal. 2,250 00 Bonus 78 12
St. Vincent.....	2,847 30	678 00	245 79	404 46	Sal. 2,250 00 Bonus 78 12
Dorchester.....	115 40		165 00	1,941 00	
Manitoba.....	499 08	160 00		1,556 50	
British Columbia.....	1,673 48	210 00	92 67	1,657 00	
Saskatchewan.....	1,237 02	293 00	298 15	1,570 50	
Collin's Bay.....	528 70	113 00	80 05	58 30	
Total.....	10,660 10	2,204 00	1,638 01	7,187 76	Sal. 4,500 00 Bonus 156 24

TABLE XIV—CELL ACCOMMODATION

	Kingston		St Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	Males	Females							
Cubicle Cells.....	724	100	1,100	466	439	556	639	254	4,278
Hospital Cells.....	36	10	23	31	8	6	26	20	160
Dissociation.....	45	5	63	19	32	18	13	12	207
Dormitory beds.....								48	48
Under construction.....				232		15			247

TABLE XV—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1945-1946

Penitentiary	No. of convicts interviewed	No. of convicts discharged	No. of visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations visiting	No. of convicts interviewed by each Welfare Organization
Dorchester.....	35	225	10	Salvation Army.	Salvation Army.....35
St. Vincent de Paul.....	21	376	3	Prisoners' Aid and Welfare.	Prisoners' Aid and Welfare.... 21
Kingston.....	113	414 males 23 females	24	Salvation Army, Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association, Montreal.	Salvation Army.....105 Prisoners' Aid and Welfare.... 8 (Mr. Kidman)..... Prisoners' Aid and Welfare.... (Mrs. Birchenough) 1 visit to female convicts
Collin's Bay.....	22	166	5	Salvation Army, Prisoners' Aid and Welfare.	Salvation Army..... 19 Prisoners' Aid and Welfare.... 3 (See X)
Manitoba.....	47	97	5	Salvation Army, Prisoners' Aid Association.	Salvation Army..... 22 Prisoners' Aid..... 25
Saskatchewan.....	38	96	18	Salvation Army.	Salvation Army..... 38
British Columbia.....	562 (See XX)	164	84 Salvation Army..... 65 John Howard Society..... 11 Rev. Carlyle..... 8	Salvation Army; John Howard Society and Rev. Carlyle of St. Vincent's Home & Shelter.	Salvation Army.....416 John Howard Society..... 80 Rev. Carlyle..... 66

X 19 interviews conducted by Salvation Army were with 14 different convicts—5 convicts had interviews on two occasions.

XX While Welfare Organizations conducted 562 interviews, many convicts were interviewed several times.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

Mr. R. M. ALLAN, *Warden*

At the close of prison, March 31st, 1945, records indicate as follows:

Total convict count: Male, 652; female, 52; total, 704. Of the total convict count as of midnight March 31st, 1945, eight males and one female convict were confined in asylums under section 56 of the Penitentiary Act; one male and two females were confined in similar institutions under section 53, of the said Act.

At the close of the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1946, the movement of convicts for the year was as follows:

Received during the year 1945-1946:

	Male	Female	Total
From Common Gaol.....	423	8	431
From other Penitentiaries.....	8	12	20
Parole delinquent B.C. Penitentiary.....	1	..	1
	<hr/> 432	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 452

Released during the year 1945-1946:

	Male	Female	Total
By expiration.....	210	17	227
Ticket-of-Leave.....	10	4	14
Death.....	3	..	3
Pardon.....	1	2	3
Deportation.....	5	..	5
Transfer to other Penitentiaries.....	181	..	181
Court Order.....	1	..	1
Remitted by Military Authorities.....	3	..	3
	<hr/> 414	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 437

Remaining at midnight March 31st, 1946:

670 49 719 ✓

Of the total convict count as of midnight March 31st, 1946 eight males and one female convict were confined in asylums under section 56 of the Penitentiary Act; and one male and two females were confined in similar institutions under section 53 of the said Act.

In submitting my annual report for the year ended March 31st, 1946, I may say with the cessation of hostilities many phases of prison administration will be affected to a marked degree. During the war years with the close supervision, and control exercised in connection with the entire civilian population, criminals had to keep, more or less, under cover, however, with many of the restrictions removed they again became active. This, I believe, to a great extent is responsible for the recent crime wave. The opportunities the institutions have had for many years in participating in industrial activity will diminish, and I am anticipating that the difficulties we were faced with prior to the commencement of the second world war will again be experienced, and the providing of suitable and interesting employment for the prison population will again become a problem. However, every effort should be made to maintain a steady flow of orders for the manufacturing of goods which our facilities will permit.

Another change which is also noticeable is that the emphasis towards escape will be more prevalent in the minds of our convict population, and close supervision will be required to cope with this situation.

During the past year two convicts escaped from work gangs outside the walls, however, we were fortunate in recapturing both convicts within a few hours.

Classification and Segregation.—The situation relative to classification of convicts is, more or less, governed by the facilities we have available, and remains similar to that which has been covered in previous reports.

Our Assignment Board continues to function in a satisfactory manner, and they endeavour to place each and every convict at the type of work best suited to his qualifications. The desires of convicts for certain types of employment are given every consideration, and where they appear sincere in their requests they are extended the full facilities available so that their opportunity for rehabilitation may be enhanced.

While segregation at present is practically confined to our North West cell block, additional provision is made to employ young convicts in departments where only a few older convicts are retained as key men.

Rehabilitation of Convicts on Release.—It is anticipated that in the near future greater facilities will be available for the placing of convicts in suitable and gainful employment upon being released from the penitentiary. With the diminishing opportunities due to slackening of industrial activity and with the return of our Active Service personnel, handicaps to be met with, in our endeavours in this phase of administration, are obvious. Rehabilitation of persons leaving penal institutions is most important, and if encouraged will undoubtedly prove instrumental in reducing recidivism. Disappointments will, no doubt, be met with but even if a small percentage of ex-convicts are rehabilitated through our efforts it can be considered the endeavour has been worthwhile.

Hospitalization and Administration.—Our prison hospital has been administered in an efficient and capable manner under the direct supervision of Dr. T. N. Tweddell, who has returned to his post from meritorious service overseas. His interest and the energy displayed in the various phases of hospital administration is most commendable, and has made available to our convict population medical services equal to any which may be had elsewhere. In addition to his regular duties he carries out periodical inspections of the meals served, and also sanitary installations throughout the institution.

Dental Clinic.—This department is under the direct supervision of Dr. R. P. Millan, part time dental surgeon, and the report submitted by this official conveys that his department is functioning economically, and providing ample dental treatment for our convict population. The cost of operating this department is considered exceptionally low.

Psychiatric Ward.—We have been most fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. C. M. Crawford, Psychiatrist who, prior to being appointed to this institution was the Superintendent of Rockwood Mental Hospital, Kingston. His services and advice on psychiatric matters has proved most valuable to the administration; and the substance of his reports has assisted authorities in dealing in an intelligent manner with many problem cases. Since Dr. Crawford assumed his duties as part-time Psychiatrist, arrangements have also been completed to have anti-lytic treatments administered by this official. Dr. Crawford was given this responsibility at his own request, after discussing the various phases of such treatments with our Penitentiary Physician Dr. T. N. Tweddell. This has worked out very satisfactorily.

School and Library.—The departments are under the supervision of Librarian and Schoolteacher H. B. Patterson who reports considerable progress has been made in raising the educational standards of all convicts who have shown sufficient interest to benefit by the facilities available. Examinations were held in June, and ten candidates sat for their High School Entrance Certificates—all were successful. Fifteen candidates who sat for Middle School examinations passed in one or more papers. In all a total of thirty-five papers were written. One candidate was successful in passing Upper School examinations for English Composition and obtained second class honours. Our total school attendance for the fiscal year was 5,376 which shows an increase of 731 over the previous year.

Interesting information is contained in the Schoolteacher's report, outlining the educational standing of convicts admitted to penitentiary during the past year which is as follows:—

Illiterate.....	2%
Less than complete Public School education.....	40%
Two or more years High School, but less than complete High School education.....	45%
High School graduation.....	9%
Some University education but no graduation.....	3%
University graduates—less than.....	1%

The foregoing information is interesting in that it emphasizes the important factor that as person's educational standing improves the urge for committing criminal offences is reduced by a marked degree. You will note that convicts holding High School graduation or better is only 13%.

Our business class this year has been most successful, and valuable assistance has been rendered through the interest taken by our Accountant, Mr. McGall, who prepared a good practicable course in bookkeeping, and also assisted in the teaching of this subject. A short course in electricity has also been made available, and Mr. Jackson, electrician, has proved very helpful to the convicts in the teaching of this subject.

With the resignation of Mr. Waldie, Assistant Schoolteacher, we were fortunate in obtaining the services of temporary Schoolteacher from Collin's Bay, Mr. Orser. He is a fine type of officer, and came to us highly recommended. In the short time he has been with us his services have proved most satisfactory, and valuable.

Our library continues to function in a satisfactory manner, and every effort has been directed to the supplying of our convict population with an ample supply of good reading material throughout the year.

Moral and Spiritual Welfare.—Regular chapel services have been held in both Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels. During the past year Colonel W. E. Kidd, our Protestant Chaplain, reached the retirement age, and it was with regret that his services were necessarily terminated. He performed meritorious service, and was held in high esteem by convicts and officers alike. Our best wishes are extended to Colonel Kidd in that he may be spared for many years to enjoy life to the full. Colonel Kidd's responsibilities were taken over by Rev. A. J. Anderson, who had relieved Colonel Kidd during the war years, and while I regret the retirement of Colonel Kidd we are fortunate, and welcome to the staff the new incumbent who has the advantage of his previous years of service as a replacement. The Rev. Anderson had only shortly returned from overseas, and his experience in the theatre of war will, no doubt, be of value to him in the fulfilling of his difficult assignment.

The Salvation Army representative has visited this institution, and is, at all times, most co-operative; also the assistance rendered by this organization assists in no small degree towards the reducing of recidivism. It is a great boon to the officials to know that their requests to the Salvation Army always receive their wholehearted support and co-operation, particularly with a view to helping persons on discharge. Rabbi Kellerman is the spiritual adviser for our Hebrew population, and his conscientious efforts are much appreciated by the convicts of his faith.

Prison for Women.—This section of the prison is operated in a satisfactory manner under the supervision of Matron Gibson. With the small population available it is difficult to maintain the various domestic services, and still have a number of convicts available for manufacturing purposes. Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered the output of manufactured articles from this section of the prison has been maintained at a high level. The administration of the prison

for women presents no administrative difficulties. In addition to the normal duties performed, a large flock of poultry is cared for, and the production of eggs is well maintained.

Construction and Industry.—As anticipated, the number of Government contracts have been greatly reduced, however, the reports of our two Chief Trade Instructors outline various activities during the year, and the results obtained reflect credit on the aforementioned officials, and the instructors under their jurisdiction.

During the past year the construction of a Canning Plant was completed, and the resulting operations in the canning of our tomato crop was considered excellent. With the present difficulties experienced in the obtaining of materials and equipment, it was only possible to complete this building, and equip it in time for the canning of the tomato crop through the efforts of the various departments concerned. We appreciate also the assistance rendered by Branch which enabled us to obtain the canning equipment in time.

Farming Operations.—Farming operations were carried on throughout the year, and the efforts, and interest displayed by the various officials in charge resulted in a very satisfactory and productive year. A number of cattle were transferred to Manitoba Penitentiary, viz.—fourteen cows and heifers, one senior herd sire, and one bull calf, and we were fortunate to be in a position to render this service as our herd is rated very highly in Eastern Ontario, and the institutions receiving shipments of cattle from here are in a position to organize and build up a herd of high calibre.

Our venture in the canning of tomatoes met with considerable success as we were able to obtain and can 2,443 cases of processed vegetables—all products having been grown on our own farm. As we were interested in obtaining the opinion of experts as to the grade of tomatoes canned a representative of the Department of Agriculture visited, and examined our product, and gave us a grade of excellent. Mention was also made by the Inspector as to the absence of spoilage in the finished product which was considered unusual, and indicating the high quality of the processed tomato.

Engineering Department.—This department with its many branches has been operated under the direct supervision of Plant Engineer Pedder who is responsible for the efficient functioning of the various utilities. Satisfactory service has been maintained at all times, and all extensions and repairs have been effected as required.

Administration Generally.—Considerable difficulty is being encountered in obtaining suitable applicants. It was anticipated with the cessation of hostilities the problem of obtaining a better type of applicant would disappear, this has not materialized. The duties of a penitentiary officer are exacting in their nature, and while interesting, cannot be classed at any time as pleasant. They are, at times, dangerous, and officials are under a constant strain due to the responsibilities which call for eternal vigilance in the maintaining of control and order.

In conclusion may I express on behalf of myself, and staff our sincere appreciation of the co-operation and assistance extended by the Acting Superintendent and his staff; also the understanding and sympathetic consideration by Mr. Anderson of the Justice Department is respectfully acknowledged.

I also take pleasure in thanking the Warden and officials of Collin's Bay Penitentiary for their continued interest and assistance in all matters pertaining to co-operation which is necessary between both institutions. The Warden is also appreciative of the support of all members of the staff of the Kingston Penitentiary during the past year.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

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

The movement of convicts shows that at the close of prison on March 31st, 1946 the population was 1,002, including sixteen in asylums, being an increase of 133 compared with the previous year.

Five hundred and nine convicts were received during the fiscal year 1945-1946, i.e., 507 from jails and 2 from other penitentiaries.

Three hundred and seventy-six convicts were discharged from this institution during the last fiscal year.

I am pleased to report that the health of the convicts generally speaking has been satisfactory throughout the year although a slight epidemic of grippe occurred during the month of January, 1946.

The per capita cost is \$1.92.

The purchase of glasses and repairs of same have cost \$0.287 per capita.

Sixty-three cases of syphilis have been treated at the dispensary and 47 are actually under treatment.

The convicts' rations generally speaking have been maintained satisfactorily in spite of the restrictions placed on several items.

The number of days of sick leave taken by officers during the year has decreased somewhat, that is, from 3,366 taken last year to 2,705 (2,817 — 112 days accident leave = 2,705) a decrease of 661.

The addition of one assistant hospital officer on the hospital staff has been greatly appreciated and has contributed to improve the conditions in that department.

This department is also provided with a dental mechanic, that is, an officer of the hospital who has qualified as such. This is an improvement which contributes in effecting an economy of time and money. It is noted that dental work has been performed in the penitentiary hospital at a cost of \$547.37, whereas the same work would have cost \$2,977.15 had it been made outside, thus a saving of \$2,429.78.

23,291 convicts have been treated at the dispensary, while 358 have been hospitalized.

The cost per capita for medical treatment is \$1.922.

Great attention is always given to venereal diseases, there were 47 patients under treatment on March 31st, 1946; 20 new patients admitted during the year; while four have been declared cured.

A total of nine officers have undergone major operations, while there were thirteen performed on convicts.

I regret to report the death of fireman A. Archambault on September 5th, 1945; also the death of three convicts one of whom died at Bordeaux Hospital.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Reverend Father Preville has looked after the spiritual welfare of the R.C. convicts during the fiscal year 1945-1946.

He has granted 2,839 private interviews during the year during which he has given spiritual advices, has distributed religious books, magazines or other religious articles.

Valuable assistance has been extended to discharged convicts by La Jeunesse Ouvrière Catholique in co-operation with Father Preville.

The Annual Mission was conducted successfully this year by Reverend Charles Beaudin, Chaplain of Mount St. Louis, Montreal, from February 3rd to 9th inclusive. It is estimated that about 500 convicts received Holy Communion at the close of the mission.

In addition to personal interviews granted to convicts by Father Preville, about 600 visits have been made to families of convicts and these personal contacts have proven to be beneficial to both the convicts and their families. Several visits have also been made by the Chaplain to the offices of the Needy Mothers Association, St. Vincent de Paul Society, and a few other welfare organizations on behalf of the convicts and their families.

Reverend Father Preville is highly devoted to his duties and his services appear to be deeply appreciated by the convicts and their families as well.

Protestant Chapel.—The spiritual direction of the Protestant Chapel has been under Reverend G. R. Forneret who has reverted from part-time to full-time chaplain on March 1st, 1946.

During the year the religious services have been held regularly on Sundays and religious holy-days. Holy Communion was celebrated on high festivals such as Christmas, Easter and other appropriate occasions.

The annual mission was conducted this year by Reverend W. J. Ellis, Rural Dean of St. Andrews and Rector of Rawdon.

The mural paintings in the chapel suggesting "The Church Universal" executed by a convict, have been dedicated by the Lord Bishop of Montreal on Sunday March 31st. They add greatly to the decoration of the Chapel and have been favourably commented upon by his Lordship, on the occasion of his visit.

The families of the convicts are visited by the Chaplain whenever it is felt necessary in the interest of the convicts.

The co-operation extended to this institution by the Salvation Army in conducting services as well as extending assistance to discharged convicts is appreciated.

The population of the Protestant Chapel at March 31st, 1946 was 142.

Synagogue.—As in former years Rabbi Bender has had the spiritual direction of the Jewish convicts in this institution.

He has held religious services every second Thursday afternoon. After the service he granted individual interviews to whoever wishes to see him.

Provision was made for the observance of the major Jewish holy-days such as Atonement Fast Day, New Year's, and Passover.

School.—On March 31st, 1946, there were 164 convicts attending school; 93 adults and 71 young convicts. There were eight classes operating, six French and two English.

The policy of employing monitors as school teachers has been maintained as in former years and their assistance has proved to be valuable to the schoolteacher. Convicts chosen for this kind of work are selected amongst those possessing the qualifications to perform their work satisfactorily.

Necessary assistance has been provided to convicts who wish to pursue personal studies in their cells by personal visits of the schoolteacher or his assistant and also by supplying the convicts with necessary educational books out of the penitentiary library.

Library.—Every effort is being made by the librarian to provide as much reading matter to convicts as possible although the actual conditions have not improved since the cessation of hostilities.

The number of books issued is 49,590 subdivided as follows: 18,317 English and 31,273 French. The greater majority of convicts read nothing but fiction books, as out of 49,590 which is the total number of books issued, 40,015 are classified as fiction books. As in former years, magazines supply most of the reading matter as a grand total of 94,537 French and English magazines were issued during the year.

Personal subscriptions of the convicts provided a large quantity of reading matter.

As usual the librarian carries out minor repairs in his department and endeavours to keep both books and magazines in good order.

The privilege of radio has curtailed the demand for reading matter to a certain extent.

Steward's Department.—The management of the kitchen under steward Beaupré has functioned quite normally throughout the year and without receiving hardly any complaints regarding food during the past year.

He has done his best to maintain the kitchen clean at all times.

The tableware in the officers' mess has been replaced by plastic dishes which appear to be superior to the crockery used heretofore.

A meat slicer was installed in the butchers' department and it is considered highly serviceable not only for meat but also for the preparation of vegetables, cheese, etc.

The use of a compound powder 10% D.D.T. has proven to be very effective in getting rid of cockroaches and other pests.

No major accident has occurred in that department during the year.

The expenditure authorized for the rations has not been exceeded during the year and a decent convict ration maintained both in quality and quantity.

It is noted that \$96,927.11 were spent during the year for convicts' meals, and \$8,218.42 expended for officers' mess.

The daily average of officers taking their meals at the penitentiary is .7410.

The average daily number of rations served to convicts is 2,641.

Chief Industrial Officer's Department.—C. I. O. Valiquette has left the service in August, 1945 and has been replaced by Engineering Clerk Brunelle. The latter works in co-operation with C. I. O. Dorais in order to maintain the buildings in good condition, with the minimum expenditure.

A cattle shelter has been completed in time last fall to allow the farm instructor to keep about thirty heads of cattle (steers and heifers) successfully throughout the winter. This building is also provided with yards surrounded with board enclosures on one side and wire mesh on the other.

Amongst the other repairs carried out during the year I might state the following:

Old piggery building, South Wing, which is now used for the storage of lumber.

Interior decoration of the keepers' hall, Cell Blocks B-10 and B-11, kitchen. This work is not yet completed in the last two buildings.

Old boiler room C-2 has been converted into a storeroom for steamfitters and electricians.

The amount expended on maintenance of buildings for the year 1945-1946 is \$3,826.13; on maintenance of tenements \$432.33.

19,375 cu. ft. of rough stone has been excavated from the quarry;

10,237 sq. ft. of cut stone produced 1,802 tons crushed stone;

3,100 cement blocks, assorted sizes, manufactured in the masons department.

Farm Department.—Farm Instructor E. Decarie assisted by Assistant Farm Instructor M. Bélanger have managed the Farm Department satisfactorily during the past year although the weather conditions were not very favourable.

Piggery.—The total piggery population at March 31, 1946 was 537.

During the past year 92,043 lbs. of fresh pork have been sold to the Steward Department representing a value of \$12,315.26.

Horses.—Five horses were condemned during the year but only the two patrol horses have been replaced in view of our policy to gradually replace horse power by mechanized power. Actual number of horses on hand is eighteen.

Cattle.—The total number of heads at March 31st, 1946 was 92, an increase of 24 when compared with the previous year.

24,466 gallons of milk representing a value of \$5,382.52 have been supplied to the kitchen during the year.

1,291 lbs. of beef (farm) were also sold to the kitchen for an amount of \$154.92.

Poultry.—13,860 dozen of eggs were sold to the steward department for \$4,258.10 which is the entire production for the year.

Value of hens sold as broilers or fowls amount to \$1,364.17.

Yield.—The yield of hay for the past year was estimated at 400 tons, oats 1,747 bushels, barley 735 bushels, buckwheat and mixture 450 bushels.

There was a sharp decrease in the output of potatoes due to the adverse weather conditions, the total yield was 2,455 bags of 75 lbs.

The production of other garden vegetables was fairly satisfactory.

Chief Trade Instructor.—C.T.I. Lesage has managed the various shops of this institution in a very satisfactory way.

The total production for the year is \$103,534.74 which is a decrease of \$13,579.02 when compared with the previous year.

Customers work amount to \$70,706.52, institution \$32,732.27, penitentiary service \$95.95.

The decrease in customers' work is noted mostly in the carpenter shop where it is \$5,466.51 less than in the previous year; and the tailor shop where there is a decrease of \$6,413.43. There is also a slight decrease in the blacksmith shop, shop "M", Camouflage nets.

Work performed for the institution has remained at about the same level which would indicate that the requirements were somewhat similar and that we have followed the same footsteps in keeping the machinery and other equipment in good working condition.

Mr. Lesage always displays the same devotion in the performance of his duties which coupled with his experience and knowledge of trades contributes in administering the shops in a very satisfactory manner.

Engineer's Department.—Under the supervision of Engineer Bélanger, the departments under his charge have functioned normally during the past fiscal year:

- Boiler house,
- Filtration plant,
- Electrical department,
- Plumbers and Steamfitters department,
- Motor car department.

He has endeavoured to maintain these various services in a satisfactory manner having constantly in mind the necessity of keeping the expenditure within a low level.

Inspection of the lighting system as well as the telephone lines, magnetos, hydrants, are made and whenever they require any repair it is immediately carried out.

Amongst the major projects under branch authority, I might mention the following:

Laval Boiler Weight Lorry completed,
Repairs to Packard transformer 15 KVA completed,
Pasteurizing Equipment Milk House completed,
Water lines in Duct K-2 now completed,
Installation of H.R.T. Boiler at Laval 99% completed.

Total amount of water pumped from April 1st, 1945 to March 31st, 1946 is 238,664,000 Imperial gallons.

Total quantity of electricity consumed is 1,077,500 K.W.H.

Quantity of steam at 212 degrees is 136,319,722 lbs.

With regards to the consumption of gasoline 7,600 gallons have been used for passenger cars and trucks, and 5,400 gallons consumed to operate mixers, tractors, etc.

Before concluding this report I wish to extend to the Acting Superintendent and other branch officials my most sincere thanks for their constant support in the discharge of my duties. Their advice, instructions, and guidance have been greatly appreciated during the year.

I also take advantage of this opportunity to state the loyal support extended to the undersigned by the staff of this institution.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. T. GOAD, *Warden*

Convict population as of March 31st, 1946 is four hundred and two (402) including seven (7) "on command", an increase of fifteen (15) over the previous year.

Convicts received during the year totalled two hundred and forty (240), and two hundred and twenty-five (225) (including two deaths), were discharged from the penitentiary as follows:

By expiry of sentence.....	127
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	63
By remission of sentence.....	23
By deportation.....	5
By death.....	2
By unconditional liberation.....	3
By transfer to Kingston Penitentiary (female).....	1
*By conditional liberation.....	1
	<hr/>
	225

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

(1) All War contracts have now been completed. Two small contracts for the Department of Transport, and repairing of mail bags for the Postal Department comprises the work in hand, other than penitentiary work. The decrease in outside work for other Government departments, due principally to the completion of war contracts, allowed for an increase in maintenance work. South Wing, Dissociation Wing, Hospital, Kitchen and Stables are in the process of being renovated, and repair work was done to horse barns, boundary walls, etc.

(2) Cell Block B7 was the only major building project under way. A small amount of work was done on this building. The West Wing of this building was painted throughout and cell cupboards and beds were installed. This Wing should be ready for occupancy when the extension to the landings in the Dome is completed and steam tables installed.

(3) Front entrance, Administration Building, remodelling was completed and provided a much needed improvement.

(4) Work in all the shops proceeded in a normal manner, and the addition of some new machines added to the efficiency of each department.

(5) The building programme contemplated for the future is a heavy one, and which will not likely get under way until some time during fiscal year 1947-1948, and the necessity of additional building trade instructors will have to be given serious consideration before starting on this programme.

(6) ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FOR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS

ARMED SERVICES

<i>Manufactured</i>	<i>Repaired</i>
2,000 white cotton sheets	191 pcs. furniture
312 white coats	80 iron beds
422 white aprons	475 prs. army shoes
238 white caps	
144 prs. white pants	
1,000 prs. felt gauntlets	

DEPARTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES (NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH)

82 wooden sign boards

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

5,334 mail bags

47,979 mail bags

WAR ASSETS CORPORATION

The Following Clothing Dyed

7,150 prs. pants

9,570 jackets

6,155 great coats

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

2,670 prs. army pants dyed, and six (6) volley ball covers made.

(7) *Plant Engineer's Department.*—(1) Plumbing in Cell Block B-7 progressed from 77% to 83%; steam heating from 93% to 95%; electric wiring from 85% to 86%; electric fixtures from 58% to 62%.

(2) In the new Dyeing Department, two extractors, cabinet dryer, blower and heater, dyeing and rinsing tanks, were installed with all necessary drains, steam and water lines, also wiring to motors.

(3) A hot water storage heater was installed in the hospital and a drinking fountain in lavatory of West Wing, Building B5.

(4) A new sewer line was installed between tenement H-42 and the main sewer to river.

(5) A new vacuum pump was installed in Power Plant.

(6) Telephone cable was installed in Duct K-3, and a recording ammeter installed on Power Plant Switchboard.

(7) Ash disposal equipment was installed in the Power Plant, consisting of a narrow gauge track and rocker dump car.

(8) Radiators were installed in the side vestibules of Tenements H2, H3, H4, H5 and H6.

(9) The electric lighting system installation in Machine Shop progressed from 28% to completion, and the installation of entrance switches and fuse blocks in tenements H13 to H43 progressed from 5% to 18%.

(10) The new overhead power line to quarry pumping station progressed to 20% and new steam line between Power Plant and Piggery to 4%.

(11) Cross arms, wires, insulators, etc. of the street lighting system were transferred from the old poles to new poles of the overhead power line installed by the N.B. Hydro Power Commission.

(12) Extensive repairs were made on steam mains of the South Wing heating system, and on electric cable to the quarry pumping station. Extensive repairs were also made on the electric centrifugal pump supplying water from the Millbrook well.

(13) The usual maintenance work on power plant equipment, such as, steam boilers, stokers, steam pumps, turbine, boiler meters, etc. was carried on, as well as on plumbing, heating, water, sewerage, electric lighting, electric power and communication systems throughout the institution and tenements.

(14) Fire protection—all fire extinguishers were washed out, cleaned and re-charged. All other fire equipment was inspected, cleaned and kept in good order.

(15) Fire drill—held each month and attended by all available officers, consisting of lectures, demonstrations, etc.

(8) *Kitchen.*—(1) Menu—as high a standard as possible was maintained throughout the year, and meals were varied as much as rationing and other factors would permit.

(2) Provisions—difficulty was experienced in obtaining non-rationed deserts, such as peanut butter, sugar butter, etc. due to the acute food situation prevailing.

(3) Equipment—a cabinet frigidaire was installed in kitchen for milk and butter, the old ice-box having been condemned. All other equipment has been kept in good repair. The largest outlay being the Hubbard oven which was rebuilt.

(4) Bakery—during the year a total of 205,390 lbs. of bread was made. Out of this total 19,794 lbs. were sold to the officers, at a profit of \$197.94. Empty containers sold, amounting to \$7.50.

(5) General—every effort has been made to conserve food, and still keep the meals both attractive and nourishing as possible. The total cost of meals for the year was \$1,750.65 below the standard allowance. The kitchen is now undergoing renovations.

(9) *Library.*—(1) During the year the following number of books were circulated:

Fiction Books, English and French.....	34,731
Magazines, English and French.....	89,044
Education and Vocational Books.....	3,999
Special Issue—Christmas and New Year.....	770

(2) All convicts were supplied with the reading matter they desired, in accordance with rules and regulations.

(10) *School.*—(1) The average monthly attendance for adult convicts was 35; for young convicts 20.

(2) There are two groups of adults attending school; one group attends school on Monday and Friday forenoons, the other group Wednesday afternoons. Young convicts attend school Tuesday and Thursday forenoons.

(3) Enrolment for the year:—adults 91; youths 48.

(11) *R.C. Chapel.*—(1) The usual service was held on Sundays, Christmas, New Year's, and certain Feast days of the year.

(2) The annual mission was conducted by Rev. F. Thos. Kearney, an experienced Missionary. He made a deep impression with all the convicts.

(3) The behaviour in Church was much better this year than previously; more respect shown.

(4) Special service was held during the lenten season, consisting of noon service in the Chapel every Friday, although optional was followed by a large number of convicts.

(12) *Protestant Chapel.*—(1) The excellent standard of general discipline in Chapel Services and Bible Classes has been maintained throughout the year.

(2) The annual mission was conducted by Rev. A. E. Herman, M.A. B.D. He has had wide experience in evangelistic work, and the message he had to give made a deep and moving appeal.

(3) Supply of church papers and devotional booklets are received regularly from the various church organizations. The New Brunswick Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society has continued to supply this institution with copies of the Bible and of the New Testament for use in the cells and to give released men who desire same.

(4) Visiting clergy assisting in the Chapel Service during the year were Reverends:

J. M. Merchison, Secretary, Bible Society, St. John, N.B.
C. B. Blanchard, Yarmouth, N.S.
B. R. Tupper, Halifax, N.S.
L. Elton Davidge, Debec, N.B.
D. B. Tupper, Hopewell, N.S.
J. E. Bell, Dartmouth, N.S.
J. N. Currie, Dorchester, N.B.

(5) Salvation Army held Sunday afternoon services during the year.

(13) *Farm Department.*—(1) The weather during the month of April was not very favorable for commencement of farm work, but some land was prepared and a small field of oats on the upland was seeded.

(2) The month of May was very wet, and reported as the wettest May on record. Upland being somewhat gravelly, some seeding was done. The marsh land, which is generally seeded first, kept so wet that no seeding could be done until May 30th.

(3) June was also a wet month, but on the few available dry days it was possible to get the marsh seeded.

(4) Fine weather prevailed during the months of July and August. During the latter month the haying was completed and some grain harvested, by working overtime.

(5) The early potatoes did not get sprayed in time, owing to condition of the ground, and blight hit the crop early, resulting in a very small crop. Late potato crop was also a failure, consequently the total crop was very small.

(6) Good crops of some vegetables were produced, but tomatoes and beets were almost a total failure.

(7) There was considerable rain during September, but the grain was all harvested, with barley a very light crop, but oats looked good.

(8) A good start was made on Fall plowing, and also some ditching done on the marsh.

(9) The cattle did very well on the pastures during the year, and beef cattle were brought in from the marsh and butchered for Steward's Department.

(10) The yield from the hay crop amounted to 525 tons, valued at \$6,300.00.

(11) Oat yield was 3,670 bushels; barley 250 bushels.

(12) The yield from the potato crop amounted to 2,035 bushels.

(13) Total amount of produce delivered to Kitchen amounted to \$10,252.04. Surplus produce sold for outside revenue, including pork, hides, butter-fat, etc. amounted to \$2,283.76; sold to penitentiary officers \$191.73.

(14) The following was transferred to other Government Departments, without repayment:

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES, INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
46 tons of pressed hay

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

900 lbs. lettuce

(14) *Hospital*.—(1) Physical condition of the convicts during the year has been very good.

(2) There were two deaths during the year; an aged convict who died from natural causes; the other from acute pulmonary tuberculosis.

(3) More than five hundred (500) physical examinations were made during the year.

(4) There was no major surgery, but nine minor surgical cases were treated in the hospital.

(5) Mentally Ill—there were fifteen admissions to the hospital for mental observation. Eleven were discharged improved, but four were sent to Provincial Hospital for treatment.

(6) Tuberculosis—the Institution has been remarkably free from tuberculosis, and there were no cases (active) to develop during the year.

(7) There was one death from tuberculosis, who was active on admission, and who died seven months after admission.

(8) Separate cells are set apart for suspicious or active cases of tuberculosis, and every precaution taken to prevent spread or contamination to personnel and clothing.

(9) Venereal—routine Wasserman and Kahn tests are made on all convicts when admitted and repeated at intervals.

(10) Treatment is carried out as laid down in text and literature furnished by Provincial and Federal Departments of Health.

(11) Most cases so treated are cured, and the rest show definite improvement, are rendered non-infectious. Specific cases are not allowed occupation in kitchen or other work liable to cause spread of the disease. Clothing, equipment and dishes are sterilized separately.

(12) Dental—the visiting Dentist treated two hundred and twenty-five (225) cases during the year with satisfactory results.

(13) Sanitation—the sanitation of all work shops has been satisfactory all year. Many have been re-painted and show results by improvement in better light, but many of the shops are below standard required for good lighting.

(14) Water supply has been adequate and consistently good water.

(15) Hospital—there were seventy-two patients admitted during the year; one case of Osteo-myelitis, treated effectively with penicillin, and one case of pneumonia.

(16) Youthful convicts—classification, segregation and education of the youthful class of convicts remains a major problem. The facilities for training are limited. It is difficult to separate young convicts so that they could be taught a trade, and rehabilitation thereby becomes problematical.

(15) *Physical Training*.—(1) Officers training—during the past year officers have received training as follows:—

Manual of Arms—

Rifle and revolver small arms training,

Care of Arms,

Loading, aiming, firing,

Range duties and discipline,

Firing on small bore range rifle and revolver.

Instructions were also given in use of Gas machine gun, gas pistol, and gas grenades.

(2) *Convicts' Training*—exercise consists of free standing exercise, volley ball, pitching horseshoes. Following gangs take part in this:

Tailor
Tinsmith
Blacksmith
Kitchen
Cutting shed
Change room

Canvas working
Dome
Carpenter
Library
Dye Department
Shoe Shop

(16) *General*.—(1) Since my return to Penitentiary duties from service with the armed forces, effort has been made to:

- (a) establish better esprit de corps among the staff;
- (b) effect an eight hour working day for all custodial officers;
- (c) improve discipline of both officers and convicts, which in the latter case was definitely poor;
- (d) renovate and clean buildings, including hospital, kitchen, stables, and blacksmith and machine shop, etc., south wing, cell block, is now in progress;
- (e) expedite interior completion of New Cell Block B7;
- (f) prevent bread wastage by convicts;
- (g) re-surfacing gravel roads; re-building and raising road to railway siding which became impassable on several occasions during winter through drifting snow. All roads need considerable attention in this respect. The main road connecting the penitentiary with the provincial highway should be hard surfaced;
- (h) clean and tidy farm buildings, particularly cattle barns and piggery.

(17) *"Y" Convicts*.—(1) "Y" convicts are still housed in the "A" section of the North Wing Cell Block. This accommodation is considered unsuitable and the New Cell Block B7, now under construction, appears the logical location for this type of convict, provided entertainment (radio) privileges are made available.

(2) Employment for "Y" class convicts is varied. Approximately 50% are employed at laboring tasks outside the institution. The remainder are utilized, at their own request, in trade shops.

(3) This class of prisoner is still the "big" problem here. Behaviour when associated in Cell Block is not good, particularly in language and lack of respect to officers. Dissociation on restricted diet has limited beneficial effect. On two occasions a few strokes with the "strap" brought about a decided change for the better in each instance.

(4) It is opined that the penitentiary is hardly the place for "Y" class convicts, unless the crime committed allows no other alternative.

(18) *Rehabilitation and Reform*.—(1) Much has been promulgated regarding the failure of penitentiaries to provide the proper environment and training to bring about reformation, but little publicity is given to the lack of facilities to provide sources of rehabilitation for the convict on leaving the institution. During the year it is noted that the Salvation Army is the only "outside" agency that has endeavoured to help in this matter, and their scope in this respect is limited. Possibly there are good reasons why other agencies are not in a position to help.

(19) *Housing Accommodation (Officers)*.—Lack of accommodation is becoming acute. It is hoped that the local hotel, which is scheduled to re-open shortly,

after a long closure, will relieve the situation temporarily, as living accommodation for officers is considered essential.

(20) *Training (Officers).*—(1) It is considered that a training school for penitentiary custodial officers is essential. There is very little opportunity for this at the penitentiaries, consequently new appointees are at a great disadvantage.

(2) It is felt that all custodial officers, especially newcomers, should have the benefit of such training, and the latter on a probationary basis, as it would then be possible to determine with certainty whether or not they have the makings of efficient penitentiary officers. Several OAS veterans have been employed recently, and while their active service training is beneficial, nevertheless a course of special training is necessary. Some of the older custodial officers would also benefit by a "re-fresher" course.

(21) *Appointments (General).*—Qualified personnel are urgently needed for positions of Trade Instructor, i.e., Tailor, Mason and Carpenter, also Male Nurse. The first position has been advertised several times without success. Present appointee is past the retiring age.

In conclusion, wish to express appreciation to the Acting Superintendent and his staff for their co-operation. Also to the penitentiary staff for their support.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

Mr. A. H. CAMPBELL, *Warden*

The total population at the close of prison on March 31st, 1946 was 312. Of this number, two insane convicts are maintained in asylums under Penitentiary Act, Section 53, and three insane convicts under section 56. This is an increase of 41 from previous year. During the year we received 138 convicts and discharged 97. Our average daily population was 273.

I am very pleased to report no escapes during the year. The conduct of the convicts has been good. Discipline has been well maintained, with no serious disturbances.

Hospital.—The sanitary condition of the institution and general health of the convicts have been good during the year, with no outbreaks of infectious or contagious diseases. Three convicts required major operations, which were performed in the Winnipeg General Hospital. A number of minor operations were performed in the Penitentiary Hospital by our own Surgeon, i.e., five convicts had tonsils removed and one convict had an operation for a repair of a hernia. During the year, 101 convicts donated blood to the Red Cross; the average donation was three quarters of a pint; the percentage of volunteer donations was 33% of the population. During November, 1945, a Tuberculosis Travelling Clinic visited the institution and X-ray examinations were made of 258 convicts and 79 officers for the detection of tuberculosis infection. Only five convicts showed any suspicion of tuberculosis. These five were taken into the Winnipeg Clinic later for re-examination and only one was found to be suffering from "minimal active" tuberculosis. No officers examined showed signs of T.B. Wasserman and Kahn tests are made of all convicts on reception and positive cases receive the necessary treatment.

Moral and Spiritual Welfare of Convicts.—I am pleased to say that both Chaplains attend to their duties with commendable zeal. Sunday morning Services at both the Protestant Chapel and Roman Catholic Chapel have been maintained without break and the Chaplains report that the order and attention on the part of the convicts on the whole has been satisfactory. In addition to the regular Sunday morning Service in the Protestant Chapel, a voluntary Bible Study Class has been carried out from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. on Sunday morn-

ings before the regular Service, and under the direction of Brigadier Barclay of the Salvation Army, a Chapel Service was conducted each month by this organization during the year, frequently assisted by a soloist or by an instrumental quartette, and in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Holy Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning and appropriate hymns are sung by the convict choir under the able direction of Mr. Allan Caron, and on the first Sunday of each month and on special feast days such as Christmas and Easter, High Mass is sung. Both the Protestant Chaplain and R.C. Chaplain are members of the Radio Board and select all radio programs for the convicts.

School.—School classes were held continuously throughout the terms. Total enrollment on March 31st, 1946 was 42. Classes are held for Grades 1 to 8 inclusive. More advanced pupils are assisted in languages and mathematics. Correspondence courses were arranged for as follows:—

Bookkeeping.....	3 convict students
Steam Engineering.....	2 convict students
Mechanical Drawing.....	1 convict student
Commercial Art.....	1 convict student
Newspaper Work.....	1 convict student

For these students, the mailing and returning of exercises are taken care of and the progress of the students is noted and assistance is given whenever the opportunity presents itself. Classification is made of the newly admitted convicts and this is based on oral and written examinations given to them in the school room. Illiterate and low-educated convicts are given special attention.

Library.—During the year, 29,933 books and 36,008 magazines were issued from the penitentiary library. The average daily circulation of books and magazines was 290.

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

- Re-decoration of the interior of Tenements 7, 11, 14, 18, 20 and 21, which received a much needed renovation.
- Installation boiler feed pump.
- Construction of guard's cage in prison dome.
- Alteration to stone shed building.
- Relocation of bookbindery and school.
- Construction of locks and locking duplicate key-safe.
- Erection of electric power lines for new dairy barn and new milk house.
- Renewal of poles on power line on east road of penitentiary.
- Painting of kitchen building.

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

- Construction of new dairy barn. At the end of the fiscal year 1945-1946, this project was 62% completed.
- Construction milkhouse building. This project is 41% complete.
- Painting of East Wing cell building. This project is 75% complete.
- Construction of Sludge Dryer Bed. This project has been started and is 10% completed.
- Sewage disposal plant building. This project started and is 50% complete.
- Painting North Wing cells. This project started and is 20% completed.

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

570 Soldiers' Boxes, wooden, special repaired;

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

88,000 plant tags and labels manufactured,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

15 garden scufflers manufactured.

Engineer's Department.—In addition to maintenance of steam, electricity, water and plumbing services, the following work has been carried out:

Temporary electric wiring, sewers and drains for the new dairy barn.
Installation of 6-inch water main to the new milk house building, 55% complete.
Electric Power lines for new dairy barn and new milk house. Completed.
The new poles and power lines on east road of the penitentiary. Completed.
Re-wiring of electric wire in houses 20 and 21. Completed.
Installation of 1¼-inch Constant Pressure Pump Governor. Completed.

Canvas Working Department.—During the year, we repaired 59,524 mail bags for the Post Office Department, which produced a revenue of \$11,527.16.

Farm.—Farm operations during the year, under the supervision of Assistant Farmer Heaps can be considered as quite satisfactory. Total farm production amounted to \$26,006.80. The yield of the grain crops was good. Wheat crop averaged 42½ bushels per acre; barley, average yield 32.1 bushels per acre; oat crop, 42 bushels per acre. Owing to heavy rainfall in the spring, we were unable to put a cultivator on the land before May 10th, the fields being too wet, and seeding did not begin until May 14th. The hay and fodder yield were satisfactory as can be expected, but our Farm Instructor reports that owing to the heavy rainfall, portions of the newly seeded hay lands were drowned out.

Garden Crops.—The garden crops were good, with the exception of potatoes. A heavy frost hit the fields two weeks before harvest, resulting in subsequent heavy loss.

Dairy Cattle.—In October, 1945, a dairy herd was introduced at this institution by receiving from Kingston Penitentiary 18 pure bred Holstein cows and calves, to form the nucleus of a herd, and our Farm Instructor reports that under the circumstances of incomplete barn facilities, lack of silage and the late season of the long trip from Kingston Penitentiary, the dairy cattle have done well and he anticipates a higher production record during the next year.

Beef Cattle.—The beef cattle came through the winter in as good condition as anticipated. The beef carcasses supplied to the Steward's Department have been, in every instance, prime meat.

Sheep.—In the summer of 1945 the sheep did very well in pasture, but during the winter months they fell off slightly due to lack of sweet clover or alfalfa hay. During the year we shipped 40 carcasses to the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Horses.—All horses are in good shape, with the exception of four which are afflicted with the heaves. During the year, three horses were condemned and cast.

Chickens.—The chickens laid poorly all throughout the winter due to overcrowding of housing facilities, but this will be overcome when an extension to our present building is completed and our present flock is culled to eliminate the non-producers.

Hogs.—The high standard of hogs at this institution continues to be maintained. The production has been very satisfactory. Litters were good, with very small loss resulting from any source. Pork carcasses supplied to the Steward's Department have been of consistently high quality. During the year we sold to the Packing Companies 139 bacon type hogs valued at \$3,997.94. We also sold 36 young gilts to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Improvement Division, for distribution among the farmers in the province in order to improve the bacon type of hog.

Farm Generally.—Following recommendations made by Mr. Tinline, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, who visited the institution in the summer of 1945, a plan was laid out for the drainage of low fields so as to facilitate

getting on the land at the earliest possible date in the spring, also to enable us to put into effect a crop rotation scheme. A low shallow ditch a half mile in length was cut through the low sectors of fields 11 and 12, which has carried off the water in good time this spring. According to plan, a similar ditch three quarters of a mile in length was run from north to south-east in field 6, and cut diagonally across the low sector of field 10. The result of this drainage has proved very beneficial. All surplus spring water was carried off low fields, leaving practically no water holes. Well planned crop rotation went into effect in 1945. This plan will be followed to the letter in the crop rotation plan. 191 acres were summerfallowed last year.

Kitchen Department.—The remodelling of our kitchen is proceeding quite satisfactorily and I am pleased to report a decided improvement in the management of this department since the appointment of our new steward, who is a steward of wide experience. The kitchen has been redecorated and is kept very clean and sanitary. The food is wholesome and well prepared, and few complaints are received from convicts.

The Salvation Army have continued their interest in the convicts, previous to and after discharge. The valued good work of this organization is very much appreciated. I also appreciate the co-operation and assistance extended by the Reverend J. W. White, the recognized representative of the Prisoners' Aid Society, and Mr. R. J. Lough of the National Employment Office, Winnipeg, to convicts on discharge, and placing them in gainful employment.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to all members of the staff who have so ably supported me during the past year, also I wish to thank the Acting Superintendent, Chief Engineer, and the staff at the branch, for the courteous treatment and assistance given me at all times.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

Mr. R. S. DOUGLASS, *Acting Warden*

I assumed duty as Acting Warden on April 25th, 1946, upon the retirement of Warden William Meighen after thirty-two years of Penitentiary service.

There was little change in the total convict population of this institution during the past fiscal year. A total of 167 convicts were admitted, which included two females taken on the strength and subsequently transferred to Kingston Penitentiary, also eight convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude by Military Courts Martial for offences under the Army Act.

A total of 164 convicts were discharged during the fiscal year, which includes two females transferred to Kingston, two deaths. One convict, a Doukhobor, was released by order of the Supreme Court of Canada. Four of the ex-soldiers undergoing Court Martial sentences were released by order of the Department of National Defence, H.Q. Ottawa, who remitted the balance of their sentences.

Thus the population which had been 362 at the commencement of the fiscal year attained 365 as at March 31st, 1946. This latter figure included three convicts at the Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale, B.C., and two on temporary Ticket-of-Leave Licences, while undergoing treatment for physical maladies.

The health of the convict population was very good during the year under review.

A minor disturbance broke out during the night of January 16th-17th, 1946. Prompt action taken to punish the ringleaders resulted in the disturbance being quelled before it could cause serious damage to Government property, or endanger life. Due to this immediate action, there was only slight damage, the total of which amounted to \$76.49, which moreover, was recovered from the remuneration accounts of the convicts responsible.

Excellent co-operation was received from the two Chaplains in their administration of spiritual guidance, and capable help was also given by the Protestant and Catholic Representatives of the John Howard Society, the Reverend J. D. Hobden and Father Carlyle respectively, in their monthly visits. Great credit

and thanks are due also to Brigadier Cummins and Major Habkirk of the Salvation Army Welfare Department of Vancouver, B.C., who in their weekly visits continued to aid in the rehabilitation of the convicts.

Our log salvage operations from the Fraser River were once more continued with success, providing useful employment for convicts, and a considerable saving in fuel costs. About 640 cords of wood were salvaged during the period under review.

As in previous years a great deal of work was done in the various departments manufacturing and repairing articles for the armed forces and other Government Departments.

For the Post Office 16,927 mail bags were repaired, also 113 letter boxes and 84 parcel boxes were repaired.

For the Indian Department (Indian School at Kamloops, B.C.) 594 pairs of pants were made, also 270 shirts and 36 coveralls.

A list of articles manufactured and repaired for the Armed Forces and other Government Departments is given below.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FOR ARMED SERVICES

<i>Manufactured</i>		<i>Repaired</i>	
Caps, uniform.....	3	Boots, pairs.....	9
Uniforms.....	12	Boots stripped, pairs.....	1,500
Sheets.....	2,318	Tarpaulin.....	1
Wrecking bars.....	6	Rain coats.....	4
Garbage cans.....	31	Screen.....	1
Cans, oil.....	12	Bed ends.....	745
Funnels.....	12	Bed springs.....	136
Pegs, easel.....	12	Bed ends and springs.....	274
Boxes, fibre.....	800	Beds, painted.....	71
Instrument case.....	1	Steel cabinets.....	6
Mobile selector units.....	8	Picks, axes and wedges.....	218
Sign board.....	1	Shell case.....	1
Stretchers.....	15	Boxes, soldier.....	687
Shaft adapters.....	5	Chairs, assorted.....	771
Machine screws.....	8	Screwdrivers.....	25
Boots.....	144	Chopping block.....	1
Canvas sacks.....	60	Dishwashing racks.....	5
		Forms, folding.....	29
		Sideboard.....	1
		Stands, bedside.....	15
		Stands, wash.....	29
		Stools.....	5
		Tables, folding.....	47
		Tables, kitchen.....	96

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FOR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OTHER THAN THE ARMED FORCES

<i>Manufactured</i>		<i>Repaired</i>	
DEPT. OF VETERANS AFFAIRS		DEPT. OF VETERANS AFFAIRS	
Arches.....	2	Brief case.....	1
Boxes, waste paper.....	3	Chairs.....	10
Baskets.....	36		
Pails, mops.....	28	DEPT. OF MINES	
Hose racks.....	12	Boots.....	3
Lamp standards.....	2		
Screens.....	5	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT	
Wringers, mop.....	40	Backboards.....	48
Coat hangers.....	1,500	Mail bags.....	16,927
Ladder, extension.....	1	Comb. locks to bags.....	100
Wardrobes.....	50	Grommet locks to bags.....	80
Brief case.....	1	Letter boxes.....	113
Looseleaf.....	1	Parcel boxes.....	84
Cushions.....	1		

DEPT. OF TRANSPORT

Mattress covers.....	700
Oil cans.....	85
Dust pans.....	12
Dish pans.....	3
Funnels.....	24
Bread pans.....	4
Pails, galv.....	12

HARBOUR BOARD

Boots.....	3
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INDIAN DEPARTMENT

Pants.....	594
Shirts.....	270
Coveralls.....	36

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

Mr. J. W. EVERATT, *Warden*

At the close of prison on March 31st, 1946, 339 convicts were shown on the register, 324 of these being actually in the penitentiary, 13 in Mental Institutions, 1 in a local hospital receiving treatment and 1 out of the penitentiary under authority of Order of the Court.

During the fiscal year 107 convicts were received from the Courts of Saskatchewan and Alberta and two were received on transfer from Manitoba Penitentiary.

Ninety-six convicts were released during the year making an increase of thirteen in the population for the year.

During the year there were no deaths among the convict population. Seventy-two convicts were released on expiration of sentence, fourteen on Ticket-of-Leave, six granted an early release, two deported, one female convict transferred to Kingston Penitentiary and one release when conviction was quashed.

The penitentiary physician reports the general health of the convicts has been good. There was no outbreak of infectious or contagious diseases. Accidents were few and trivial in nature, with the exception of two cases. Amputation of fingers was necessary in one case and in the other case a skin graft was necessary. Treatment for venereal disease has been carried out and satisfactory improvement has been shown. The Physician reports the water supply good and the disposal of sewage satisfactory.

The Steward's Department has with great difficulty maintained an excellent standard of meals.

The Classification Board met regularly each month during the year in addition to special meetings of the Board when consideration was given to individual cases. After the visit of the Acting Superintendent of Penitentiaries, Mr. G. L. Sauvant, in October, 1945, new classification forms were put into use and have proven to be a great improvement.

The convicts in the Young Convict Group have continued in employment in the bookbinding and printing department. Several of these young convicts have also been used in the library in issuing and listing periodicals. Several more mature cases were, on the recommendation of the Classification Board, placed at employment with the adult population but remaining in cell accommodation with the Young Convict Group. A number of the young convicts in the group having shown a desire to gain experience in mechanical trades, the Classification Board recommended that they have an opportunity of working in the machine shop and this was arranged. Some responded and made satisfactory progress while others did not apply themselves to the trade. On the whole it is felt the experiment was worthwhile and this practice will be continued.

Regular school classes were continued throughout the year with an average daily attendance of adults 10.7 and young convicts 5.3. The Schoolteacher reports the conduct and application of the convicts during classes was good. As at March 31st, 1946, 92% of the convicts were literate, 6.14% quasi-literate and 1.86% illiterate. Thirty of the convicts received Saskatchewan Government Correspondence Courses in Grades 8, 9, 10 and 11, and in most instances made good use of such courses. One convict was successful in passing Queen's University Courses in History 3, Economy 4, History 1 and Philosophy.

Both Chaplains have, during the year, attended regularly at the prison and have been most faithful in their attention to their duties. Missions were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels for one week during December, 1945. The services in the Protestant Chapel were conducted by Captain Russell Jackson of the Salvation Army aided by Adjutant Waller of Prince Albert. The Mission in the R.C. Chapel was conducted by the Reverend James Bennett of Calgary, both Chaplains being very pleased with the results. Usual arrangements were made for the six convicts of the Hebrew Faith to observe the Feast of the Passover. The Salvation Army conducted their regular monthly services at the institution.

It was not possible during the winter 1945-1946 to show the monthly picture show in the Protestant Chapel, this being due to the lack of facilities available since the cessation of hostilities. It was possible, however, to obtain two films which were shown at different times in the Chapel. The showing of these films was made possible by Captain Sutton of the Prince Albert Volunteers loaning to the penitentiary sound projector and screen. This equipment was operated by Censor Clerk Poole.

There has been no general construction during the year, but general repairs have been effected as and when necessary.

The following articles were made for Government Departments:

- 38,000 wooden labels
- 280 assorted metal containers
- 3 tarpaulins
- 12 canvas covers

The Farm Instructor reports that while grain crops showed good returns of excellent quality and the hay yield was satisfactory, root and vegetable crops were below normal due to adverse weather conditions, excessive moisture and a cold spring. The potato crop was infected by bacterial ring rot from jute sacks transferred to the institution from the Military Authorities. As a result of the poor returns in the root crops very few vegetables were available for transfer to other Government Departments. A quantity of beets and turnips to the Indian Affairs Department was all that was possible to transfer. Two hundred acres of new land was cleared, broken and burned during the year. This new land will be cropped and old land built up by being seeded to tame hay. The horses were in good condition throughout the year and the feeder herd have shown very good returns. The poultry flock has exceeded expectations. An outbreak of swine rhinitis to some extent affected the returns from the piggery department.

It is regretted that during the year, the retirement of several officers was necessary due to ill health. The officers were Deputy Warden H. White, Chief Keeper J. V. Watkinson, Chief Trade Instructor C. S. Darby, Instructor Laundryman J. Tarr, Steward H. W. Gane, Instructor Tinsmith A. M. Steinman, Assistant Storekeeper M. B. Hangerud. It is also with regret that I report the death of Mason Instructor T. J. Wootton which occurred in a local hospital on January 14th, 1946.

At about 0110 hours on June 16th, 1945, three convicts made their escape from Range D.3. This escape was made possible by a convict who had been discharged, returning to the penitentiary farm and planting a number of hacksaw blades which were smuggled into the prison by a convict or convicts employed

extramurally. The three convicts were recaptured and returned to the penitentiary on June 22nd, 1945, their recapture being largely due to the splendid co-operation afforded by members of the R.C.M. Police.

Since the cessation of hostilities, applications for employment have been received from members of the armed services who have returned from overseas and are resuming civilian employment. It is thus possible to fill any vacancy on the custodial staff with a much better type of employee than was the case during the years of war.

In conclusion I wish to extend to the Acting Superintendent of Penitentiaries and his staff my sincerest thanks for the many courtesies and assistance extended during the past year. I also wish to extend thanks to the staff of Saskatchewan Penitentiary for their co-operation during the year.

The Warden proceeded on a period of sick leave effective March 22nd, 1945 to May 31st, 1945, and during such absence, the prison was most ably administered by Deputy Warden R. S. Douglass of British Columbia Penitentiary who assumed the duties of Warden during that period.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

COLONEL W. H. CRAIG, *Warden*

The convict population as of March 31st, 1946 was 223. Convicts received by transfer from Kingston Penitentiary during the year totalled 179. Discharges totalled 166, which included eight transferred to other penitentiaries, two delivered to provincial authorities for transfer to reformatory, and one death.

Hospital.—The Physician reports that 173 cases of convict illness required hospitalization for a total of 1,278 hospital days. Four convicts required major surgical operations. Minor surgical operations totalled 12. There were two major accidents sustained by convicts and 32 convicts suffered minor accidents. One convict death occurred due to natural causes.

Officers were absent due to sickness or accidents in 189 cases for a total number of 815 working days.

The food served in the penitentiary is reported by the Physician to be of good standard, representing a well-balanced diet.

The Physician urges expediency in the installation of elevator service for the hospital.

The part-time dentist, Dr. R. P. Millan, adequately attended to the dental requirements of the convict population.

Spiritual and Moral Welfare.—Regular and special religious services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels during the year. Good order and behaviour on the part of the convict congregations prevailed at all services. The choirs of both chapels practised faithfully and rendered music of exceptional merit at the services.

The sincere devotion to duty coupled with wise guidance and assistance extended to the convict population in moral and spiritual matters by Rev. Canon A. E. Smart, Protestant Chaplain, and the Rev. Father F. J. Boyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain, is worthy of the highest commendation.

Appreciation is expressed to the members of St. George's Cathedral Choir for assistance in services in the Protestant Chapel, and to the Reverend Fathers from Regiopolis College staff for their assistance on special occasions in the Roman Catholic Chapel during the year.

Services for those of the Jewish faith were held monthly by Rabbi Kellerman. The Salvation Army conducted services with voluntary attendance on the last Sunday of each month.

School and Library.—Classes in Grades I to VIII were held on 141 forenoons with an average attendance of 15.73. Twelve convicts were successful in passing the High School Entrance examinations, five passed with honours. A class for pupils taking High School subjects was carried on through the term.

The circulation of magazines and books during the year totalled 25,863 and 36,013 respectively, with an average per convict of 117 magazines and 163 books.

Better arrangement of facilities with larger accommodation was made for both School and Library during the year, which has added to the efficiency of this department.

Discipline.—Good order and discipline generally prevailed in the convict population throughout the year. Three convicts attempted to escape but were apprehended inside the walled enclosure. One convict escaped from the reserve while working on the farm and was recaptured shortly afterwards approximately two miles from the reserve.

Diversions for Convicts.—Convicts whose conduct is good are permitted to associate in the range corridors for a two-hour period on three evenings each week; seated at tables convicts converse and play card games and checkers. This "Diversion Period" has been carried on continuously in this penitentiary for the past ten years with noticeable beneficial results in supplying mental relaxation, in diverting the thoughts of convicts from the daily routine of work, meals and self, and in shortening the hours of cell confinement. The radio system provided broadcasts of news, sports and entertainment daily at authorized hours. During the Fall and Winter months a showing of moving pictures was provided monthly through the kindness of the Secretary of the Kingston Y.M.C.A.

Staff.—The annual training course for officers was held in the winter months. Lectures were given at the close of prison and firearm practice was engaged in on the miniature range.

The return to duty of the majority of officers who were granted leave of absence to serve in the armed forces has had the tendency to strengthen the guard staff and promote efficiency.

The subscriptions of members of the staff to the Ninth Victory Loan, wherein the objective was considerably exceeded, is praiseworthy.

Farming Operations.—The long period of rainy cold weather in the Spring adversely affected the crops. The potato crop especially proved a failure. The crops harvested were in the following amounts: 375 tons hay and clover, 100 tons ensilage, 100 tons straw, 2,900 bu. oats, 1,595 bu. other grain, 600 bu. potatoes, 40,200 lbs. root vegetables, 13,805 lbs. other vegetables. The production of eggs for the year was 5,350 dozen. Ninety-seven steers were slaughtered, which produced 52,800 pounds of beef, of which 25,867 pounds was supplied to Kingston Penitentiary and the balance was consumed in this institution. Steers on hand on 31 March, 1946 were 124 head.

Industries.—A large number of articles were manufactured and repaired in the shops for use in the penitentiary. The quarry produced 2,100 feet of dimension stone, and supplied requirements of crushed stone and crusher rock. The stone-cutters produced 2,414 sq. feet rockface and 229 feet of base-course and pier stones for the boundary wall. Officers' custom requisitions handled by the shops during the year totalled 1,712. The number of articles manufactured for the armed services and other government departments totalled 1,073; the dyeing plant dyed during the year 103,974 garments and 3,534 other articles for the armed services and War Assets Corporation. Total cash receipts for work done in the shops was \$33,581.78. The stone produced was valued at \$3,944.60.

Construction and Maintenance.—Owing to existing war restrictions on building materials, construction of a permanent nature was confined to the boundary

wall and towers. Good progress was made with the east wall, which is nearing completion. Approximately 3,500 feet of stone veneer was built on the north wall.

Work was continued in the auditorium located in the Administration Building, which will be completed at an early date. Various alterations and additions were made to a number of temporary buildings to improve their facilities. Cement bricks to the number of 35,196 were manufactured to be used in construction of the new horse stable. Considerable necessary maintenance work on the interior and exterior of buildings was done.

In all construction and repair work special attention was given by the trade instructors to the training of young convicts in the building trades. In this connection a class of instruction in bricklaying was carried on during the Winter and the progress was very satisfactory.

Engineer's Department.—Under the supervision of the Plant Engineer and his staff, work by convict labour in maintenance, operation and installation was continuously performed satisfactorily during the year in connection with the steam power plant and the heating, electrical, telephone, radio, water supply and sewage systems. The dyeing plant was also operated by the Engineer's staff.

Fire-drill and classes of instruction in fire-fighting and fire prevention were held monthly by the Plant Engineer for all officers.

Over eight tons of scrap materials consisting of metal, textiles, leather, paper, etc. were collected and disposed of through War Assets Corporation. Eighty-five cars of coal and merchandise were received on the railway siding and eleven cars were shipped. Convict labour was supplied to handle the contents of twenty-eight cars for Kingston Penitentiary.

The Warden and staff of Kingston Penitentiary have most willingly extended co-operation and assistance which is greatly appreciated.

Appreciation is expressed to the Acting Superintendent and branch officials for the helpful and valuable advice and assistance extended by them in regard to matters pertaining to Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

This opportunity is taken to express appreciation to all officers on the staff of this institution for their continued loyalty to and support of the administration, which is held in high regard by the Warden.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

In April, 1946, the following parts of the Penitentiary Act, 1939 were brought into force: sub-section 6 of section 4; sub-section 4A; part of sub-section 2 of section 13 that relates to the Commissioners. By P.C. 1313 dated April 5th, 1946, Major General Ralph B. Gibson, C.B., C.B.E., K.C. of Toronto, Ontario, a veteran of both wars, and formerly Vice-Chief of Staff of Canadian Army, was appointed Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

It was my privilege and honour to welcome Commissioner Gibson to the Penitentiary Branch last spring when I took the opportunity of assuring him of the undivided co-operation and loyalty of each and every member of branch staff and in addition the entire personnel of all penitentiaries.

The task of formulating far reaching policies for the Penitentiary Service entails heavy responsibilities and I know that I can assure him of the whole-hearted and unreserved support of all officers in the application of said policies and also the assistance to carry out the onerous duties which must be assumed by the Penitentiary Commissioner.

CONVICT POPULATION, 1945-1946

Fiscal Year 1945-1946.—At the close of the fiscal year, March 31st, 1946, the total number of convicts on penitentiaries registers was 3,362 (including 52 females), as compared with a total of 3,129 on March 31st, 1945, or an increase of 233, eleven months after the cessation of hostilities in Europe. The average daily population was 3,174.5.

On March 31st, 1946 there were 143 convicts who had served overseas during world war II. The figures were as follows in each institution:

Dorchester.....	40	Manitoba.....	10
St. Vincent de Paul.....	22	Saskatchewan.....	11
Kingston.....	35	British Columbia.....	11
Collin's Bay.....	14		

Convict Population, 1919-1944.—Looking over the records covering the last quarter of century—since 1919—it is observed that on March 31st, 1920—sixteen months after the end of the world war—the increase of convict population was 242 over the previous year. For fiscal year 1920-1921, the increase was 219 over the preceding one; the increase in fiscal year 1921-1922 was 409 bringing the total population to 2,640 on March 31st, 1922. This high peak decreased slightly in the following six fiscal years but the convict population regained an upward trend as from 1929. The total population on registers between 1919 and 1944 follows:—

<i>On March 31st</i>	<i>Population</i>
1919.....	1,689
1920.....	1,931
1921.....	2,150
1922.....	2,640
1923.....	2,486
1924.....	2,225
1925.....	2,345
1926.....	2,473
1927.....	2,480
1928.....	2,560
1929.....	2,769
1930.....	3,187
1931.....	3,714
1932.....	(including 253 Doukhobours) 4,164
1933.....	(" 550 ") 4,587
1934.....	(" 420 ") 4,220
1935.....	3,553
1936.....	3,098
1937.....	3,264
1938.....	3,580
1939.....	3,803
1940.....	3,772
1941.....	3,688
1942.....	3,231
1943.....	2,969
1944.....	3,078

Nationality of Convicts.—From the grand total on register, 2,989 were Canadian born or naturalized; 143 were born either in the British Isles or in another British country, while the balance, 230, were born in foreign countries. (Largest groups were: United States, 83; Poland, 33; Russia, 30; Italy, 11.)

Age of Convicts.—1,981 were under 30 years of age; of whom 452 were under 21; 750 were between thirty and forty; 390 between forty and fifty; 174 between fifty and sixty; 67 were over sixty years of age.

Previous Criminal Record.—The total number of previous convictions, either served in a penitentiary or in any other penal institution is as indicated hereunder, by institution:

Penitentiary	Convict population on March 31, 1946	No. of convicts with a previous criminal record	No. of convicts with no previous convictions	Previous convictions served in an institution other than a penitentiary	Previous penitentiary sentences
B.C.	365	304	61	1,698(a)	274
Saskatchewan	339	264	75	247	133
Manitoba	312	228	84	235	117
Kingston	719	612	107	375	559
Collin's Bay	223	174	49	585(b)	22
St. V. de Paul	1,002	795	207	324	418
Dorchester	402	277	125	244	131
	3,362	2,654	708	3,718	1,654

(a) and (b) include convictions where time in jail was not actually served such as probations, suspended sentences or fines paid. The total number for British Columbia is 212.

Admissions, 1945-1946.—The number of admissions in the penitentiaries during the fiscal year was 1,794, including thirty-two females. This figure represents the admissions and therefore includes those who were transferred from one penitentiary to another and who were admitted more than once. The exact figure of male convicts received is 1,635 and the number of females twenty, eight of whom were from Ontario and the twelve others from all over Canada.

Admission of Young Convicts, 1945-1946.—From the total 1,635 admitted, 333 were under twenty-one years of age which means a decrease of 33 as compared with the previous fiscal year. One hundred and thirty-four were first offenders whereas 199 had a previous criminal record. The following table shows the number of convicts under 21 years admitted in the penitentiaries during the fiscal year by their previous commitments to penal institutions:—

Age	Total	No previous commitments	Total with previous commitments	Previously committed to					
				Gaol only	Reformatory only	Pen'y only	Gaol and Ref.	Gaol and Pen'y	Ref. and Pen'y
Total	333	134	199	99	39	7	29	6	6
Under 16	4	2	2	2					
16 years	15	5	10	6	3		1		
17 years	51	30	21	8	6		4		2
18 years	60	35	34	20	8	1	3		
19 years	93	32	61	28	12	2	11	2	
20 years	101	30	71	35	10	4	10	4	4

Convictions of Male Convicts Admitted, 1945-1946.—From the total number of male convicts admitted (1,635), 420 or 30.89% had no previous convictions; 1,215 or 69.11% had a previous criminal record. Such previous criminal record had been served in the following penal institutions:

Type of Penal Institution	No. of Convicts
Gaol only	409
Reformatory only	114
Penitentiary only	41
Gaol and reformatory	149
Gaol and penitentiary	264
Reformatory and penitentiary	58
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	180

Figures immediately preceding indicate that 672 convicts, or 55.30%, had already served one previous sentence either in a gaol, a reformatory, or both, before being admitted to a penitentiary. Five hundred and forty-three convicts, or 44.70%, had served one sentence in provincial penal institutions and also in a penitentiary.

Age of Those Admitted, 1945-1946.—From the total admitted (1,635), 333 male convicts were under twenty-one years of age; 796 were between twenty-one and thirty; 318 between thirty and forty; 171 between forty and sixty; 17 were over 60 years of age.

Employment Before Conviction.—On being admitted, 707 convicts, or 43.24%, stated that they were not employed at time of conviction, such period of unemployment extending from three to fifty-six months and over. Twenty-seven stated that they had never been employed at any work.

Nature of Offence of Those Admitted, 1945-1946.—From the 1,635 male convicts admitted during the year, twenty-five had offended against public order and peace; forty-one against the administration of law and justice; 103 against morals and public convenience; 147 against person and reputation; 92 against the Defence of Canada Regulations. The largest group, i.e. 1,227, or 74.43%, had committed offences against the rights and property. (Last year, the percentage was 76.9.)

Residence Prior to Admission.—From the total number of male convicts admitted (1,635), 1,356 or 82.93% were residents of cities against 279 or 17.07% who were from rural districts.

PENITENTIARIES STAFFS

Turn-Over.—Owing to the war and its consequences, the turn-over of staffs, and particularly custodial staffs, is quite large, so rendering the management of penitentiaries still more difficult. During the fiscal year, 153 officers left the service either by resignation, retirement or other causes. Before the war, the average turn-over was 50. During the year, 142 applicants were appointed in the service. Eighty-five per cent of the appointees were O.A.S.

Height Standard not Required Now for O.A.S. Applicants.—On account of war conditions, many guard applicants were appointed during the last six years who, in normal times, would never have been accepted. Most of these have left the service by now, they having been replaced by applicants with overseas active service. The height standard for guards, which is 5' 8" in stocking feet, is not required at present from O.A.S. applicants provided they meet the other requirements respecting education and health. Such applicants, however, must furnish the proof that they were residents of Canada before enlistment.

With the Forces.—Out of 155 penitentiary officers who had been allowed leave of absence to enlist, 35 were still with the Forces on March 31st, 1946. While in the Forces, over one hundred were promoted to commissioned ranks and from the 120 who have returned to penitentiary work, 33 held commissioned ranks on discharge. Several of them were awarded decorations for valour in the field. The following officers were "mentioned in despatches":—

Name	Position	Penitentiary
V. S. J. Richmond.....	Engineering Clerk.....	Kingston
A. N. Wark.....	Guard.....	Saskatchewan
H. C. Harris.....	Assistant Engineer.....	Dorchester
E. J. Terris.....	Guard.....	Dorchester
R. W. Crossman.....	Guard.....	Dorchester

Guard F. W. Snell of Manitoba Penitentiary was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. The promotions and decorations these officers earned while in the Army should be an answer to those critics who in recent years have been inclined to belittle the calibre of the officers in our service.

Retirement of Executive Penitentiary Officers.—Two Deputy Wardens were retired during the fiscal year, H. White of Saskatchewan Penitentiary and C.E. Timlin of Dorchester Penitentiary. Both had long and meritorious service. Mr. White had enlisted in the 53rd Battalion of Prince Albert and proceeded overseas in 1915. Mr. Timlin is a veteran of the South African and the First World War. He joined the Penitentiary Service at St. Vincent de Paul and through successive promotions he was made Deputy Warden in 1933. Transferred to Dorchester Penitentiary in 1939, he assumed the duties of Acting Warden for five years during the absence of Colonel Goad in the Forces.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1945-1946

The Royal Commission which made its report in 1938, after investigating the penal system of Canada, indicated at pages 127 to 135, and again at page 357, that the industries in Canadian Penitentiaries should be reorganized for greater production and training. The impact of the war and postwar with their attendant exigencies and shortages of materials hindered any major reconstruction to provide supplementary floor area for shop expansion. However, in spite of obstacles, shop production in Canadian Penitentiaries rose steadily in volume up to 1941-42 when, with war orders for the armed services, production doubled over previous years. The total figure for that and succeeding war years would have been still higher had contracts been provided to engage all the labour available. While there has been a reduction in contracts for the armed services since the war ceased these have been replaced by those of other departments of government and postponed work for Penitentiaries Services which combined to keep shops in active operation.

The Royal Commission referred in its report to the revenue for fiscal year 1935-1936 which was \$67,682.69. This figure, which is also shown in the Report of the Auditor General, included the following: \$1,572.85 from the sale of farm produce to sundry persons; \$54,266.47 for repairs made and goods manufactured for other Government Departments and sundry persons; \$11,843.37 as other revenue.

Revenue figures hereunder by fiscal year from 1938-1939 will indicate what considerable improvement has been made in this respect. True, war contracts helped, but it is now proven that should contracts be obtained from the Government—as we cannot compete with free labour—Penitentiaries can very well and successfully enter the manufacturing field.

Revenue

1938-1939.....	\$ 86,087.57
1939-1940.....	144,794.19
1940-1941.....	167,750.13
1941-1942.....	200,036.04
1942-1943.....	246,381.91
1943-1944.....	393,239.70
1944-1945.....	430,944.90
1945-1946.....	365,990.54

The total value of industrial production and value of farm production covering all penitentiaries for the last seven fiscal years are as follows:—

	Industrial Production	Farm Production
1939-1940.....	\$137,353.94	\$ 90,630.62
1940-1941.....	161,298.61	99,189.93
1941-1942.....	312,855.43	127,237.30
1942-1943.....	381,950.30	167,884.06
1943-1944.....	414,243.50	206,543.82
1944-1945.....	429,650.26	216,553.72
1945-1946.....	436,038.22	223,947.88

The population of the seven Federal Penitentiaries as at March 31st, 1946, was 3,362. The daily average throughout the year 3,175. On an average a total of 1,042 convicts was 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 and water plants, employed approximately 1,204 convicts in addition. The remainder, 967, were distributed among non-productive services. The 1,042 convicts employed in manufacturing produced articles valued at \$436,038.22. The production of the 1,204 convicts employed in building trades and productive service divisions, including farms, steam and water plants, amounted to \$556,593.43.

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 60,941 items, consisting of 46,526 new articles and 14,415 repairs.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FOR ARMED SERVICES

<i>Manufactured</i>		<i>Repaired</i>	
Aprons, white.....	492	Axes, Picks and Wedge.....	218
Bars, wrecking.....	6	Beds, iron.....	925
Belts, navy.....	1,637	Beds, painted.....	71
Boots.....	144	Boots and shoes.....	6,368
Boxes, fibre.....	800	Boxes, soldiers.....	799
Boxes, projection.....	4	Chairs.....	1,536
Brooms.....	23,006	Forms, folding.....	34
Canisters, Tea, Sugar.....	1,037	Furniture,.....	pcs. 1,027
Canes, swagger.....	2	Mattresses.....	496
Cans, oil.....	12	Screwdrivers.....	25
Cans, garbage.....	31	Skis.....	960
Caps, uniform.....	3	Springs, bed.....	958
Caps, white.....	238	Stands, bedside.....	15
Coats, white.....	318	Stands, wash.....	29
Desk, telephonist.....	92	Stools.....	5
Drawers, wooden.....	550	Tables, folding.....	109
Funnels.....	12	Tables, kitchen.....	126
Gauntlets.....	1,400	Tents.....	109
Hammocks, navy.....	1,262	Misc.....	605
Jackets, navy.....	1,316		
Mitts, short.....	2,300		
Nets, camouflage.....	407		
Pants, white.....	206		
Pegs, easel.....	12		
Pillow slips.....	3,272		
Puttees, dyed.....	2,000		
Socks, canvas.....	60		
Sheets, cotton.....	5,818		
Slings, canvas.....	4		
Stools.....	44		
Stretchers.....	15		
Stands.....	6		
Uniforms.....	12		
Units, Mobile Selector.....	8		

14,415

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

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	\$128,953.66
Kingston Penitentiary.....	120,693.31
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	50,436.78
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	41,307.64
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	36,085.57
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	40,219.00
Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	18,342.26
Grand Total.....	\$436,038.22

Of the grand total of \$436,038.22, \$42,932.80 was for the armed services, \$210,443.67 for penitentiary purposes, \$151,095.56 for other government departments (an itemized list of which is given below) and \$31,566.19 for custom work for penitentiary staffs and military officers.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FOR OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

<i>Manufactured</i>		<i>Repaired</i>	
Bags, grain.....	12,936	Backboards.....	48
Bags, mail.....	73,481	Bags, electoral.....	223
Baskets.....	36	Bags, mail.....	528,810
Belts, Indian.....	91	Boots.....	1,477
Boards, sign, wooden.....	82	Boxes, letter.....	113
Books, bound.....	1,033	Boxes, parcel.....	84
Boots and shoes.....	174	Chairs.....	10
Brooms.....	1,560	Locks.....	180
Brushes.....	132	Portfolios.....	2,500
Cans, oil.....	268	Misc.....	349
Cans, syrup.....	320		
Cases, transfer.....	8		533,794
Cards.....	4,500		
Collars, metal.....	1,500		
Containers, metal.....	280		
Coveralls.....	36		
Covers, mattress.....	700		
Desks, school.....	40		
Dippers.....	9		
Forms, printed.....	693,238		
Funnels.....	186		
Greatcoats, dyed.....	31,575		
Hammers, geological.....	272		
Hangers, coat.....	1,500		
Jackets, dyed.....	20,425		
Jackets, straight.....	11		
Labels, wooden.....	207,000		
Ladders step, 12'.....	4		
Pads, desk.....	100		
Pads, scratch.....	1,540		
Pails.....			
Pails, 2 and 5 gal.....	134		
Pails, mop.....	28		
Pans, bread.....	24		
Pans, dust.....	120		
Patches (P.O.W.).....	1,534		
Portfolios.....	3,000		
Racks, hose.....	12		
Scuttles, coal.....	36		
Shirts.....	270		
Springs, lighter.....	500		
Suits, Indian.....	91		
Tarpaulins.....	24		
Tickets.....	500		
Trousers.....	594		

Trousers, dyed.....	69,885
Tunics, dyed.....	2,639
Wardrobes.....	50
Whisks.....	132
Wringers, Mop.....	40
Misc.....	446
	<hr/>
	1,133,096

Of the 1,635 male persons received in penitentiaries during the fiscal year 1945-46, 861, or 52.6 per cent, were in either unemployment or unskilled labour classifications prior to conviction. Of the remainder, 143 men or 8.7 per cent had previous training in manufacturing trades. Ninety-three were employed in the building trades and 53 persons were described as farmers. The remaining 485 were otherwise employed before conviction.

FARMING OPERATIONS

On pages 136 to 139, and again at page 358 of its Report, the Royal Commission underscored the lack of production on penitentiary farms and made recommendations for improvement. Figures are given below to demonstrate the steady progress made in this direction in the years intervening since 1935-36, which the Commission used for its purposes, in spite of abnormal war and post-war conditions with resulting shortages of manpower, construction material and farm machinery essential to further expansion:

1935-36.....	\$ 68,232.20
1938-39.....	77,632.66
1939-40.....	90,630.62
1940-41.....	99,189.93
1941-42.....	127,237.30
1942-43.....	167,884.06
1943-44.....	206,543.82
1944-45.....	216,553.72
1945-46.....	223,947.88

Furthermore, it may be noted in comparison that where in 1935-36 the total area of penitentiary reserve usefully employed for farm purposes was 3,127 acres, in 1945-46 this had increased to 4,918 acres and an additional 200 acres was broken in the latter year at Saskatchewan Penitentiary which is being cropped in 1946-47.

The total value of production of penitentiary farms (including livestock) for 1945-46, as noted above, was \$223,947.88 and represented an increase of \$7,414.16 over last year's operations in spite of a season that could be counted generally poor in crop returns. The totals of individual penitentiaries follow:

Kingston.....	\$39,090.11
St. Vincent de Paul.....	45,726.26
Dorchester.....	27,024.00
Manitoba.....	33,148.88
British Columbia.....	16,839.96
Saskatchewan.....	41,908.95
Collin's Bay.....	20,209.72

SEGREGATION OF FIRST AND YOUNG OFFENDERS IN ONE INSTITUTION (COLLIN'S BAY) PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Collin's Bay Penitentiary, located a few miles away from Kingston, was established in 1930 for the specific purpose of receiving from Kingston the more

reformatory type of convicts, namely, the first offenders, convicts under twenty-one years of age and other convicts whose crime record and conduct indicated that their segregation from hardened criminals of recidivist type was desirable. The same rules and regulations in force in other Canadian Penitentiaries also apply to Collin's Bay. The only difference, therefore, is that convicts transferred there are carefully selected. No hardened criminal is sent to Collin's Bay, nor convicts serving long sentences, nor those having committed a crime involving extreme violence. Those serving sentence in that institution cannot, therefore, be contaminated by depraved and experienced criminals.

After a period of fifteen years, it is found proper to review the whole situation and determine whether or not this institution has served its purpose by reducing the incidence of recidivism. The results are indeed gratifying as figures in the following tables will show. During those fifteen years, from 1,779 convicts who were discharged from Collin's Bay, 1,411 were never heard of in any Canadian Penitentiary. From these 1,779, there were 1,585 convicts who were serving their first penitentiary sentence; 151 were serving their second penitentiary sentence; 35 their third; 8 convicts had been in the penitentiary four times or more. Three hundred and sixty-eight, or 20.68% were reconvicted to a penitentiary sentence. This plainly demonstrates that with classified institutions recidivism decreases.

CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM COLLIN'S BAY, 1930-1945

During these fifteen years, 1,779 convicts were discharged from Collin's Bay as follows:

1,187 by expiration of sentence.....	67.7%
524 by Ticket-of-Leave.....	29.4%
58 by pardon.....	3.26%
10 by deportation.....	0.64%

Total.... 1,779

The following table gives the number of convicts discharged, by nature of discharge, through the succeeding fiscal years for the whole period:

Year	By expiration of sentence	By Ticket- of-Leave	By Pardon	By Deportation	Total Discharged
1930-31.....		2	1		3
1931-32.....	38	20	2	2	57
1932-33.....	78	47	4	1	130
1933-34.....	74	76	3		153
1934-35.....	61	43	5	2	111
1935-36.....	109	44	12	1	166
1936-37.....	77	32	7		116
1937-38.....	80	12	2		94
1938-39.....	93	36		2	131
1939-40.....	107	39	12		158
1940-41.....	98	17	6		121
1941-42.....	123	35	4	1	163
1942-43.....	87	39			126
1943-44.....	86	42			128
1944-45.....	81	40		1	122
Total.....	1,187	524	58	10	1,779
Percentage.....	66.7%	29.4%	3.26%	0.64%	

Those Reconvicted After Discharge.—As shown in the preceding table, 1,779 convicts were discharged from Collin's Bay Penitentiary from 1930 to March 31, 1945. From that number, 1,411 discharges had not been reconvicted to a penitentiary sentence as on April 1st, 1945. It means, therefore, that 79.32% "went straight" insofar as Penitentiaries are concerned, whereas 368 or 20.68% were to see the penitentiary walls again. The number of those reconvicted is shown hereunder by nature of discharge.

NUMBER RECONVICTED (PEN'Y SENTENCE) BY NATURE OF DISCHARGE 1930-1945

Fiscal Year	Discharged by Expiration of sentence and re-convicted	Discharged by Ticket-of-Leave and re-convicted	Discharged by Pardon and re-convicted	Total Reconvicted
1930-31			1	1
1931-32	8	2		10
1932-33	17		1	18
1933-34	16	11		27
1934-35	16	5	4	25
1935-36	33	7	1	41
1936-37	23	4		27
1937-38	30	1		31
1938-39	34	5		39
1939-40	26	3	1	30
1940-41	26		1	27
1941-42	21			21
1942-43	24	3		27
1943-44	24	1	3	28
1944-45	15	1		16
Totals	313	43	12	368
Percentages	85.05%	11.69%	3.26%	

Number of Reconvictions.—The preceding table gives the number of convicts resentence to a penitentiary term by nature of discharge. The number of reconvictions, by nature of discharge, follows:—

NUMBER OF RECONVICTIONS (PEN'Y SENTENCE) BY NATURE OF DISCHARGE 1930-1945

Nature of Discharge	Total Discharged	Total Reconvicted	Reconvicted			
			Once	Twice	3 times	4 times
Expiration of sentence	1,187	313	236	55	17	5
Ticket-of-Leave	524	43	37	5	1	
By pardon	58	12	12			
By deportation	10					
Totals	1,779	368	285	60	(18)	(5)
Percentages		20.68%	77.44%	16.3%	6.26%	

When Reconvicted.—The following tabulation shows, approximately, how long after discharge these 368 convicts were reconvicted to a penitentiary term. It will be seen that 252 convicts came back to penitentiary life within eighteen months after they were set free; 46 returned within eighteen to thirty-six months; whereas 70 were reconvicted three years or more after discharge.

**NUMBER DISCHARGED FROM COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY
FROM 1930 (year of opening) TO MARCH 31st, 1945 AND
RECONVICTED TO A PENITENTIARY TERM**

Fiscal Year	Total Dis- charged	Total Re- convicted	When reconvicted within		
			18 months	18 to 36 months	after 36 months
1930-31.....	3	1	1		
1931-32.....	57	10	5		5
1932-33.....	130	18	9	2	7
1933-34.....	153	27	11	4	12
1934-35.....	111	25	14	4	7
1935-36.....	166	41	25	9	7
1936-37.....	116	27	16	5	6
1937-38.....	94	31	22	1	8
1938-39.....	131	39	31	2	6
1939-40.....	158	30	21	5	4
1940-41.....	121	27	22		5
1941-42.....	163	21	13	6	2
1942-43.....	126	27	20	6	1
1943-44.....	128	28	26	2	
1944-45.....	122	16	16		
Totals.....	1,779	368	252	46	70

RESULTS OBTAINED COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS

One thousand four hundred and eleven convicts out of 1,779, being apparently reformed and leading a normal citizen's life, is, I submit, a most interesting achievement. As already stated, the percentage of the repeaters, as far as penitentiary sentences are concerned, is 20.68. This satisfactory result is mainly due—and this must be emphasized—to the fact that those convicts, while serving sentence at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, were not contaminated by hardened recidivists, nor were they in contact with any habitual offender who, through the years, has learned "all the tricks of the trade", and who boasts of his criminal career.

Figures show that 79.32% of those discharged went straight. This figure compares favourably with those of the American Reformatory of El Reno where conditions are reported as being very similar to those of the English Borstal System. It is reported that 80% of the released men from El Reno are never heard of after discharge. It must be pointed out that Collin's Bay Penitentiary may not, of course, be compared to a Borstal Institution. As already mentioned in this report, the same rules and regulations in force in any Canadian Penitentiary also apply to Collin's Bay. The incidence of recidivism in the case of the Borstalians may be of interest here. The following is quoted from the *Modern English Prison* (page 194), by L. W. Fox, 1934, the present chairman of the Prison Commission, whom I had the privilege of meeting in London:

"The Borstal Association reported that in 1929—

(a) Of lads whose period at Borstal was their first experience of Institutional treatment over 71% have become satisfactory.

(b) Of those who had been to prison before Borstal only 55% have become satisfactory.

(c) Of those who had been sent both to a reformatory and prison before Borstal less than 49% had made good."

In the report of the Commissioners of Prisons, (London, England), page 53, covering the years 1939-1941, which has just recently been published, figures

respecting recidivism for the years 1937-1941 are given. From a total of 6,415 discharged Borstalians, 2,637 were reconvicted:

1,305 were reconvicted once and

1,332 were reconvicted twice.

The percentage of those not reconvicted is 58.9, whereas 41.1% were reconvicted. War conditions had no doubt much to do with this high percentage of recidivism. It must be stated here that at the outbreak of the war approximately two-thirds of the Borstalians were discharged and half of the staff was permitted to enlist in the Forces. The incidence of recidivism at Wakefield, England, from 1932 to 1939, was 19.6.

It is always odious to make comparisons for in no two countries are circumstances and conditions exactly the same, but figures above are merely quoted to indicate that the establishment of Collin's Bay Penitentiary has been amply justified by the success obtained. This study, which has required many weeks of careful and meticulous work was made in collaboration with Warden Craig of Collin's Bay Penitentiary whose records as to subsequent convictions had to be supplemented by information kept in branch office.

CAUSATION OF CRIME

In dealing with crime, we have to face a very complex phenomenon involving the interplay of subtle human motivation and often immeasurable social and economic factors. Criminology is not an exact science.

Some months ago, the Chaplains of the seven penitentiaries were requested to analyze, as much as it was possible to do, the various factors or causes which have led three classifications of convicts to the penitentiaries. The classifications considered were: the young convicts (under 21); the first offenders (over 21); and the recidivists. In each classification, 42 convicts—not chosen at random, but all admitted as from a certain date—were considered. The Chaplains, as any other member of the Classification Board, know about the official criminal record of any convict, but to get at the root of the question they had to supplement official data on file by any other information they could glean in private interviews. This required human approach, the one which commands respect and sincerity. One Chaplain, when writing to me on the subject, said:—

"I have been most interested to carry out your request for inquiry into the causes of crime concerning the convicts in the three groups mentioned therein. I have found it not very simple, nor easy to place one's finger on one particular event or habit and thus find the sole and only cause of the crime for which the convict was sentenced. There appear to be causes in many instances which are actually effects of antecedent causes. There are some contributory causes and there are conditions of life which, with personal habits, dispositions and temperament, become causes of crime. I may say that I have had good co-operation from the men, but it is understandable that some show a certain reticence in discussing very personal, and to many, very unhappy affairs."

This study as to causation of crime has received the earnest attention of all chaplains. They heartfully co-operated in this difficult investigation and I wish to register here my appreciation for their remarkable work.

The cause of crime, as detected by the Chaplains, respecting first offenders (adults) and recidivists, will be given later in this report in a summarized form. The cause of crime respecting young convicts should, I think, be covered more fully as all our endeavours should tend towards the reformation of these convicts who will return to society and from whom much is expected. It is not the intention, however, to publish here in toto each individual report received, but only a general summary of each young convict's case, and this under anonymity.

42 Concrete Cases of Young Convicts.—Convict Y-1.—Illegitimate. Brought up by grandmother.

Convict Y-2.—Poor background and lack of religion.

Convict Y-3.—Orphan. Bad companions; not enough religion.

Convicts Y-4, Y-5 and Y-6.—The first two are defective mentally and the third border-line. They are each the product of parental failure to provide a suitable home and give adequate supervision. The church evidently exerted no particular influence. The community met its responsibility by sending them to an industrial school but they did not succeed in any degree of reformation and apparently no effort was made to cause a break with the past by placing them in homes suited to the care of boys of their mentality and immoral experience. Convict Y-6 offers some real grounds for hopefulness.

Convict Y-7.—The father died thirteen years ago and the mother remarried eleven years ago. Step-father very strict. While subject's conduct not very good, step-father beat him severely so that he was afraid to go home. Sent to a provincial institution for training. When discharged, he wanted to go to school but step-father forbade it and sent him to work at \$20.00 per week. He took all his money home and step-father kept all but \$2.00 per week. No savings permitted. Unable to keep up with decent crowd he went with in the matter of clothes, spending money, etc. although they were making approximately the same money. Worked at a large commercial firm one year and then went on the Lake Boats. Money shortage led him to steal a fur coat. On discharge from the provincial institution he joined the army and was discharged on demobilization. He tried Selective Service. They were not of much help. He got odd jobs. Got in with undesirable company, leading to crime and arrest. His trouble stems from animosity and severity of step-father and withholding of a reasonable proportion of his fairly-earned wages. Remote cause: lack of security. Immediate cause, in less degree: partial disintegration of moral standards and stability.

Convict Y-8.—Family history is good. Father has a good position. Good mother. Economic position good. This lad is of high spirits and prepossessing personality. Keen on sport. Tried to join the army but medically unfit so joined reserve army. Temperamentally impulsive and irresponsible rather than deliberately criminal. His thefts were bicycles and a row-boat. When selling the bicycles he always gave his own name. Total abstainer. Congenial family. Stole to get extra money to take girl friends to the movies. All bicycles and boat returned plus money received for them. Thefts were during the period of definite immaturity. Remote cause: Deficiency in achievement plus, to a lesser extent, deficiency in security in the sense of responsibility. The fault of well-meaning but rather too easy-going parents.

Convict Y-9.—Parents both alive but father neurotic and violent and was ultimately deported to his country of origin. Not heard from since. Economic circumstances very poor. Subject hung around with a mixed crowd most of the night. All in rackets. Ages 16 to 20. Lack of father plus undesirable company, hanging around pool rooms and bowling alleys, remote cause of crime.

Convict Y-10.—Good family life. Economically comfortable. None of the members of the family have ever been in trouble. As a child he was spoiled and when he was refused a quarter or fifty cents for spending money he would weep vigorously and got what he wanted. Worked in a shop for a few months, then left to join the army. Upon discharge he took things easy living at home and spending his gratuity. He met his accomplice in a pool room. They undertook a hold-up with a toy pistol purchased for .59 at a "Five and Ten". They had no particular plan; did not need money but were bored and looking for excitement.

Then went for a stroll and thought a United Cigar Store they happened to pass as being as good a scene as another for their exploit. The tears of the woman clerk, plus a sob story caused them to weaken and as she promised not to notify the police they left without taking anything. The police apprehended them shortly afterwards strolling leisurely a short distance from a populous corner of one of the largest cities of Canada where their exploit had taken place. The subject still carried his toy pistol. The psychological ingredients were: (1) a spoiled childhood; (2) immaturity; (3) the insidious but unmistakable influence of crime reports in the press, crime movies, magazines and discussions flowing from these sources. The moral element simply did not occur to them conscientiously. He and a boy companion "picked up" girls rather than acquire a steady girl friend.

Convicts Y-11 and Y-12.—Case of two very young boys under sixteen of very good families. Were following the sea as a profession hitch-hiking from their homes at the close of the Lake navigation season to go to the home of relatives on the Atlantic Coast, whence to ship aboard a deep sea ship. The two ran out of food and money when near their destination, and, finally, in a panic, took a car in which the keys had been left to complete the last lap of their trip. They were apprehended en route, taken before the local magistrate where, without counsel or opportunity to get help from their families, they frankly pleaded guilty and were promptly sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. It was their first offence. They did no damage to the car. Their destination was legitimate although the use of the car without permission was, of course, wrong. They come from solid law abiding families, were travelling at full permission of home and school authorities. They had unblemished records and were a couple of kids. Remote cause: nil. Immediate cause: hunger and panic. (These two convicts were since removed from the large penitentiary to which they had been sentenced to a smaller institution where more selected convicts are sent.)

Convict Y-13.—Did not like school. Preferred to work with his hands. Went to Sunday and School Church only for three years up to the age of thirteen. Parents were good to him. Got to know a bad crowd of youngsters in one section of a large city of Canada and got into trouble. Trouble started when he was 12 or 13. This boy was allowed to roam about city late at night with a youngster. Father's business seems to be doing well now. Several probations. Went to an industrial school once and in another provincial institution twice. Went twice to a reformatory for theft. Learned to drink too much and learned to use drugs. Crimes committed mostly under the influence of these, he claims. When discharged from the reformatory the last time, he found a job with a commercial firm. Some one told of his reformatory term so he was discharged on the spot. Claimed week's wages in lieu of notice and on being refused he broke into the office of the firm where he was working to collect "his own money". He started out, seemingly, as a boy who had too much his own way and too little responsibility.

Convict Y-14.—Went to work at an early age and kept out of trouble until in 1942, he, trying to join the army, gave wrong age and did succeed in getting in. He was in the army a year before his right age was discovered. By then, the damage was done. He was very young, easily led and he met up with the wrong gang in that year. When in one of the largest cities of Canada and with companions, he stole a car for no definite reason. Was sent to a reformatory. On release from that institution, he made friends with lads he had met while in prison. Needed money so more trouble and once more to the reformatory. Again released, claims his friends were still the right kind for trouble. Not out long and back for a third term in a reformatory. He walked away from the reformatory in a short time because he states "a third loser gets a rough time there". Now serving time here for that escape. Sometimes has a hot temper which may have been the basis of his trouble at the reformatory.

Convict Y-15.—Left school at a very early age. Cannot write or read. Family broken up some eleven years ago. Was taken over by the Children's Aid; was sent to a provincial institution for schooling; learned something about farming but little reading or writing. A few years ago was living with a fourteen year old girl in a rural district. Stole a car to help get him to the city; the car broke down. He was picked up by the police and eventually sent to the reformatory. When discharged, he was in need of money and as a consequence of a crime he went back to the reformatory for a second time. This convict says that he is not very proud of himself and wants a good start. Does not appear criminal.

Convict Y-16.—An American subject who served in the American Forces. After discharge, he came to Canada on a visit and got into trouble. No previous trouble of any kind. While in Canada, he met a girl who he was keeping company. Borrowed a car and it got smashed. He needed money to get it repaired and his step-father (he got married in the meantime with the girl he had met) suggested an easy way to get the required money. He was opposed to the idea but later yielded and was later arrested. Seems to be a very fine type of man who got in trouble only on the suggestion of his step-father. Says he was glad that he was caught in the first attempt at crime as he is now positive that he will not be led into future crimes, he having learned his lesson. An accidental criminal.

Convict Y-17.—On farm for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. Did very well at this work from 1935 to 1939. Worked until he joined the army under wrong age. Tried to get overseas, but right age discovered. Three times turned down for overseas because of age. Gave up. Discharged from army and went to work in a hosiery mill where he had a fight with another workman and was dismissed. Ran short of money. He had his own car. Three of four lads stole some gas from a gas station. Got away with that. Tried again. Broke into a few stores and thought they could get away with more. Caught and sent to a provincial reformatory. Paroled. Still stayed with the old crowd and parole broken when he was found in a stolen car. Back to the reformatory. After discharge was found again in another stolen car. Claims had nothing to do with theft. Thought he was given a raw deal. So escaped from the provincial gaol. Is presently serving a penitentiary term for escaping. Claims he has a weakness for cars. In conversation he seems frank. Another case of poor supervision while very young. Some sort of interest training and promotion needed. Started stealing things boys must have and which his family could not afford.

Convict Y-18.—Taken from an orphanage. Knows nothing about his parents or relatives. At the age of six or seven he went to a farmer but does not know his name; then returned to the orphanage after about a year. From there he went to one farmer after another but did not like farm work. Was taken to Court by the orphanage institution because he would not stay on the farms he was sent to. Was sent to a Working Boy School in which he remained about eighteen months and then worked in a large city at various jobs. Did not get an opportunity to learn a trade and consequently did not take any interest in any work he was doing. He is 19 years of age and has completely missed home life. He had a week's holiday from a factory where he was working. He met a fellow whom he had known and who had done time with him in a provincial reformatory. On the suggestion of his so-called friend, they stole a car and travelled some distance to find themselves broke. There, they broke into a house and later broke gaol. No home life at all and was repeatedly put at farm work when he did not like it. No attempt made to find out just what he did like. Even at Training School he was not given a chance to learn a trade. Standing around street corners in a large city, he met up with a friend of his who eventually was the cause of his getting into trouble. The lad says that it is the last time he wants to go to the penitentiary.

Convict Y-19.—No religious instruction. No discipline at home. Prefers crime as easy way to live.

Convict Y-20.—Family background poor. Used liquor to excess. He and parents not interested in religion or education.

Convict Y-21.—Lack of guidance by parents. Lack of moral and religious principles. Spirit of adventure. Excessive prematurity.

Convict Y-22.—Subject average mentality. Easily influenced.

Convict Y-23.—Dull mentality. Frequently attended crime movies which thrilled him.

Convict Y-24.—Family background bad. Father has not a steady job.

Convict Y-25.—There is evidence that the parents are not up to the mark. The parents evidently lacked control. Little effort was made to give him an education secular or religious. Much of his time was spent in bad company. A letter was received by the penitentiary officials from his girl friend who stated that the gang at the corner poke fun at her because her boy friend is in gaol. (This is a common attitude taken by criminals at large.) Is of foreign extraction and is astonishingly ignorant in religious matters. Got in trouble at an early age. Was up on charges before Juvenile Court. He also took to drinking and claims that he was drunk at the time that he committed the crime for which he was sent to the penitentiary. Was rejected from the army probably because he was known as a bad character. Had a job in a large firm but was fired because he stayed away from work too often. This was due no doubt to the late nights. Men like this one spend considerable part of the night haunting cheap gambling dens and speak-easies and pool rooms, or pulling off some shady deal and are, therefore, in no fit condition to go to work in the morning. This is one reason why many of them don't hold jobs very long. Does not seem interested in learning a trade. When it was suggested that he should learn as much as possible about painting, at which work he is now employed, he replied that he was not going to ask any of those guys (meaning penitentiary instructors) to teach him anything. Family background and environment have had a great deal to do with this young man's downfall. Therefore, and if he is ever to reform, he will have to be placed in different surroundings.

Convict Y-26.—This man's parents were too easy on him, and it was sometimes a question of the parents obeying the child, not the child obeying the parents. Lived in a bad neighbourhood and bad companions had a great deal to do with hardening him into the young criminal that he is now. Foreign extraction. Drinks heavily. He has had very little of the up-lifting influence of religion in his life. Knows very little about his religion and cares less. Joined the army and being away from home did not help him to improve. While in the Forces, again got into trouble. Unless he can keep away from his old companions when he gets out, he will most likely be in trouble again.

Convict Y-27.—Comes from a poor but respectable family. Up till the age of sixteen he was never in trouble. He was taught to respect and practise his religion. The change came when he was about seventeen years when, after leaving school, he obtained work in a shop. He took this step without his father's acknowledgment. In that shop, he fell in with bad companions who had a very bad effect upon him. The salary that he earned he always kept and would contribute nothing towards the support of the home. He even went further. He lied and said that he was not getting any money, that payment of his salary had been deferred. He then proceeded to borrow money from his parents and relatives. As fast as he got money he spent it on girls, etc. Soon he found that he did not have any money and so he resorted to stealing. His father covered up for him several times but soon this became too much for a working man's purse and on the advice of the police he desisted. The first sentence was passed, but he

was given two years suspended sentence. Since that time he has been in and out of gaol. This man shows a marked instability. He seems incapable of keeping a job. Besides this instability, he betrays also a marked immaturity of judgment. This being so, he needs someone to advise him now and then. Unfortunately for the last four years he has listened to the wrong kind of advice from the wrong people. His father seems to have no more control over him. If this man is to reform there must be found someone whom he will respect and to whom he will listen.

Convict Y-28.—Good high school education and good average intelligence. Insists that his home conditions had nothing to do with his being led into crime. Family were in comfortable circumstances. Had a reasonable allowance for spending and was continued in high school for several years. Appears to have been overly well treated and pampered by his parents. Got in touch with frequenters of pool rooms after leaving school. They appear not to have been organized as a crime gang, but were loafers, drinkers and some of them would now and then adventure in petty crime. With them he learned to drink and drifted into questionable habits. Would drink during the afternoons and would go out and steal at night. Yet, he maintained some respect for the home standards. He would not go home drunk, but would go to a hotel and sleep off the effects of the liquor. He still has the feeling that he does not really belong to the group with which he had come to associate. However, the lure of his associates and of alcohol seemed to dominate him, 'fast and furious' as he himself says, and he became more and more irresponsible and reckless. His crime was probably committed under the influence of liquor which accounts for the complete disregard of consequence which characterized his final offence for which he got a further sentence. He was unable to recognize any element of justice in it. To his mind, as it then was, it appeared not only extreme but arbitrary, heartless and tyrannical. For the time, he was desperate in his antagonism to everything and especially to everything related to law or authority. Later he came back to a fair degree of sanity and it is significant that he still respects himself as of a class other than that of the group he associated with. There is good reason to expect that placed in a wholesome environment with helpful influence he might be expected to respond and to become a good citizen.

Convict Y-29.—Reached grade nine at about seventeen years of age. Is a boy of fair average intelligence. Leaving school he worked as a messenger for a railroad company. He associated sometimes with older fellows whom he found getting away with crime. Home brew was sometimes available. When in company with other boys, crime came easily to him. He was just a boy and ready to go with the crowd. These influences continued after his enlistment in the Army. He soon became fed up with the army routine, regimentation and general conditions. The restrictions and limitations were other than he had been used to. He developed a tendency to irresponsible selfishness. Was absent without leave from the Forces for a time at his home. He being born in the United States, he got the idea that he should be transferred to the American Army. He just wanted to get away from the restrictions of the life he was leading in the Canadian Army. Is irresponsible rather than criminal. Needs wholesome influence and a firm directing hand rather than punishment.

Convict Y-30.—One of his earliest memories is of his parents being on relief. He learned easily to drink. There was always beer at home and at local parties. Drink and drinking associates and the lack of wholesome control complete the picture. Worked at various shops, but in no case did the work offer much prospect of permanence or of promotion to worthwhile service. His life was more or less unsettled, subject to any floating influences and lacking direction and objective. There was no one to give him counsel or warning of the danger. Then one day one of his associates appeared with a gun and the idea of robbery as a means of

enrichment began to take root. Using liquor freely, he allowed himself to be taught into the idea of himself taking part in the crime. His morals were so loose that eventually he contracted a disease which requires special treatment. Weak character, or even mental instability. Seems to be seriously lacking in a sense of moral responsibility.

Convict Y-31.—Employed when offence committed. Living in the city. Good home but claims parents severe. Apparently antagonism between him and father. Blames life in air force, intemperance, vicious literature and pictures.

Convict Y-32.—Employed on parents' farm. Blames a male teacher concerning morals. Was permitted to observe certain actions on the part of the animals on the farm which were not of an up-lifting nature.

Convict Y-33.—Employed at home on farm. Denies guilt, but blames influence of army and air force life and intemperance for his present condition.

Convict Y-34.—Comes from a rural district. Was unemployed. Parents separated when he was very young. Guardians in foster home very strict. Blames intemperance for crime.

Convict Y-35.—Employed in the city. Claims father too severe. Sent to a home and placed on a farm to work. Blames lack of money for offence.

Convict Y-36.—Employed in a rural district. Parents separated and was placed in a home. Later was placed on a farm where he received no money and commenced to steal as a consequence.

Convict Y-37.—Parents divorced when he was young. Home broken. Spent time in Boys' Industrial School. Morally he was weak. While in the Boys' Industrial School he committed unnatural sex acts for several years. Good appearance. Has a very bad report from the Children's Aid Society of his city. It is doubtful if he will lead a clean life when released as his inclinations seem to be deeply seated. The cause of his trouble is moral weakness probably through the fault of his parents and their behaviour. The home was broken up leaving him a ward of the public at an early age. His habit has become deeply rooted and he has not the power to resist.

Convict Y-38.—Was unemployed. Is serving his second penitentiary term and is well versed in the practices of the underworld. Was brought up in a home where the parents appeared to lack any sense of the difference between right and wrong and they apparently encouraged him to be dishonest. He has never had a chance to live decently owing to his home environment. At the age of twenty he is a confirmed criminal having deliberately chosen this course as it appears his intention to earn his living by dishonest means. He does not intend to work or to live honestly.

Convict Y-39.—Home life of normal working people. Worked in lumber mills after leaving school and finally had work in a city. His trouble is attributed to him being a pleasure seeking type. He lacks ambition, stability and moral and technical education. Bad associates resulted in him eventually becoming involved with a girl under age. Reformation very doubtful.

Convict Y-40.—Was unemployed. Was away from the Forces without leave at time of arrest. No sense of responsibility possibly due to youth and nervous temperament. Easily led. Appears to be average working class. Not bright mentally. Deliberately chose a dishonest means of obtaining money rather than offer his services in return. Unless he definitely decides to conform to the requirements of the law while in the penitentiary he will no doubt be in trouble again.

Present indications are not favourable. What is required in a case of this kind is a follow-up officer to guide and assist him on release. On discharge he will be turned over to a Welfare Organization but their facilities are limited.

Convict Y-41.—Unemployed at time of crime. Second penitentiary term and several other convictions. Father died when young. Unable to get along with step-father. Home not congenial. Bad associates. Although his conduct is favourable in the penitentiary, it is considered that he has not made up his mind to earn an honest living. His trouble is not due to economic conditions or physical disability. It is a desire to obtain money by dishonest means being fully aware of the consequences.

Convict Y-42.—Was away from the Forces without leave when arrested. He has many previous convictions. Family was evidently comfortable financially. When released into the care of his father a few years ago, he was soon found again in trouble which would indicate that his father failed to influence him for good. Indications are that he has chosen to obtain money by dishonest means. He lacks character and religious guidance.

Causes of Crime Summarized (Young Convicts).—To summarize the cases of these young convicts, the remote or immediate cause for crime was attributed to one or more of the following factors: Severity of parents, military life, intemperance, filthy literature and movies, lack of money, bad friends, weak character or easily influenced, use of drugs, lack of supervision, parents died when very young, lack of education, poor conditions at home, doing work he did not like, poor background, lack of religion, low mentality, neglectful parents, borrowed or stole money to spend on girls, pampered by parents, excessive prematurity, dislike for work, partial disintegration of moral standards and ability, insecurity, lack of achievement in his endeavours, desire for adventure, hunger and panic. The basic factors detected in this study or the most frequently invoked causes were: poor home control, bad companions, intemperance, lack of money to meet either their justifiable or unjustifiable needs, and lack of moral roots.

Above descriptions will indicate clearly where the cause for delinquency lies. These examples, as previously stated, are unselected and were only chosen in chronological sequence by date of admission as from a certain specified time. These forty-two cases cover the whole of Canada and include convicts of every province. It has often been said, and rightly so, that youths constitute the future of any country. No doubt the State, public agencies and private individuals have done, and are still doing, much to prevent crime and recidivism, but there are many cases where some one is at fault. Above cases, as described, reveal what is wrong with the family, with society at large, and also with the convicts themselves. Lack of proper parental supervision, lack of proper guidance, combined

with lack of religion, induce the youths to associate with bad friends and this particularly in the urban districts. From bad companionship to intemperance, and then to stealing, there is but a step.

The future of our country, as of any country, will be what the youths of to-day will make it. Therefore, the family, the school, the church and the state must see that our boys become worthy citizens and not "dead wood". The youth of to-day has to be taught discipline and intelligent discipline. Boys have to be taught what is right and what is wrong. Speaking in London recently, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery made the following statement respecting training of youths and his statement is not out of place here:

"Each boy," he said, "should be taught to be master of himself and captain of his soul. He must not be stifled for lack of opportunity. He must be given a chance to make good. Each boy must be an asset to the nation. We must teach them leadership, discipline and the true meaning of morale."

Moral Standard.—The necessity for moral standard amongst human beings is axiomatic. Its teachings exceed by far any rule, regulation or law that may be made by man. Whether readily accepted by all or not, moral values, so closely linked with religion, are the foundation on which society must build itself up. Therefore, religious training of our youths should be considered as of paramount importance. The Royal Commission investigating the penal system of Canada quoted on page 124 of their report part of a statement made by the English Prison Commissioners of 1932:—"Religion touches the deepest springs of human conduct for it can furnish to the weak and unstable the highest ideals and the sternest inhibitions. It should, therefore, be awarded the first place among all forms of character training . . . Religion is so deep and personal a thing that no rules can compass it, and no Order of Service can entirely meet the need of the individual."

In 1910, Mr. Arthur MacDonald (vide International Penal Congress, Washington) proved that crime was not caused principally by the lack of education or laziness or intemperance, although such factors may well contribute to its commission. Mr. MacDonald definitely stated that the origin of the crime rests in the moral weakness which hinges, of course, on the lack of religious training and lack of character.

That there is a growing laxity in moral values the world over, there is too much proof. The variety of moral disorders is almost as wide as that of physical disorders and in an endeavour to cope with this chaplains require great wisdom, keen perception, unbounded sympathy and wide experience.

Seventeen years ago, in one of our largest institutions, Roman Catholic convicts who were not attending to their religious duties at Easter could be counted on one's fingers, whereas at present one fourth stay away from the sacraments. Present chaplains are just as zealous as their predecessors were and in fact they do much more to-day than in 1928. What is the cause of this religious indifference? Let it be firmly understood that men in prison are very much like men outside in their attitude towards religion. How many times do the chaplains hear from a convict: "I was not going to church outside, why should I go here?" The chaplains are whole-heartedly devoted to their duties and they endeavour to inculcate in the mind of the convicts that since they have been sent to the penitentiary as punishment for their misdeeds, their incarceration is the most appropriate time for them to amend themselves. Notwithstanding many setbacks and failures, our chaplains tackle their task with a stout heart, courage, enthusiasm and faith. Hope is never extinguished. Spiritual influence and religious instruction are the chief factors in remaking the character and state of a man.

The Convicts of To-day.—What are the dispositions of convicts to-day? What training and moral guidance did they have while they were free? In reply to these questions, I will quote here extracts from reports submitted to me by Reverend Canon A. E. Smart, Protestant Chaplain at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, to which institution the more reformatory type of convict from Kingston is sent:

"Through the years I have noted a decided change in the ages of those committed to my spiritual care. Criminal tendencies are more prevalent to-day in those of younger years than when I began my work here. . . . I am of the firm unalterable belief that the beginning of real reformatory influences must be found in spiritual things which were, and are, found in the church teaching. Only a small percentage have regularly attended church outside and a great many of these were not encouraged by their parents' attitude towards religion. I find that the profession of church affiliation is very uncertain and that reliance cannot be placed in the correctness of tabled statements in this respect. . . . I am concerned with the youth who is forced to leave school too early and seek employ-

ment. Many of them through no fault of their own, have to face life starting with a poor job in which there is little reward, and likelihood of betterment is nil. They get discouraged and try to find an "easy way" by preying on others.

"When the background of a family is being brought out during an interview, one sees the necessity for co-operation from organizations outside the penitentiary to help make home conditions better. Broken homes in which parents have been separated or a child's life being blighted by illegitimacy, help to produce criminal tendencies. . . . In almost every case, the man leaves this institution much improved in health, has added weight, is well fitted with clothing and there is a freedom and buoyancy of spirit which was almost absent when he came in."

That children are neglected by parents in too many homes, so contributing to delinquency, there is ample proof in the forty-two cases of young convicts referred to above. In a city of about 25,000 people, a school nurse found that 108 boys and girls had bad tonsils. Their parents were duly notified of the existence of a free clinic for the removal of tonsils. Three only youngsters turned up for operations. The same nurse, in the same city, sent over 300 notes to parents of children with bad teeth advising that free dental treatment was available, but only 25% of the parents (81 exactly) took the trouble to accompany their children to the dentist. If such a disregard is shown for the physical welfare of the children, what kind of moral guidance can we expect from such parents?

Causation of Crime—Adult Convicts (First Offenders).—Causes of crime in the case of forty-two adult first offenders which were also the subject of Chaplains' investigation included one or more of the following factors: lack of legal advice, intemperance, severity of parents, military life, unemployment, poor conditions at home, lack of money, lack of education, reprehensible conduct of wife, bad friends, sale of drugs, lack of supervision, deserted by parents, lack of religion, ignorance, cards, association with girls of bad reputation, mental instability due to constant changes of abode, low standard of morality, weak character, spirit of adventure, bootlegging, parents separated, insecurity, inferiority complex, mental retardation.

The more frequently quoted causes are: bad friends, intemperance, poor conditions at home and parental failure, including lack of religion.

Causation of Crime—Adult Recidivists.—Causes of crime in the case of forty-two adult recidivists were also looked into by the Chaplains. The cause of crime in these cases may be attributed to one or more of the following factors: unemployment, dissatisfaction after the first world war, lack of money, lack of religious training, intemperance, parents separated, unfaithful wife, bad friends, laziness, parental failure in giving proper guidance, weak character, sex pervert, antagonism to authority, anti-social tendencies, desire to show off, inability to absorb moral principles, unfortunate marriage, lack of moral principles, drug addict, gambler, low ethical standards, lack of education, insecurity.

The most frequently quoted causes were: parental failure, intemperance, lack of religious training, bad friends.

Conclusion.—From the above, it appears evident that in the three classifications considered the main cause for delinquency may be traced back chiefly to the following factors: lack of firm control at home, which, in the case of young convicts at least may include association with bad companions, lack of religious training and intemperance.

The Ex-Convict Facing the World.—Let it be said here that whenever a prisoner returns to 'civvy street' he has in most cases to face a very hostile world. Any member of any Prisoners' Welfare Society will support this statement. In the eighteen years the undersigned has been linked with the Penitentiaries Branch, in various capacities, most of the repeaters I have interviewed have

told me the same story. "As soon as my boss knew I had been 'there' he fired me. . . ." Thus discouraged, notwithstanding the fact that he was making good, this ex-convict has to look for some other work and, should he fail in his endeavours, he will soon revert to his former criminal tendencies, associating himself with persons of bad repute and quite often with former prisoners he has met in some penal institution and who may well be in the same predicament.

If a sympathetic word, a friendly advice, had been given to such a man in the dire circumstances in which he found himself placed, there is a probability that he would have turned out a good citizen. Such advice would have then rendered a good service, not only to the man "in need" but in the end to society as a whole. To anyone readily willing to lend a hand, the highest praise is due. Unfortunately, too many people nowadays appear to forget that they are Christians. They should not merely be satisfied to "pretend" that they are Christians, but they should profoundly believe in, and act upon, the teachings of our MASTER who said the most noble words that have ever been uttered:—"Love thy neighbour as thyself."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES
TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1946

ANALYSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1946

APPENDICES

TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1896

ANALYSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1896

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table	PAGE
1. Admissions and discharges during the year ended March 31st, 1946.....	68
OFFENCES—Tables 2 to 4.	
2. Nature of offence by number of offences and charges.....	69
3. Nature of offence by term of sentence.....	70
4. Nature of offence by type of sentence.....	71
SENTENCE—Tables 5 and 6.	
5. Term of sentence by previous penal record.....	71
6. Type of sentence by penitentiaries.....	72
AGES—Tables 7 to 11.	
7. Nature of offence by age on admission.....	72
8. Age on admission by employment prior to commitment.....	73
9. Occupation prior to offence by age on admission.....	73
10. Age on admission by number of dependents.....	74
11. Age on admission by conjugal condition.....	74
RACIAL ORIGIN—Tables 12 to 16.	
12. Racial origin by penitentiaries.....	74
13. Racial origin by conjugal condition.....	75
14. Racial origin by degree of education.....	75
15. Nature of offence by racial origin.....	76
16. Racial origin by previous penal record.....	77
NATIVITY—Tables 17 to 23.	
17. Birthplace by urban or rural residence prior to commitment.....	77
18. Birthplace of convicts by birthplace of parents.....	78
19. Birthplace by social habits.....	78
20. Birthplace by degree of education.....	79
21. Racial origin by birthplace.....	79
22. Birthplace of convicts born outside Canada by length of residence in Canada.....	80
23. Citizenship of convicts born outside Canada by residence in Canada prior to commitment.....	80
PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT—Tables 24 to 27.	
24. Nature of offence by employment prior to commitment.....	81
25. Number of dependents by employment prior to commitment.....	81
26. Occupation of convicts prior to commitment.....	82
27. Nature of offence by weekly earnings of convicts when last employed.....	84
LITERACY—Tables 28 to 30.	
28. Nature of offence by degree of education.....	84
29. Degree of education by language spoken.....	85
30. Previous commitments by degree of education.....	85
CONJUGAL CONDITION—Tables 31 to 33.	
31. Nature of offence by conjugal condition.....	85
32. Weekly earnings when last employed by conjugal condition.....	86
33. Employment prior to commitment by conjugal condition.....	86

Table	PAGE
PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD—Tables 34 to 42.	
34. Nature of offence by previous penal record.....	87
35. Previous commitments by time served.....	88
36. Previous commitments to penal institutions.....	88
37. Time served on previous commitments.....	88
38. Previous commitments by employment prior to commitment.....	89
39. Previous penal record by residence and employment prior to commitment.....	90
40. Previous commitments by number of dependents.....	90
41. Previous penal record by number of commitments.....	90
42. Previous penal record by non-penal institutional history.....	91
SOCIAL HABITS—Tables 43 and 44.	
43. Nature of offence by social habits.....	91
44. Previous commitments by social habits.....	91
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CLASSIFICATION—Tables 45 and 46.	
45. Physical defects by mental classification.....	92
46. Nature of offence by mental classification.....	92
RELIGION—Table 47.	
47. Racial origin by religion.....	93
FEMALE CONVICTS—Tables 48 to 53.	
48. Nature of offence by age on admission.....	94
49. Nature of offence by term of sentence.....	94
50. Nature of offence by conjugal condition and social habits.....	94
51. Racial origin by birthplace and citizenship.....	94
52. Racial origin by religion.....	95
53. Nature of offence by previous penal record.....	95
MALE CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1945-1946—Tables 54 to 57.	
54. Age on admission by age on discharge.....	95
55. Method of release by penitentiaries.....	96
56. Nature of offence by time served.....	96
57. Main occupation while serving sentence by time served.....	97
FEMALE CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1945-1946—Tables 58 to 60.	
58. Age on admission by age on discharge.....	98
59. Nature of offence by time served.....	98
60. Method of discharge by time served.....	98

ANNUAL REPORT

OF DOMINION PENITENTIARIES, 1945-46

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 were 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, 1946. 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, 1946 is shown in this table as follows:

Convicts on register on March 31, 1945, direct admissions to penitentiaries; transfers to and from penitentiaries; direct and indirect discharges and convicts on register on March 31, 1946.

The number on the registers on March 31, 1945 was 3,129, an increase of 51 or 1.7 per cent from the number on the registers on March 31, 1944.

Direct admissions comprised 1,444 males and 8 females, showing an increase of 238 males and 3 females from the number of direct admissions in 1945. St. Vincent de Paul and Manitoba showed the highest increase of direct admissions with 48.5 and 51.1 per cent respectively. Dorchester had an increase of 13.4 per cent and British Columbia a decrease of 5.0 per cent.

Transfers to and from penitentiaries increased from 262 in 1944-45 to 342 in 1945-46.

Total releases were 1,561, of which 1,355 were direct discharges and 206 transfers to other penitentiaries.

The number of convicts on the registers of the seven penitentiaries on March 31st, 1946 was 3,362, an increase of 7.4 per cent during the year.

Table 2.—Nature of offence by number of offences and charges.

In this table is shown the nature of offence committed by male convicts admitted during the year.

Offences are classified under six main headings, namely, Against Public Order and Peace, Against the Administration of Law and Justice, Against Morals and Public Convenience, Against the Person and Reputation, Against Rights and Property and Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.

There were slight increases in the number of convicts in the first three groups while the group Against Morals and Public Convenience showed a decrease of 10.2 per cent. Offences against Rights and Property increased from 1,026 in 1945 to 1,227 in 1946, a percentage increase of 19.6. Offences against the Defence of Canada Regulations rose from 2 in 1945 to 92 in 1946, of which total 91 were committed outside Canada.

As in previous years, Offences against Rights and Property account for the great majority of convicts, no fewer than 1,227 of the total convictions, or 75.0 per cent, falling within this category. The second largest group was crimes against the Person and Reputation with 147 convictions, or 9.0 per cent of total convicted. Thus, the two groups, Offences against Rights and Property and Offences against the Person and Reputation represent 84.0 per cent of total convictions.

Convictions for Breaking, Entering, etc., showed an increase of 14.2 per cent over those reported in 1945, while those for Robbery in all its forms rose from 198 to 288, an increase of 45.5 per cent over the previous year.

Of the 1,635 male admissions, 940 or 57.4 per cent were committed on a single charge, and 677 or 41.4 per cent on more than one charge. Eighteen admitted were ticket-of-leave violators.

Table 3.—Nature of offence by term of sentence.

Of the 1,635 male admissions, 730 or 44.0 per cent received the minimum sentence of 2 years; 611 or 37.3 per cent received sentences over 2 and under 5 years; 82 or 5 per cent sentences over 5 and under 10 years; 50 or 3 per cent sentences over 10 and under 25 years. Five received sentences of 25 years, 4 received life sentences and 4 had the death sentence commuted to life.

Of those who received sentences of ten years and over, 3 were against Morals and Public Convenience, 35 against the Person and Reputation and 25 against Rights and Property.

Table 4.—Nature of offence by type of sentence.

Sentences are either simple, concurrent or consecutive or a combination of concurrent and consecutive. Of the 1,635 male admissions, 908 or 55.5 per cent received simple sentences; 558 or 34.1 per cent received concurrent sentences and 82 or 5.0 per cent a combination of concurrent and consecutive. Thirty-one convicts received lashes in addition to their sentence, an increase of eight over those reported in 1945.

Table 5.—Term of sentence by previous penal record.

Of the 1,635 male convicts admitted, 420 or 25.7 per cent were first offenders, while 1,215 or 74.3 per cent had previous penal records.

Of those 1,215 recidivists, 409 or 33.6 per cent had been previously in gaols, 114 or 9.4 per cent had previous reformatory records, 41 or 3.4 per cent had previously been in penitentiaries, 149 or 12.3 per cent had been committed to gaols and reformatories, 264 or 21.7 per cent had gaol and penitentiary records, 58 or 5.0 per cent had been in reformatories and penitentiaries, and 180 or 15.0 per cent had gaol, reformatory and penitentiary records.

The average length of sentence of first offenders, omitting those who received life sentences, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, and of those with previous commitments 9 years.

Table 7.—Nature of offence by age on admission.

In this table is set out the nature of offence committed and age on admission. Of the 1,635 male admissions, four were under sixteen years of age. One of these was guilty of Robbery while armed and three with Theft of automobile. Another fifteen were sixteen years of age, of whom twelve were guilty of crimes against Rights and Property, eight of Breaking, Entering and Theft and three of Robbery.

There were 51 admissions of youths of seventeen years of age, of which total 45 were guilty of offences Against Rights and Property. Sixty-nine were eighteen years of age, of which total 58 were guilty of crimes Against Rights and Property. Ninety-three were nineteen years of age, of which number 79 were guilty of crimes Against Rights and Property. One hundred and one were twenty years of age, of which number 81 were guilty of crimes Against Rights and Property. Thus, of the 333 admitted 20 years of age and under, 279 or 84 per cent were guilty of crimes Against Rights and Property. Of the 279 guilty of offences Against Rights and Property, 53.0 per cent were found guilty either of Breaking, Entering and Theft or Robbery.

Twenty per cent of all male admissions were under 21 years of age compared with 21 per cent in 1945.

The number of admissions between 21 and 24 years of age was 478, or 29.2 per cent of total admissions, and of those between 25 and 29 the percentage was 19.4 per cent.

Thus, of the total male admissions, 1,129 or 69.0 per cent were under 30 years of age. For every age group, except that of 60 to 69 years, by far the greatest number of offences were Against Rights and Property as the following percentages show:—Under 16, 100; 16 years, 80; 17 years, 88; 18 years, 84; 19 years, 85; 20 years, 80; 21 to 24 years, 77; 25 to 29 years, 74; 30 to 34 years, 73; 35 to 39 years, 77; 40 to 49 years, 60; 50 to 69 years, 60 and 60 to 69, 25.

Table 8.—Age on admission by employment.

Of the 1,635 admissions, 897 or 55.0 per cent were employed prior to admission. The percentage of admissions employed in the previous year was 59.0.

Omitting students and those who never worked, 707 or 43.2 per cent were unemployed at time crime was committed. Of this number, 303 or 18.5 per cent were unemployed for a period under three months; 146 or 9.0 per cent under six months, 86 or 5.3 per cent twelve months and 136 or 8.3 per cent were unemployed for over a year.

Of the total unemployed, 182 or 25.7 per cent were 20 years of age and under; 337 or 47.6 per cent were between 20 and 29 years; 115 or 16.2 per cent were between 30 and 39 years; 65 or 9.0 per cent between 40 and 59.

Table 9.—Occupation prior to commitment.

A study of this table shows that those who were employed in mining, commercial, professional and clerical occupations supplied less than 7.0 per cent of male admissions to penitentiaries, while on the other hand the four groups—manufacturing, building and construction, transportation and communication and public administration supplied 62 per cent of male admissions. Unskilled workers contributed 14.1 per cent of admissions and all other occupations 16.9 per cent. For a further study of occupation of convicts prior to admission see Table 26.

Table 10.—Age of admissions by number of dependents and conjugal condition.

Of the 1,635 male admissions, 1,139 or 69.6 per cent had no dependents. The 496 with dependents had an average of 2.1 dependents. The corresponding average for 1945 was 2.2.

Of the 1,635 admissions, 1,056 or 64.5 per cent were single, 470 or 29 per cent were married and 109 or 6.5 per cent were widowed or divorced.

Tables 12 to 16.—Racial Origin.

The racial origin of male admissions is shown in this series of tables with cross-classifications showing conjugal condition, education, nature of offence committed and previous penal record.

Thirty-three racial groups are represented among the 1,635 admissions. Those of English origin comprised 354 or 21.6 per cent, Irish 166 or 10.1 per cent, Scottish 170 or 10.4 per cent and French 612 or 37.4 per cent. As these are the predominant races in Canada, it is natural to expect that the number of admissions from these races would greatly exceed those of other races.

The number of admissions from persons of English origin increased 3.1 per cent over the previous year while Irish and Scottish admissions showed a decrease of 4.6 and 2.3 per cent respectively. French admissions rose from 31.9 per cent to 37.4 per cent of total admissions.

Of the foreign races, the Northern European races, including Netherlanders, Finns, Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish contributed 54 or 3.3 per cent. Central European (Austrian, Czecho-slovakian, German, Hungarian and Jugoslav) 3.1 per cent; Eastern Europe (Polish, Roumanian, Lithuanian, Russian, Ukrainian) 7.5 per cent; Southern European (Bulgarian, Greek and Italian) 1.5 per cent; Hebrew 1.0 per cent; Asiatic (Chinese, Japanese, Syrian, etc.) 0.4 per cent; Negro and North American Indian 2.5 per cent.

Of those of British stock, 55 per cent were single, 35 per cent married and 10 per cent widowed or divorced. Of the French, 77.0 per cent were single, and 20 per cent married. Of the European races, 65 per cent were single and 32.2 per cent married. Of the Hebrews, 41 per cent were single and 47 per cent married and of the coloured races 50 per cent were single and 43 per cent married.

Of the 1,635 admissions, 58 were reported as illiterate, 11 who could read only, 1,293 or 79.0 per cent with common school education, 243 or 15 per cent with high school education and 30 or 1.8 per cent with university standing.

Table 15 shows nature of offence by racial origin. Three-fourths of all crimes committed by each race were against Rights and Property as the following percentages will show: English, 70.0; Irish, 77.7; Scotch, 71.9; French, 76.3; German, 74; Italian, 70; Polish, 89; Russian, 83; Ukrainian, 82 and Hebrew, 88.

With the exception of two races, Bulgarian and Armenian, the representation of all other races were recidivists. The following are the percentages of habitual offenders admitted in 1945 who have been repeatedly in gaols, reformatories and penitentiaries over a period of years:—English, 69.5; Irish, 86.1; Scotch, 75.3;

French, 72.3; Netherlanders, 80; German, 64.5; Polish, 70; Italian, 82; Russian, 90; Ukrainian, 70; Hebrew, 100 and Negro, 75.

Of the 1,635 male admissions, 1,482 or 90.6 per cent were born in Canada, and of the total admissions, 1,356 or 81.4 per cent belonged to urban communities. Of the 153 convicts born outside Canada, 13 had residence in Canada less than 5 years, 9 between 5 and 10 years, 7 between 10 and 15 years and 124 with residence of 15 years and over.

Of the foreign-born admissions, 43 were aliens and 50 were naturalized, and of the British born 3 were in Canada less than five years and 57 more than five years.

Table 27 shows earnings of convicts when last employed. The average earnings of all who reported this item was \$27 a week. Four hundred and eighty-seven were in receipt of wages under \$20 a week and 856 or 53 per cent had earnings between \$30 and \$40 per week. Two hundred and fifty-four were earning over \$40 a week.

Table 30 shows previous commitments of male admissions to penal institutions. (See also Table 34 for a further analysis of previous commitments.)

A total of 1,215 or 75 per cent of total admissions to penitentiaries had previous penal records. These 1,215 had a total of 5,986 previous commitments or an average of 5 commitments per convict.

Four hundred and eighty-two convicts had five commitments or more, or an average of 9 commitments per convict. The total time served on these commitments was 3,542 years.

Table 36 shows that of the 1,215 recidivists 543 had before their last admission been in penitentiaries, 501 in reformatories and 1,002 in gaols. The 543 with previous penitentiary records had a total of 3,743 commitments, or an average of 7 commitments per convict. Those committed to reformatories had 2,672 commitments or over 5 per convict, while those committed to gaols had a total of 5,445 commitments, or an average of over 5 per convict. The rehabilitation of these convicts is a major problem and deserves close consideration.

Table 45 shows that of the 1,635 admissions, 1,547 or 95 per cent were free from physical defects and 1,620 or 99 per cent were classed as normal.

FEMALE ADMISSIONS

Female admissions to penitentiaries fell from 28 in 1944-1945 to 20 in 1945-1946. Five were convicted for possession of drugs, 2 for manslaughter, one for forgery and 12 for theft.

Of these twenty convicts, 6 were single and 12 married. Of the female admissions, 13 had a previous penal record, 2 in gaols, 10 in gaols and reformatories and one with reformatory and penitentiary record.

DISCHARGES

The number of prisoners discharged during the year was 1,332. Of this number, 115 or 9.0 per cent were 20 years of age and under, 625 or 47 per cent were between 21 and 29 years of age, 315 or 23.5 per cent between 30 and 39. Thus, 79 per cent of the convicts discharged were under 40 years of age. It would be interesting to know what percentage of these discharged convicts gave up their life of crime and became useful citizens.

Of the 1,332 male convicts discharged, 998 or 75 per cent were discharged at expiration of sentence, 210 or 16 per cent by ticket-of-leave. Nine were deported, 6 pardoned, 7 unconditionally released and 11 died. Four were transferred to mental hospital and 83 released on order of military authorities.

During their stay in penitentiaries, 136 were engaged in agriculture, 74 in clerical work, 507 in skilled trades, 591 in unskilled labour and 24 unable to work.

Twenty-three female prisoners were discharged during the year, 17 on expiration of sentence, 4 on ticket-of-leave and one pardoned.

TABLE I—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1946

		Total	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	King- ston	Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Convicts on register, March 31, 1945.....	T.	3,129	387	869	704	210	271	326	362
	M.	3,077	387	869	632	210	271	326	362
	F.	52			52				
Admissions—									
Admitted during year and not transferred.....	M.	1,444	236	499	305		133	106	165
	F.	8			8				
Received by transfer (admit- ted during year).....	M.	126	3	1	3	117		2	
	F.	12			12				
Total admitted during year and retained.....	M.	1,570	239	500	308	117	133	108	165
	F.	20			20				
Received by transfer (admit- ted before April 1, 1945).....	M.	65		1	5	59			
	F.								
Admitted during year and transferred.....	M.	124		3	119		2		
	F.	12	1	5			3	1	2
Received by transfer and transferred (admitted dur- ing year).....	M.	3				3			
	F.								
Total admissions.....	T.	1,794	240	509	452	179	138	109	167
	M.	1,762	239	504	432	179	135	106	165
	F.	32	1	5	20		3	1	2
Releases—									
Discharges.....	M.	1,332	224	368	233	158	92	95	162
	F.	23			23				
Transferred (admitted during year).....	M.	127		3	119	3	2		
	F.	12	1	5			3	1	2
Transferred (admitted before April 1, 1945).....	M.	67			62	5			
	F.								
Total releases.....	T.	1,561	225	376	437	166	97	96	164
	M.	1,525	224	371	414	166	94	95	162
	F.	35	1	5	23		3	1	2
Convicts on register, March 31, 1946.....	T.	3,362	402	1,002	719	223	312	339	365
	M.	3,313	402	1,002	670	223	312	339	365
	F.	49			49				

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.....	1,685	100.0	940	183	856	188	15	3
Against public order and peace....	25	1.5	14		10	1		
Carrying concealed weapons....	7	.4	2		5			
Illegal possession of firearms....	10	.6	8		1	1		
Unlawful possession of explosives	6	.4	2		4			
Others.....	2	.1	2					
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	2.5	18		7	1	15	
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	25	1.5	17		7	1		
Perjury.....	1	.1	1					
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	15	.9					15	
Against morals and public convenience.....	103	6.3	79	9	13	2		
Buggery, and attempt.....	10	.6	7	1	2			
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	23	1.7	22	2	3	1		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	10	.6	9	1				
Gross indecency, and attempt....	25	1.5	19	4	2			
Incest.....	22	1.3	17	1	4			
Incest, attempt.....	3	.2	1		2			
Living on avails of prostitution..	3	.2	3					
Procuration, and attempt.....	1	.1				1		
Others.....	1	.1	1					
Against the person and reputation	147	9.0	114	3	26	4		
Abduction.....	2	.1	2		2			
Assault, indecent.....	6	.3	3		2	1		
Assault on female.....	10	.6	8		1	1		
Assault causing bodily harm.....	7	.4	2	3	2			
Assault with intent to rob.....	15	.9	14		1			
Bigamy.....	3	.2	3					
Carnal knowledge.....	26	1.6	20		6			
Carnal knowledge, attempt at...	5	.3	5					
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	4	.3	2		2			
Endangering life.....	2	.1	1		1			
Manslaughter.....	22	1.3	22					
Murder.....	6	.4	6					
Rape.....	20	1.2	17		3			
Rape, attempt at.....	4	.3	3		1			
Shooting with intent.....	6	.4	2		4			
Wounding with intent.....	6	.4	3		1	2		
Negligence to provide.....	1	.1	1					
Parading in the nude.....	2	.1	2					
Against rights and property.....	1,227	75.0	645	117	234	178		3
Arson, and attempt.....	10	.6	8		1	1		
Breaking, entering and theft....	432	26.4	187	37	116	90		2
Breaking and entering with intent.....	37	5.3	31	5	13	3		
Breaking and entering, attempt.	19	1.1	16		2	1		
Conspiracy.....	17	1.0	5	1	9	2		
False pretences and fraud.....	33	2.3	10	13	6	9		
Forgery.....	30	1.9	10	5	5	10		
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	13	1.1	7	4	4	3		
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	11	.7	5		4	2		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	3.1	32	6	6	6		1
Robbery.....	27	1.7	13	2	7			
Robbery and theft with violence	100	6.1	69	3	19	9		
Robbery while armed.....	33	5.1	28	3	13	11		
Robbery, attempt.....	12	.7	10		2			
Cattle stealing.....	1	.1		1				
Bobbery while armed, attempt....	15	.9	7		3	5		
Theft.....	180	11.0	113	20	30	17		
Theft of postal matter.....	10	.6	6		3	2		
Theft of automobile.....	77	4.7	47	10	13	7		
Theft of chickens.....	1	.1	1					
Damage to property.....	3	.5	7	1				
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92	5.7	70	4	16	2		
In Canada.....	1	.1	1					
Outside Canada.....	91	5.6	69	4	13	2		

TABLE 4.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total	Simple	Simple with lashes	Concurrent	Concurrent with lashes	Consecutive	Consecutive with lashes.	Concurrent and consecutive	Concurrent and consecutive with lashes	Simple with fine	Concurrent with fine	Remanet	Remanet with sentence
Total.....	1,635	891	27	544	14	59	1	48	3	21	10	14	3
Against public order and peace....	25	18	1	9		2							
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	18		7		1						14	1
Against morals and public convenience.....	103	80		16		1		1		20	5		
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28	3								20	5		
Incest.....	22	17		5									
Others.....	53	40		11		1		1					
Against the person and reputation.....	147	106	7	23	2	2	1	5	1				
Carnal knowledge.....	26	20		8	2	1							
Manslaughter.....	22	22											
Murder.....	6	6											
Rape.....	20	13	4	3									
Others.....	73	45	3	17		1	1	5	1				
Against rights and property.....	1,227	623	19	468	12	53		42	2	1	5		2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432	184	1	209		24		10			2		2
Breaking and entering with intent	87	61		20		2		4					
False pretences and fraud.....	38	9		26		2		1					
Forgery.....	30	9	1	16		1		1		1	2		
Uttering forged document.....	18	5		11		1		1					
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	39	1	14		2		1					
Robbery and theft with violence.....	100	58	11	21	4	3		3					
Robbery while armed.....	83	24	4	23	8	10		7	2				
Theft.....	180	113		60		2		4			1		
Theft of automobile.....	77	47		25		5							
Others.....	181	80	1	38		2		10					
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92	71		21									
In Canada.....	1	1											
Outside Canada.....	91	70		21									

TABLE 5.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Term of sentence	Total	First Offenders (no previous commitment)	Total with previous commitments	Previously committed to						
				Goal only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary
Total.....	1,635	420	1,215	409	114	41	149	264	58	180
2 years.....	730	156	574	236	54	12	70	103	18	81
Over 2 and under 3 years.....	87	11	76	21	13	2	11	9	4	16
3 years.....	352	120	202	85	21	10	41	63	15	27
Over 3 and under 4 years.....	17	2	15	3		1	2	4	2	3
4 years.....	118	48	70	17	8	2	7	18	4	14
Over 4 and under 5 years.....	7		7		2	1		2	1	1
5 years.....	134	40	94	21	6	4	9	32	5	17
6 years.....	29	5	24	4	3	4	1	6	3	3
7 years.....	31	9	22	8	1		2	5	2	4
8 years.....	16	7	9	1	1	1	1	2		3
9 years.....	6	1	5	1			2	1		1
10 years.....	19	7	12	4		1		5	1	1
Over 10 and under 12 years.....	2		2	1	1					
12 and under 15 years.....	14	7	7		1		1	3		3
15 and under 20 years.....	9	2	7	3	1	1	1			1
20 and under 25 years.....	6	1	5	1	2			1	1	
25 years and over.....	5		5		1			1	1	2
Life.....	4	1	3	2			1			
Death commuted to life.....	4	3	1	1						
Ticket-of-leave violator—under 2 years.....	9		9			2		4		3
Ticket-of-leave violator—over 2 years.....	6		6					5	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	1,635	239	501	313	176	133	108	165
Simple	891	182	247	142	114	56	55	95
Simple with lashes	27	.....	3	12	2	1	2	7
Concurrent	544	51	213	94	47	58	46	35
Concurrent with lashes	14	.....	2	8	.....	2	.....	2
Consecutive	59	1	14	27	7	4	1	5
Consecutive with lashes	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concurrent and consecutive	48	2	10	20	4	7	3	2
Concurrent and consecutive with lashes	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Simple with fine	21	.....	1	7	.....	1	.....	12
Concurrent with fine	10	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	4
Remanet	14	2	7	1	1	1	.....	2
Remanet with sentence	3	1	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	1,635	4	15	51	69	93	101	478	318	197	121	116	55	16	1
Against public order and peace	25	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	5	6	2	2	1	1	2	.....
Against the administration of law and justice	41	.....	1	3	5	5	4	8	9	2	2	1	.....	1	.....
Against morals and public convenience	103	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	6	11	15	14	29	15	8	.....
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	7	7	2	2	.....	.....
Incest	22	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	7	7	1	.....	.....
Others	53	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	6	7	6	4	15	6	5	.....
Against the person and reputation	147	.....	1	2	2	8	6	40	32	26	4	17	7	1	1
Carnal knowledge	26	.....	.....	.....	3	3	4	6	4	1	6	1	1	1	.....
Manslaughter	22	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	6	4	5	1	2	2	.....	.....
Murder	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Rape	20	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	10	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	73	.....	1	.....	.....	4	4	20	17	14	.....	9	3	.....	1
Against rights and property	1,227	4	12	45	58	79	81	369	236	145	94	63	32	4	.....
Breaking, entering and theft	432	.....	7	19	24	34	34	134	75	55	27	18	5	2	.....
Breaking and entering with intent	37	.....	1	1	1	4	4	29	20	14	9	2	2	.....	.....
False pretences and fraud	33	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	9	3	4	9	4	1	.....
Forgery	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	6	6	4	3	3	3	.....	.....
Uttering forged document	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	5	4	.....	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property	51	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	10	14	12	8	2	1	.....	.....
Robbery and theft with violence	100	.....	1	5	4	11	6	32	22	7	4	6	2	.....	.....
Robbery while armed	33	1	.....	7	7	5	3	37	12	6	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Theft	180	.....	2	4	10	8	12	41	39	25	20	12	6	1	.....
Theft of automobile	77	3	.....	3	5	6	6	32	10	4	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Others	131	.....	1	5	6	6	12	39	26	12	9	11	4	.....	.....
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	50	24	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
In Canada	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outside Canada	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	49	24	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

Age on admission	Total	Employed	Student	Never worked	Total unemployed	Period of unemployment					
						Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over
Total.....	1,635	897	4	27	707	339	146	86	53	27	56
Under 16 years.....	4	1			3	2	1				
16 years.....	15	4	1		10	5	3	2			
17 years.....	51	19	1	4	27	18	6	1	1	1	
18 years.....	69	27	2		40	34	3	1	1		1
19 years.....	93	41		1	51	25	10	4	5	3	4
20 years.....	101	49		1	51	33	7	5	4	2	
21 to 24 years.....	478	251		10	217	111	47	24	15	8	12
25 to 29 years.....	318	191		7	120	45	32	18	14	3	8
30 to 34 years.....	197	121		2	74	26	16	12	5	4	11
35 to 39 years.....	121	78		2	41	14	6	10	1	2	8
40 to 49 years.....	116	71			45	18	12	4	3	4	4
50 to 59 years.....	55	35			20	4	3	5	3		5
60 to 69 years.....	16	9			7	4			1		2
70 years and over.....	1				1						1

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

Occupation	Total	Under 16 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years and over
Total.....	1,635	4	15	51	69	93	101	478	318	197	121	116	55	16	1
Agriculture.....	53			1	4	2	2	13	9	6	3	6	7		
Fishing, hunting and trapping.....	6							1	1	3	1				
Logging.....	36		2	1	1	1	1	8	5	2	2	6	6		
Mining.....	17							5	5	2	1				
Manufacturing.....	143			3	6	7	8	32	33	27	12	7	5	3	
Electric light and power.....	9						1	1	2	1	2	2	1		
Building and construction.....	93		1	1	1	1	1	15	29	16	15	6	5	2	
Transportation and communication.....	121			3	3	8	9	42	27	16	10	1	2		
Commercial.....	18				1	1	1	1	3	2	3	5	1	1	
Public administration.....	199			2	2	9	17	94	41	15	11	7	1		
Professional.....	15						1	1	4	2	1	2	3		
Entertainment and sport.....	3								2	1					
Personal service.....	44	1			1			6	7	7	4	12	4	2	
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing.....	2			1									1		
Clerical.....	11								2		5	2			
Unskilled workers.....	127		1	7	8	9	8	32	21	18	8	13		2	
Student.....	4		1	1	2										
Never worked.....	27			4		1	1	10	7	2	2				
Unemployed.....	707	3	10	27	40	51	51	217	120	74	41	45	20	7	1

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.....	1,635	1,139	229	138	60	27	21	9	2	7	8
Under 16 years.....	4	4									
16 years.....	15	15									
17 years.....	51	50	1								
18 years.....	69	59	6	3		1					
19 years.....	93	84	6	3							
20 years.....	101	86	12	1	1		1				
21 to 24 years.....	478	364	63	38	10	2	1				
25 to 29 years.....	318	197	49	36	25	5	8	1		2	
30 to 34 years.....	197	107	40	22	10	8	7	2	1		
35 to 39 years.....	121	54	25	18	6	8	4	4	1	1	
40 to 49 years.....	116	73	15	10	7	2	4	1		2	2
50 to 59 years.....	55	33	8	7	1	1	1	1		2	1
60 to 69 years.....	16	12	4					1		2	
70 years and over.....	1	1									

TABLE 11.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age on admission	Total		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, separated
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	1,635	100.0	1,056	470	31	78
Under 16 years.....	4	.3	4			
16 years.....	15	.9	15			
17 years.....	51	3.2	51			
18 years.....	69	4.2	68	1		
19 years.....	93	5.1	89	4		
20 years.....	101	6.2	95	6		
21 to 24 years.....	478	29.3	378	92		13
25 to 29 years.....	318	19.4	172	134	2	10
30 to 34 years.....	197	12.1	81	99	4	13
35 to 39 years.....	121	7.5	39	68	1	13
40 to 49 years.....	116	7.1	47	38	12	19
50 to 59 years.....	55	3.5	14	26	7	8
60 to 69 years.....	16	1.0	8	2	4	2
70 years and over.....	1	.2			1	

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.....	1,635	100.0	239	501	313	176	133	108	165
English.....	354	21.6	76	95	83	59	21	25	55
Irish.....	166	10.1	28	20	55	22	15	10	16
Scottish.....	170	10.4	47	13	41	23	12	18	21
Welsh.....	7	.4		1	2		1	1	2
French.....	612	37.3	57	406	59	85	22	15	16
Austrian.....	10	.6	1	2	3	1	1		2
Belgian.....	3	.2	1	1					1
Bulgarian.....	1	.1							1
Czech and Slovak.....	1	.1						1	
Danish.....	4	.3			1			2	1
Netherlander.....	24	1.4	8	1	5	5		4	1
Finnish.....	6	.4			1		3	1	1
German.....	31	1.9		1	7	5	7	6	6
Greek.....	1	.1			1				
Hungarian.....	8	.4		1	3	1	1	1	1
Icelandic.....	5	.3					4	1	
Italian.....	22	1.4		7	7	4	2		2
Jugo-Slavic.....	1	.1						1	
Lithuanian.....	1	.1				1			
Norwegian.....	10	.6			2		1	3	4
Polish.....	33	2.0	3		8	6	10	2	4
Roumanian.....	4	.3			2		1	1	
Russian.....	30	1.9	3	6	5	1	2	3	10
Swedish.....	5	.3	1					1	3
Ukrainian.....	56	3.4		3	6	7	20	12	8
Hebrew.....	17	1.0	1	3	5	1	3	3	1
Spanish.....	4	.3	1	1	1	1			
Chinese.....	1	.1			2				1
Japanese.....	4	.3				1			
Armenian.....	2	.1				2			
Syrian.....	1	.1							
Negro.....	20	1.2	9		9	1	1		
North American Indian.....	21	1.2	2		5		6	2	6

TABLE 13.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Racial origin	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, separated
Total.....	1,635	1,056	470	31	78
English.....	354	199	121	7	27
Irish.....	166	90	56	5	15
Scottish.....	170	88	67	3	12
Welsh.....	7	6	1		1
French.....	612	470	122	12	8
Austrian.....	10	10			
Belgian.....	3	2	1		
Bulgarian.....	1	1			
Czech and Slovak.....	1	1			
Danish.....	4	1	2		1
Netherlander.....	24	12	11		1
Finnish.....	6	4	1	1	
German.....	31	21	7	1	2
Greek.....	1	1			
Hungarian.....	8	3	5		
Icelandic.....	5	3	1	1	
Italian.....	22	11	8		3
Jugo-Slavic.....	1	1			
Lithuanian.....	1	1			
Norwegian.....	10	4	3	1	2
Polish.....	33	24	8		1
Roumanian.....	4	3	1		
Russian.....	30	18	10		2
Swedish.....	5	3	1		1
Ukrainian.....	56	40	16		
Hebrew.....	17	7	8		2
Spanish.....	4	3	1		
Chinese.....	4	1	3		
Japanese.....	1	1			
Armenian.....	2	1	1		
Syrian.....	1		1		
Negro.....	20	9	11		
North American Indian.....	21	17	4		

TABLE 14.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Racial origin	Total	None	Reads only	Common School	High School	University
Total.....	1,635	58	11	1,293	243	30
English.....	354	12	5	262	67	8
Irish.....	166	4		114	41	17
Scottish.....	170	3		117	48	2
Welsh.....	7			6	1	
French.....	612	25	3	550	30	4
Austrian.....	10		1	7	2	
Belgian.....	3			3		
Bulgarian.....	1				1	
Czech and Slovak.....	1			1		
Danish.....	4			1	2	1
Netherlander.....	24	3		13	7	1
Finnish.....	6			6		
German.....	31	1		22	7	1
Greek.....	1				1	
Hungarian.....	8			8		
Icelandic.....	5			3		2
Italian.....	22			18	4	
Jugo-Slavic.....	1			1		
Lithuanian.....	1			1		
Norwegian.....	10			6	4	
Polish.....	33			27	6	
Roumanian.....	4			3	1	
Russian.....	30	1		26	3	
Swedish.....	5			5		
Ukrainian.....	56	1		47	7	1
Hebrew.....	17	1	1	11	3	1
Spanish.....	4	1		1		2
Chinese.....	4	1		2	1	
Japanese.....	1			1		
Armenian.....	2			2		
Syrian.....	1				1	
Negro.....	20	2	1	13	4	
North American Indian.....	21	3		16	2	

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.....	1,685	420	1,215	409	114	41	149	264	58
English.....	354	108	246	67	29	6	38	42	18
Irish.....	166	23	143	37	13	4	30	27	11
Scottish.....	170	42	128	44	17	5	15	22	4
Welsh.....	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	4	1
French.....	612	169	443	188	27	15	37	114	13
Austrian.....	10	2	8	2	1	1	2	2	1
Belgian.....	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	1
Bulgarian.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Czech and Slovak.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Danish.....	4	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1
Netherlander.....	24	5	19	3	4	1	2	6	1
Finnish.....	6	1	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
German.....	31	11	20	7	3	1	1	3	1
Greek.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hungarian.....	8	8	8	5	1	1	1	1	1
Icelandic.....	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Italian.....	22	4	18	5	2	1	1	3	2
Jugo-Slavic.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuanian.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norwegian.....	10	1	9	3	1	1	1	2	1
Polish.....	33	10	23	5	4	1	2	7	1
Roumanian.....	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russian.....	30	3	27	8	1	1	2	10	1
Swedish.....	5	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
Ukrainian.....	56	17	39	15	1	1	7	9	2
Hebrew.....	17	17	17	2	2	1	2	5	1
Spanish.....	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Chinese.....	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Japanese.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Armenian.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Syrian.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negro.....	20	5	15	4	3	1	4	2	1
North American Indian.....	21	8	13	6	1	1	1	2	1

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

Birthplace	Total		Rural	Urban
	No.	P.C.		
Total.....	1,685	100.0	279	1,356
Canada.....	1,482	90.5	262	1,220
England.....	32	1.9	2	30
Ireland.....	10	.6	1	9
Scotland.....	13	.7	1	12
British Possessions.....	8	.5	2	6
United States.....	43	2.6	6	37
France.....	1	.1	1	1
Austria.....	3	.2	1	2
Belgium.....	1	.1	1	1
Czecho-slovakia.....	1	.1	1	1
Finland.....	3	.2	1	2
Germany.....	2	.1	1	1
Hungary.....	3	.2	1	2
Iceland.....	1	.1	1	1
Italy.....	2	.1	1	1
Lithuania.....	1	.1	1	1
Norway.....	3	.2	1	2
Poland.....	10	.6	1	9
Roumania.....	1	.1	1	1
Russia.....	7	.4	1	6
Sweden.....	2	.1	1	1
Ukraine.....	1	.1	1	1
Spain.....	1	.1	1	1
Switzerland.....	1	.1	1	1
China.....	8	.2	1	7

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.....	1,635	990	190	238	45	51	85	54	10	22
Canada.....	1,482	980	181	178	44	50	29	49	9	17
England.....	32		29	1	1					1
Ireland.....	10		10							
Scotland.....	13		13							
British Possessions.....	8		7	1						
United States.....	43	10		17		1	6	5	1	3
France.....	1			1						
Austria.....	3			3						
Belgium.....	1									1
Czecho-Slovakia.....	1			1						
Finland.....	3			3						
Germany.....	2			2						
Hungary.....	3			3						
Iceland.....	1			1						
Italy.....	2			2						
Lithuania.....	1			1						
Norway.....	3			3						
Poland.....	10			10						
Roumania.....	1			1						
Russia.....	7			7						
Sweden.....	2			2						
Ukraine.....	1			1						
Spain.....	1			1						
Switzerland.....	1			1						
China.....	8			8						

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.....	1,635	272	1,125	238	1,580	261	1,086	233	55	11	39	5
Canada.....	1,482	245	1,024	213	1,434	235	991	208	48	10	33	5
England.....	32	3	24	5	29	3	21	5	3		3	
Ireland.....	10		9	1	9		8	1	1		1	
Scotland.....	13	2	8	3	13	2	8	3				
British Possessions.....	8	2	3	3	8	2	3	3				
United States.....	43	11	26	6	43	11	26	6				
France.....	1	1			1	1						
Austria.....	3		3		3		3					
Belgium.....	1		1		1		1					
Czecho-Slovakia.....	1	1			1	1						
Finland.....	3	1		2	3	1		2				
Germany.....	2		2		2		2					
Hungary.....	3		3		3		3					
Iceland.....	1		1		1		1					
Italy.....	2	1	1		1	1			1		1	
Lithuania.....	1	1			1	1			1			
Norway.....	3		2	1	2		1	1	1		1	
Poland.....	10	1	9		10	1	9					
Roumania.....	1		1		1		1					
Russia.....	7	2	4	1	7	2	4	1	1		1	
Sweden.....	2		1	1	2		1	1				
Ukraine.....	1		1		1		1					
Spain.....	1		1		1		1					
Switzerland.....	1		1		1		1					
China.....	8	1	2		2		2		1	1		

TABLE 20.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace	Total	None	Reads only	Common School	High School	University
Total.....	1,635	58	11	1,293	243	30
Canada.....	1,482	54	9	1,185	213	21
England.....	32	1		24	4	3
Ireland.....	10			5	4	1
Scotland.....	13			9	4	
British Possessions.....	8		1	4	1	2
United States.....	43	1	1	23	16	2
France.....	1			1		
Austria.....	3			3		
Belgium.....	1			1		
Czecho-slovakia.....	1			1		
Finland.....	3			3		
Germany.....	2			1		1
Hungary.....	3			3		
Iceland.....	1			1		
Italy.....	2			2		
Lithuania.....	1			1		
Norway.....	3			2	1	
Poland.....	10			10		
Romania.....	1			1		
Russia.....	7			7		
Sweden.....	2			2		
Ukraine.....	1			1		
Spain.....	1	1				
Switzerland.....	1			1		
China.....	3	1		2		

TABLE 21.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE

Racial origin	Total	Canada	British Isles and Possessions	United States	Europe	Asia
Total.....	1,635	1,482	63	43	44	3
English.....	354	310	36	8		
Irish.....	166	152	11	3		
Scottish.....	170	154	12	4		
Welsh.....	7	7				
French.....	612	509	1	12		
Austrian.....	10	7		2	1	
Belgian.....	3	2			1	
Bulgarian.....	1	1				
Czech and Slovak.....	1	1				
Danish.....	4	3			1	
Netherlander.....	24	21	1	2		
Finnish.....	6	3			3	
German.....	31	25		3	3	
Greek.....	1			1		
Hungarian.....	8	4			4	
Icelandic.....	5	3	1		1	
Italian.....	22	19		1	2	
Jugo-Slavic.....	1	1				
Lithuanian.....	1				1	
Norwegian.....	10	4		3	3	
Polish.....	33	23		2	8	
Romanian.....	4	4				
Russian.....	39	24			6	
Swedish.....	5	3			2	
Ukrainian.....	56	51		1	4	
Hebrew.....	17	14			3	
Spanish.....	4	2	1		1	
Chinese.....	4	1				3
Japanese.....	1	1				
Armenian.....	2	2				
Syrian.....	1	1				
Negro.....	20	19		1		
North American Indian.....	21	21				

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

Birthplace	Total	Less than 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 years and over
Total.....	153	13	9	7	124
England.....	32				32
Ireland.....	10	1			9
Scotland.....	13				13
British Possessions.....	8	3	1		4
United States.....	43	7	6	2	28
France.....	1				1
Austria.....	3				3
Belgium.....	1				1
Czecho-slovakia.....	1				1
Finland.....	3	1			2
Germany.....	2				2
Hungary.....	3			1	2
Iceland.....	1				1
Italy.....	2			1	1
Lithuania.....	1				1
Norway.....	3				3
Poland.....	10		1	2	7
Roumania.....	1		1		
Russia.....	7			1	6
Sweden.....	2				2
Ukraine.....	1				1
Spain.....	1	1			
Switzerland.....	1				1
China.....	3				3

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.....	153	100.0	13	9	7	124
Alien.....	43	28.1	10	5	4	24
Naturalized.....	50	32.7		3	3	44
British born—in Canada more than 5 years..	57	37.2		1		56
British born—in Canada less than 5 years..	3	2.0	3			

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

[illegible]

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	1,635	289	501	318	176	188	108	166
Student	4	1					1	2
Never worked	27		15	1	2	4		5
Unemployed	707	97	268	119	34	62	47	85
Agriculture	58	7	12	9	4	4	13	4
Farmers	26	3	10	2	4		5	2
Gardeners	2			1				1
Farm labourers	25	4	2	6		4	8	1
Fishing, hunting, trapping	6	1		1		1	1	2
Fishermen	5	1		1				2
Hunters, trappers	1						1	
Logging	36	9	1	8	6	3	5	4
Owners, managers	2				1	1		
Lumbermen	34	9	1	8	5	2	5	4
Mining	17	5	6	2	2		2	
Miners, coal	5	5						
Miners, other	11		6	2	2		1	
Labourers	1						1	
Manufacturing	143	4	49	51	20	5	3	11
Millers	1			1				
Bakers	6		1	3	2			
Canners	1							1
Tire builders	1			1				
Rubber workers	3			3				
Butchers	3		1	1				1
Furriers	2			1		1		
Machine operators (leather products)	13		8	5				
Menders	1			1				
Tailors	17		9	5	2	1		
Printers, bookbinders	5	1	2	1	1			
Inspector, metal products	1			1				
Blacksmiths	2		1		1			
Boilermakers	1		1					
Filers	3		2			1		
Steelworkers	2	1						
Machinists	19		4	8	5		1	1
Lathe operators	4			3	1			
Die and tool makers	2			2				
Mechanics	26		11	9	3			3
Press operators	1			1				
Tinsmiths	3		2		1			
Riveters	1	1						
Welders	13		5	8	1	1	2	1
Aircraft workers	2				1	1		
Shipbuilders	3							3
Millwrights	2		1	1				
Electrical and radio repairmen	1							1
Glass workers	4	1		1	2			
Electric Light and Power	9	2		4	1		2	
Stokers	2	1		1				
Cranemen	1	1						
Stationary engineers	6			3	1		2	
Building and Construction	93	2	32	23	15	5	6	10
Owners	1				1			
Foremen	3			3				
Bricklayers, masons	3			3				
Carpenters	21		10	3	3	1	2	2
Electricians	19	1	6	4	4	1	2	2
Painters, decorators	32	1	9	7	5	3	2	5
Plumbers	10		7	1			1	1
Roofers	4			2	2			
Transportation, Communication and Storage	121	23	24	25	23	4	8	14
Firemen	1						1	
Brakemen	3			1	2			
Motormen	3	1					1	1
Sectionmen	2				1		1	
Officers	1			1				
Seamen	21	9	8	1	5			3
Stewards	1							1
Longshoremen	7	5	1					1
Chauffeurs, bus drivers	12	1	7		1		1	2
Truck drivers	51	4	13	18	8	2	3	3
Teamsters	3				3			

TABLE 26.—OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT—Continued

Occupation	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Service station operators.....	1	1						
Garage owners.....	6	1		1	2	1		1
Foremen, garage.....	1				1			
Linemen.....	3			1				2
Warehousemen.....	1						1	
Shippers.....	4	1		2		1		
Commercial.....	18	8	1	7	2	3	1	1
Merchants, retail.....	1							
Advertising agents.....	1					1		
Pedlars.....	1			1				
Salesmen.....	14	8	1	6	2	1	1	
Bill posters.....	1					1		
Public Administration and								
Defence.....	199	68	32	17	40	18	14	15
Public service officials.....	7	4		1		1		
Army.....	172	47	32	16	39	13	13	13
Navy.....	18	11				1		1
Air Force.....	7	1		1	1	3	1	
Professional.....	15		5	4	3		2	1
Lawyers.....	1		1					
Physicians.....	2				1		1	
School teachers.....	2		1		1			
Civil engineers.....	1			1				
Accountants.....	6		3	3				
Draughtsmen.....	1						1	
Photographers.....	1							1
Scientists.....	1				1			
Entertainment and Sport.....	3		2					1
Managers, theatre.....	2		1					1
Sportsmen.....	1		1					
Personal Service.....	44	4	12	10	6	8		4
Restaurant keepers.....	1							1
Waiters.....	5		2	1	2			
Hotel porters.....	4	1		3				
Janitors.....	2	1						1
Watchmen.....	2	1				1		
Hotel keepers.....	1					1		
Barbers.....	4	1	1	1		1		
Cooks.....	23		9	3	4	5		2
Orderlies.....	2			2				
Laundry, workers, cleaners and								
dyers.....	2		2					
Clerical occupations.....	11	1	3	4			1	2
Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	3			1			1	1
Clerks.....	8	1	3	3				1
Unskilled workers.....	127	17	42	28	18	16	2	4

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

Nature of offence	Total	Under \$5	\$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	Ovt account
Total.....	1,635	1	20	66	400	451	405	152	85	17	30	8
Against public order and peace.....	25			2	5	9	7	2				
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41			2	15	10	8	4	2			
Against morals and public convenience.....	108		2	3	19	27	33	9	6		1	3
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28			1	5	7	7	2	4		1	1
Incest.....	22		1	1	5	2	8		2			1
Others.....	53		1	1	9	18	18	5				1
Against the person and reputation.....	147		3	5	90	38	38	13	15	2	3	
Carnal Knowledge.....	26		1		3	10	4	5	3			
Manslaughter.....	22			1	4	3	7	3	3		1	
Murder.....	6			1		2	2	1				
Rape.....	20		1	1	10	3	2		2		1	
Others.....	73		1	2	13	20	23	4	7	2	1	
Against rights and property.....	1,227	1	15	54	239	367	319	124	62	15	26	5
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432	1	6	21	79	154	101	37	21	3	9	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	87			6	14	17	33	7	7	1	2	
False pretences and fraud.....	38		1	1	7	5	10	5	4	4		1
Forgery.....	30			1	9	5	10	4		1		
Uttering forged document.....	18		1		2	4	5	6				
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51				7	12	12	10	5	2	1	2
Robbery and theft with violence.....	100		1	3	23	27	25	14	2	1	4	
Robbery while armed.....	83		2	2	20	29	17	9	3	1	2	
Theft.....	180		3	11	34	42	55	17	13	1	3	1
Theft of automobile.....	77		2	2	17	31	13	8	3		1	
Others.....	131		1	7	27	41	38	7	4	1	4	1
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92				92							
In Canada.....	1				1							
Outside Canada.....	91				91							

TABLE 28.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of offence	Total	None	Can read only	Common School	High School	University
Total.....	1,635	58	11	1,298	243	30
Against public order and peace.....	25			21	4	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	2		36	3	
Against morals and public convenience.....	108	9	1	78	15	
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28	1		20	7	
Incest.....	22	3	1	15	3	
Others.....	53	5		43	5	
Against the person and reputation.....	147	10	1	116	20	
Carnal knowledge.....	26	4		17	5	
Manslaughter.....	22	1	1	18	2	
Murder.....	6			6		
Rape.....	20			17	3	
Others.....	73	5		58	10	
Against rights and property.....	1,227	35	9	962	191	30
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432	11	3	361	52	5
Breaking and entering with intent.....	87		1	60	24	2
False pretences and fraud.....	38			24	6	8
Forgery.....	30			18	9	3
Uttering forged document.....	18	1		9	7	1
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	3		35	12	1
Robbery and theft with violence.....	100	4	1	76	17	2
Robbery while armed.....	83			67	15	1
Theft.....	180	7	2	143	23	5
Theft of automobile.....	77	2		58	16	1
Others.....	131	7	2	111	10	1
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92	2		80	10	
In Canada.....	1			1		
Outside Canada.....	91	2		79	10	

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
Total.....	1,635	845	183	493	149	15
None.....	58	26	1	21	9	1
Can read only.....	11	7	1	3	1	
Common school.....	1,298	610	180	428	115	10
High school.....	243	185	1	33	22	2
University.....	30	17		8	3	2

TABLE 30.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Previous Commitments	Total	None	Can read only	Common School	High School	University
Total with previous commitments.....	1,215	38	4	958	193	22
One.....	279	16	1	219	40	3
Two.....	176	7		134	32	3
Three.....	152	3	1	121	24	3
Four.....	116	3		91	18	4
Five.....	115	7		90	25	
Six to ten.....	257	7		212	34	4
Eleven to fifteen.....	78	1	2	58	18	4
Sixteen to twenty.....	29			23	5	1
Over twenty.....	13	1		10	2	

TABLE 31.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Nature of offence	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total.....	1,635	1,056	470	31		78
Against public order and peace.....	25	18	6	1		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	33	7			1
Against morals and public convenience.....	103	36	45	9		13
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28	4	15	1		8
Incest.....	22	3	15	4		
Others.....	53	29	15			5
Against the person and reputation.....	147	90	56	5		6
Carnal knowledge.....	26	13	9	1		3
Manslaughter.....	22	10	9	2		1
Murder.....	6	5	1			
Rape.....	20	12	8			
Others.....	73	40	29	2		2
Against rights and property.....	1,227	822	332	16		57
Breaking, entering and theft.....	492	321	97	3		11
Breaking and entering with intent.....	87	58	28	2		4
False pretences and fraud.....	38	14	17	4		3
Forgery.....	30	14	7	1		8
Uttering forged document.....	18	7	4	1		6
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	22	25			4
Robbery and theft with violence.....	100	63	29	2		6
Robbery while armed.....	83	59	21			3
Theft.....	180	114	56	3		7
Theft of automobile.....	77	64	11			2
Others.....	131	91	37			3
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92	67	24			1
In Canada.....	1	1				
Outside Canada.....	91	66	24			1

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

Weekly earnings	Total		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	1,635	100.0	1,056	470	31	78
Under \$5.....	1	.1	1			
\$5 and under \$10.....	20	1.2	15	3		2
\$10 and under \$15.....	66	4.0	51	12	2	1
\$15 and under \$20.....	400	24.5	292	84	4	20
\$20 and under \$30.....	451	27.6	322	105	10	14
\$30 and under \$40.....	405	24.8	237	139	10	19
\$40 and under \$50.....	152	9.3	66	71	3	12
\$50 and under \$75.....	85	5.2	36	40	1	8
\$75 and over.....	17	1.0	7	10		
Never worked.....	30	1.8	25	4		1
Own account.....	8	.5	4	2	1	1

TABLE 33.—EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Employment prior to commitment	Total		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	1,635	100.0	1,056	470	31	78
Employed.....	897	54.9	522	311	21	43
Student.....	4	.1	4			
Never worked.....	27	1.7	22	4		1
Total Unemployed.....	707	43.3	508	155	10	34
Under 3 months.....	339	20.7	262	67	3	7
3 and under 6 months.....	146	9.0	100	32	3	11
6 and under 12 months.....	86	5.3	57	23		6
1 and under 2 years.....	53	3.3	36	14	1	2
2 and under 3 years.....	27	1.6	18	7	1	1
3 years and over.....	56	3.4	35	12	2	7

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.....	1,685	420	1,215	409	114	41	149	264	58	180
Against public order and peace.....	25	4	21	4	3	.....	3	4	1	6
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	1	40	17	1	2	2	11	1	6
Against morals and public convenience.....	108	37	66	29	2	4	6	17	.....	8
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28	2	26	11	.....	.....	1	8	.....	6
Incest.....	22	17	5	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
Others.....	53	18	35	15	2	.....	5	8	.....	6
Against the person and reputation.....	147	79	68	30	7	2	13	8	4	4
Carnal knowledge.....	26	18	8	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Manslaughter.....	22	12	10	6	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Murder.....	6	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	20	16	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Others.....	73	29	44	15	4	2	9	8	3	6
Against rights and property.....	1,227	226	1,001	318	98	33	122	222	52	156
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432	73	359	112	36	14	46	81	14	56
Breaking and entering with intent.....	87	6	81	17	12	1	9	18	9	15
False pretences and fraud.....	38	2	36	10	1	1	5	10	4	5
Forgery.....	30	6	24	8	2	.....	3	8	.....	3
Uttering forged document.....	18	1	17	4	2	.....	3	4	.....	4
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	8	43	9	7	.....	1	9	7	10
Robbery and theft with violence.....	100	19	81	34	5	3	13	10	2	14
Robbery while armed.....	83	29	54	11	9	2	10	9	4	9
Theft.....	180	35	145	56	11	8	15	38	2	15
Theft of automobile.....	77	10	67	22	6	1	9	11	6	12
Others.....	131	37	94	35	7	3	8	24	4	13
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92	73	19	11	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....
In Canada.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outside Canada.....	91	72	19	11	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....

TABLE 35.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY TIME SERVED

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.....	1,215	49	56	69	134	212	189	225	234	97
One.....	279	42	42	44	66	66	11	3	5	3
Two.....	176	3	9	17	24	55	37	18	10	3
Three.....	152	3	1	6	16	36	29	48	22	1
Four.....	116	1	2	1	13	22	18	29	25	5
Five.....	115		1	1	7	11	11	45	34	5
Six to ten.....	257		1		8	18	27	65	69	39
Eleven to fifteen.....	78					2	6	13	31	26
Sixteen to twenty.....	29					2		4	12	11
Over twenty.....	13								6	7

TABLE 36.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Previous commitments	Any penal institution		Peniten- tiary	Reform- atory	Gaol
	No.	P.C.			
Total with previous commitments.....	1,215	100.0	543	501	1,002
One.....	279	22.9	26	53	200
Two.....	176	14.5	53	72	120
Three.....	152	12.5	71	83	118
Four.....	116	9.5	57	58	93
Five.....	115	9.4	69	69	105
Six to ten.....	257	21.5	182	119	248
Eleven to fifteen.....	78	6.4	59	33	76
Sixteen to twenty.....	29	2.3	19	6	29
Over twenty.....	13	1.0	8	8	13

TABLE 37.—TIME SERVED ON PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS

Time served on previous commitments	Total		Peniten- tiary	Reform- atory	Gaol
	No.	P.C.			
Total with previous commitments.....	1,215	100.0	543	501	1,002
Under one month.....	49	4.1			96
1 and under 3 months.....	56	4.6		5	185
3 and under 6 months.....	69	5.7	1	23	145
6 and under 12 months.....	134	11.0	3	65	228
1 and under 2 years.....	212	17.4	176	172	188
2 and under 3 years.....	139	11.5	76	120	93
3 and under 5 years.....	225	18.5	117	89	55
5 and under 10 years.....	234	19.3	127	25	30
10 years and over.....	97	7.9	43	2	2

TABLE 38.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Previous commitments	Total	Employed	Student	Never worked	Total Unemployed	Period of 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 with previous commitments.....	1,215	595	2	23	595	257	126	80	52	26	54
One.....	279	144	1	3	131	79	22	14	8	6	2
Two.....	176	91	1	.....	84	40	20	8	7	3	6
Three.....	152	75	.....	1	76	34	17	12	6	2	5
Four.....	116	56	.....	2	58	17	17	11	5	3	5
Five.....	115	61	.....	2	52	19	11	10	4	1	7
Six to ten.....	257	130	.....	9	118	43	25	12	10	7	25
Eleven to fifteen.....	78	27	.....	5	46	14	8	9	7	3	5
Sixteen to twenty.....	29	5	.....	1	23	7	5	3	4	1	3
Over twenty.....	13	6	.....	.....	7	4	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 . . .	1,215	595	620	159	92	67	1,056	503	553
Gaol only	409	185	224	74	47	27	335	138	197
Reformatory only	114	64	50	11	4	7	103	60	43
Penitentiary only	41	24	17	10	9	1	31	15	16
Gaol and Reformatory	149	84	65	11	6	5	138	78	60
Gaol and Penitentiary	264	118	146	39	20	19	225	98	127
Reformatory and Penitentiary	58	38	20	3	2	1	55	36	19
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	180	82	98	11	4	7	169	78	91

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	Eight to ten
Total with previous commitments	1,215	850	365	186	98	44	17	11	7	2
One	279	196	83	40	24	10	2	5	1	1
Two	176	182	44	28	12	6	1	1	1	
Three	152	109	43	20	17	2	3	1		
Four	116	85	31	17	6	4	3	1		
Five	115	80	35	11	13	7	3		1	
Six to ten	257	167	90	51	18	12	3	3	3	
Eleven to fifteen	73	49	29	19	5	3			1	1
Sixteen to twenty	29	22	7	4	2		1			
Over twenty	18	10	8	1	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 . . .	1,215	279	176	152	116	115	257	78	29	13
Gaol only	409	200	65	29	34	16	41	13	9	2
Reformatory only	114	53	30	17	8	3	3			
Penitentiary only	41	26	11	3	1					
Gaol and Reformatory	149									
Commitments to Gaol		68	31	19	9	7	8	2	2	3
Commitments to Reformatory		58	44	22	22	1	2			
Gaol and Penitentiary	264									
Commitments to Gaol		44	42	36	23	24	69	22	3	1
Commitments to Penitentiary		131	66	35	16	10	6			
Reformatory and Penitentiary	58									
Commitments to Reformatory		23	17	12	2	2	2			
Commitments to Penitentiary		36	9	11	1	1				
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	180									
Commitments to Gaol		57	30	29	24	11	21	2	2	4
Commitments to Reformatory		74	48	18	14	9	15	2		
Commitments to Penitentiary		95	42	23	14	5	1			

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

Previously committed to	Total	No previous non-penal institutional history	Total with previous non-penal institutional history	Mental hospital	Tuberculosis sanatorium	Any other non-penal institution
Total with previous commitments.....	1,215	1,066	149	17	13	119
Gaol only.....	409	386	23	4	4	15
Reformatory only.....	114	89	25	1	2	22
Penitentiary only.....	41	35	6	.....	1	5
Gaol and Reformatory.....	149	119	30	3	1	26
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	264	243	21	8	8	10
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	58	37	21	.....	2	19
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	180	157	23	1	.....	22

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.....	1,635	272	1,125	238	1,580	261	1,086	233	55	11	39	5
Against public order and peace.....	25	2	18	5	25	2	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	7	30	4	41	7	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against morals and public convenience	108	26	62	15	79	20	47	12	24	6	15	3
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28	6	19	3	5	1	4	.....	23	5	15	3
Incest.....	22	4	15	3	22	4	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	58	16	28	9	52	15	28	9	1	1	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation....	147	24	96	27	147	24	96	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	26	5	18	3	26	5	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	22	5	11	6	22	5	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder.....	6	.....	4	2	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	20	2	15	3	20	2	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	73	12	48	13	73	12	48	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against rights and property.....	1,227	197	852	178	1,196	192	828	176	51	5	24	2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432	86	293	53	423	84	286	53	9	2	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with intent	87	10	63	14	85	10	61	14	2	.....	.....	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	38	4	27	7	38	4	27	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	30	4	24	2	29	4	28	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document.....	18	2	10	6	17	2	9	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	11	38	2	49	9	38	2	2	2	.....	.....
Robbery and theft with violence..	100	9	68	23	98	9	67	22	2	.....	1	1
Robbery while armed.....	88	17	61	5	83	17	61	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	180	24	122	34	169	23	113	33	11	1	9	1
Theft of automobile.....	77	13	58	6	77	13	58	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	131	17	88	26	128	17	85	26	3	.....	3	.....
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92	16	67	9	92	16	67	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
In Canada.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outside Canada.....	91	16	66	9	91	16	66	9	.....	.....	.....	.....

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.....	1,215	183	828	204	1,161	173	789	199	54	10	39	5
One.....	279	60	187	32	274	60	182	32	5	.....	5	.....
Two.....	176	30	113	33	171	29	110	32	5	1	3	1
Three.....	152	29	106	17	151	28	106	17	1	1	.....	.....
Four.....	116	15	79	22	113	14	77	22	3	1	2	.....
Five.....	115	15	84	16	113	14	83	16	2	1	1	.....
Six to ten.....	257	24	184	49	245	23	175	48	12	2	9	1
Eleven to fifteen.....	78	8	49	21	62	6	36	20	16	2	13	1
Sixteen to twenty.....	29	2	19	8	22	.....	15	7	7	2	4	1
Over twenty.....	13	.....	7	6	10	.....	5	5	3	.....	2	1

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 45.—PHYSICAL DEFECTS BY MENTAL CLASSIFICATION

Physical defects	Total		Normal	Subnormal
	No.	P.C.		
Total.....	1,635	100.0	1,620	15
No physical defects.....	1,547	94.6	1,538	14
Total with physical defects.....	88	5.4	87	1
Organic.....	13	.8	12	1
Defective eyesight.....	16	1.0	16	
Defective hearing.....	8	.5	8	
Defective speech.....	2	.1	2	
Deformed.....	5	.3	5	
One-armed.....	4	.2	4	
One-legged.....	2	.1	2	
Mutilated hand.....	19	1.2	19	
Mutilated foot (lame).....	16	1.0	16	
Hernia.....	3	.2	3	

TABLE 46.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MENTAL CLASSIFICATION

Nature of offence	Total	Normal	Subnormal
Total.....	1,635	1,620	15
Against public order and peace.....	25	25	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	40	1
Against morals and public convenience.....	103	99	4
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28	28	
Incest.....	22	20	2
Others.....	53	51	2
Against the person and reputation.....	147	144	3
Carnal knowledge.....	26	25	1
Manslaughter.....	22	22	
Murder.....	6	5	1
Rape.....	20	19	1
Others.....	73	73	
Against rights and property.....	1,227	1,220	7
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432	431	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	87	86	1
False pretences and fraud.....	38	38	
Forgery.....	30	30	
Uttering forged document.....	18	18	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	51	
Robbery and theft with violence.....	100	99	1
Robbery while armed.....	83	81	2
Theft.....	180	180	
Theft of automobile.....	77	77	
Others.....	131	129	2
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92	92	
In Canada.....	1	1	
Outside Canada.....	91	91	

TABLE 47.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY RELIGION

Racial origin	Total	Anglican	Baptist	Dunkhobor	Eastern religions	Greek Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mormon	No religion	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church	All others
Total	1,685	318	51	3	1	3	14	18	28	1	29	2	126	857	10	165	9
English	854	156	24							1	7	1	41	54		61	4
Irish	166	45	3								8		12	69	3	26	
Scottish	170	40	7								3		50	44		25	1
Welsh	7	3									1		1	2			
French	612	25	4								1		9	504		9	
Austrian	10	2							1				2	2		3	
Belgian	3								1		1		1	1			
Bulgarian	1								1				1	1			
Czech and Slovak	1								1				1	1		1	
Danish	4	1							1					1		1	
Netherlander	24	10	2								1		2	4	1	4	
Finnish	6								6								
German	31	2	1						11		1		1	6	1	3	
Greek	1													1			
Hungarian	8	1				1							1	5			
Icelandic	5								3					1		1	
Italian	22	1	1										1	19			
Jugo-Slavic	1																1
Lithuanian	1													1			
Norwegian	10	1							3				1	4		1	
Polish	33	3	3						1		1		1	21		3	
Roumanian	4	1					2							1			
Russian	30	6	1	3			4				1		1	6		6	
Swedish	6								2		1			1		1	
Ukrainian	56	8				2	5				3		2	29		6	
Hebrew	17							17									
Spanish	4													3		1	
Chinese	4	1										1				2	
Japanese	1				1												
Armenian	2	2															
Syrian	1													1			
Negro	20	6	5										1	2		4	2
North American Indian	21	4												13		3	1

TABLES 48-53.—FEMALE CONVICTS ADMITTED

TABLE 48.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of offence	Total	19 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years
Total	20	2	2	4	4	4	4
Possession of drugs	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manslaughter	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Theft	12	1	1	3	2	2	3

TABLE 49.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total	2 years	2 years and fine	3 years	5 years
Total.....	20	12	5	2	1
Possession of drugs.....	5		5		
Manslaughter.....	2			1	1
Forgery.....	1	1			
Theft.....	12	11		1	

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

Nature of offence	Conjugal condition				Use of alcohol			
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate
Total.....	20	6	12	2	20	8	10	2
Possession of drugs.....	5	2	3	.....	5	1	4	.....
Manlaughter.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....
Forgery.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Theft.....	12	4	7	1	12	5	5	2

TABLE 51.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

[illegible]

TABLE 52.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY RELIGION

Racial origin	Total	Anglican	Baptist	Jewish	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Other Protestant
Total.....	20	4	1	1	2	10	1	1
English.....	4	8				1		
Irish.....	3	1			1	1		
Scottish.....	2					2		
French.....	4				1	8		
Czecho-slovakian.....	1							1
Italian.....	1					1		
Polish.....	1					1		
Russian.....	1			1				
North American Indian.....	8		1			1	1	

TABLE 53.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Nature of offence	Total	No previous commitments	Previously committed to			Number of previous commitments
			Gaol	Gaol and Reformatory	Reformatory and Penitentiary	
Total.....	20	7	2	10	1	85
Possession of drugs.....	5	2		3		17
Manslaughter.....	2	2				
Forgery.....	1			1		7
Theft.....	12	3	2	6	1	61

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.....	1,332	224	368	283	158	92	95	162
Expiration.....	998	125	273	214	102	88	72	129
Ticket-of-Leave.....	210	63	67	10	25	6	14	25
Deported.....	9	5	1	1	1	1	2	1
Pardoned.....	6	1	1	1	4	1	1	1
Unconditionally released.....	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
Died.....	11	2	3	3	1	1	1	2
Released to provincial authority.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Released on court order.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transferred to mental hospital.....	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Released on order of military authorities.....	89	28	23	8	24	1	5	4

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.....	1,332	48	773	257	132	32	27	19	27	9	5	3
Against public order and peace.....	11	1	6	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Against the administration of law and justice.....	32	6	16	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Against morals and public convenience.....	99	2	61	16	14	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	32	1	24	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Incest.....	18	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others.....	54	2	27	13	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Against the person and reputation.....	127	2	58	15	22	2	5	5	9	4	2	3
Carnal knowledge.....	15	1	8	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manslaughter.....	17	1	5	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Murder.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rape.....	12	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Others.....	74	1	42	8	10	1	2	2	6	1	1	1
Against rights and property.....	973	21	566	212	93	24	19	14	16	5	3	1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	354	6	196	78	52	14	4	1	8	1	1	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	58	1	30	15	8	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
False pretences and fraud.....	29	1	17	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery.....	29	1	13	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uttering forged document.....	16	1	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44	2	28	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robbery with violence.....	35	1	48	18	9	1	4	1	8	1	1	1
Robbery while armed.....	64	1	13	8	6	6	6	8	10	5	2	1
Theft.....	144	5	110	23	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Theft of automobile.....	75	1	59	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others.....	75	4	41	18	6	1	2	4	1	1	1	1
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	88	17	66	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
In Canada.....	6	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outside Canada.....	82	16	62	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

Occupation	Total	under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	6 and under 7 years	7 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total	1,332	48	778	257	182	32	27	19	27	9	5	8
Agriculture:—												
Farm labourers	129	3	79	25	17	1	2	1	1			
Gardeners	5		2		3							
Others	2		2									
Clerical:—												
Bookkeepers	12		7	3	2							
Library workers	38		18	3	6	3	1		2			
Others	29	1	13	9	1	1	1		2	1		
Skilled Labour:—												
Barbers	6		5	1								
Binders, printers	14		10	2		1		1				
Blacksmiths	31	6	17	3	3		1		1			
Butchers	3		3									
Canvas workers (sail bag repairers)	51		27	10	11	1	2					
Carpenters	66	3	29	17	7		1	3	2	2	1	1
Cooks	2		1	1								
Electricians	10	1	4	4	1							
Machine operators	1		1									
Machinists, mechanics	29	2	15	4	3	3	1	1				
Masons, bricklayers	30	1	18	5	3	1	2					
Painters	6		3	2			1					
Plasterers	3		1		2							
Plumbers	10	1	4	3		1			1			
Quarrymen, stonecutters	66	3	32	19	6	2			1		2	
Shoemakers	65	2	39	15	3	1			1	1	1	
Stationary engineers	22	1	13	3	1	2						
Tailors	72	1	35	17	10		2	2	3	1	1	
Tinmiths	17		13	1		1	1		1			
Others	3		3									
Unskilled Labour:—												
Change room workers	34	1	19	5	4	1	1	1	1	1		
Cleaners	49	2	28	10	6	2	1	1	1			
Garage workers	16		10	4	2							
Hospital orderlies	11	1	5	2	3							
Kitchen workers	50	4	23	11	6							
General labourers	410	13	279	67	28	1	6	3	1	1		
Laundry workers	8		3	3								
Truck drivers, teamsters	6		5			1						
Others	7		5	1		1						
None (hospital patients)	24	2	5	7	2	2		2	2			2

TABLES 58-60.—FEMALE CONVICTS RELEASED

TABLE 58.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

Age on admission	Total	17 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years
Total	23	1	1	3	1	3	3	4	2
16 years	1	1							
21-24 years	1		1						
25-29 "	3			3					
30-34 "	1				1				
35-39 "	4					3	1		
40-49 "	3						7	1	
50-59 "	3							3	
60-69 "	2								2

TABLE 59.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of offence	Total	Over 1 and under 2 years	Over 2 and under 3 years	Over 3 and under 4 years
Total	23	13	6	4
Possession of drugs	1		1	
Attempt to procure abortion	1	1		
Negligence to obtain assistance in childbirth	1		1	
Bigamy	1		1	
Manslaughter	3		2	1
Indecent Act	6	6		
Breaking, entering and theft	1	1		
Conspiracy	1			1
Forgery	3	2		1
Theft	5	3	1	1

TABLE 60.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of discharge	Total	Over 1 and under 2 years	Over 2 and under 3 years	Over 3 and under 4 years
Total	23	13	6	4
Expiration	17	12	2	3
Ticket-of-Leave	4	1	3	
Pardon	2		1	1

